

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981



ANDHRA PRADESH

**PORTRAIT
OF
POPULATION**

**CH. PURNACHANDRA RAO
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ANDHRA PRADESH**

FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

(ii)

It will be realised that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik van Loon or Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi,
July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

Census taking in our country is more than a century old and a dozen decennial Censuses have been conducted in this country. Each Census provides a veritable mine of information on various facets of human population and at each Census a number of volumes like District Census Handbooks, Economic Tables, Cultural and Migration Tables, Report on Housing and Establishments, Fertility Tables, General Population Tables, Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Households and Household Population by Language Mainly spoken in the Household, Household Population by Religion etc. apart from several socio-economic survey reports are brought out. But it is very difficult, nay! impossible for the lay public and school and even college students to know the different sociological, demographic and cultural aspects of population in a complete form. This need was well conceived and realised by none other than the venerable late Sri A. Chandrasekhar, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 1971. The enlarged Andhra Pradesh State had the good fortune and privilege of having him as the first Director (Superintendent) of Census Operations at the 1961 Census. Encouraged by the tremendous response for this publication in the States and Union Territories, Sri V.S. Verma, the present Registrar General desired to revive this most useful publication at the 1981 Census also.

However, this is the first publication of this kind for this State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Director of Census Operations, Sri S.S. Jaya Rao, under whose guidance the 1981 Census Operations of this State have been successfully conducted could not see the printing and publication of this volume due to his retirement on attaining superannuation in 1984. I wish to record my deep sense of gratitude to Sri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Sri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their constant help and valuable guidance in shaping this volume and its publication. I also offer my thanks to the Officers and staff of the Data Processing Division under the able guidance of S/Sri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Processing) and K.R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) of the Office of the Registrar General, India for computerising these data pertaining to this State.

My sincere thanks are due to Sri N. Rama Rao, Deputy Registrar General (C & T), India and his colleagues S/Sri R.P. Tomar and V.P. Rustogi, Dy. Directors and Sri Babu Lal, Asst. Director for taking pains to go through the draft and offering valuable comments for enhancing the quality of the report.

Smt. P. Nirmala, Investigator and Smt. K. Subbalakshmi Statistical Asst. have prepared the Tables and Statements under the constant supervision and able guidance of Sri Y.G. Krishna Murthy, Dy. Director (Technical) and Sri C.S. Bose, Asst.

Director (Technical). Tables, Statements and writeup on the Chapters on Fertility (X) and Movement of People (XI) have been prepared by Sri B. Anjaiah, S.A. under the guidance of Sri K.K. Sarma, Asst. Director. Figures and diagrams have been prepared by the Map Division under the guidance of Sri Shyam Deo, Research Officer (Map) and Sri K.K. Sarma, Asst. Director. My grateful and sincere thanks are due to all of them. The undersigned has scrutinised and edited the Volume in its final form.

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ERRATA

<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
1	2	3	4
VIII	Maps and diagrams work Sl. No. 2	Sr. Assistant	Sr. Artist.
7	3rd Para Last line	abou	about
9	Chapter II 1st para 9th line	Oceania 23 million.	Oceania (23 millions).
14	Statement II.2 Col. 4 & 5	43,502,703	43,502,708
16(b)	Distribution of Popula- tion.	3,048,483	3,048,463
33	Chapter II 1st para 14th line	Kham mam	Khammam
37	Chapter II 3rd para 10th line	Contry	Country
38	Chapter II 3rd para 3rd line	try the	try to
40	Chapter II 2nd para 3rd line	durng	during
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43	Chapter II 2nd para 24th line	Hyerabad	Hyderabad
46	2nd para 6th line	Pocharam project	Sriramsagar (Poch- ampad) project
46	Chapter II 1st para 10th line	Nizamagad	Nizamabad
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83	Chapter III statement III.14 12th Colm.	Hyderabad U.A. 33.00	Hyderabad U.A.- 33.53
97	Chapter IV 2nd para 8th line	or migration	or emmigration
99	Chapter IV 1st para 4th line	than of its	than its
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102(a)	"	Vishakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam
111	Chapter IV (Age pyramids) 3rd para 2nd line	inmigration	immigration
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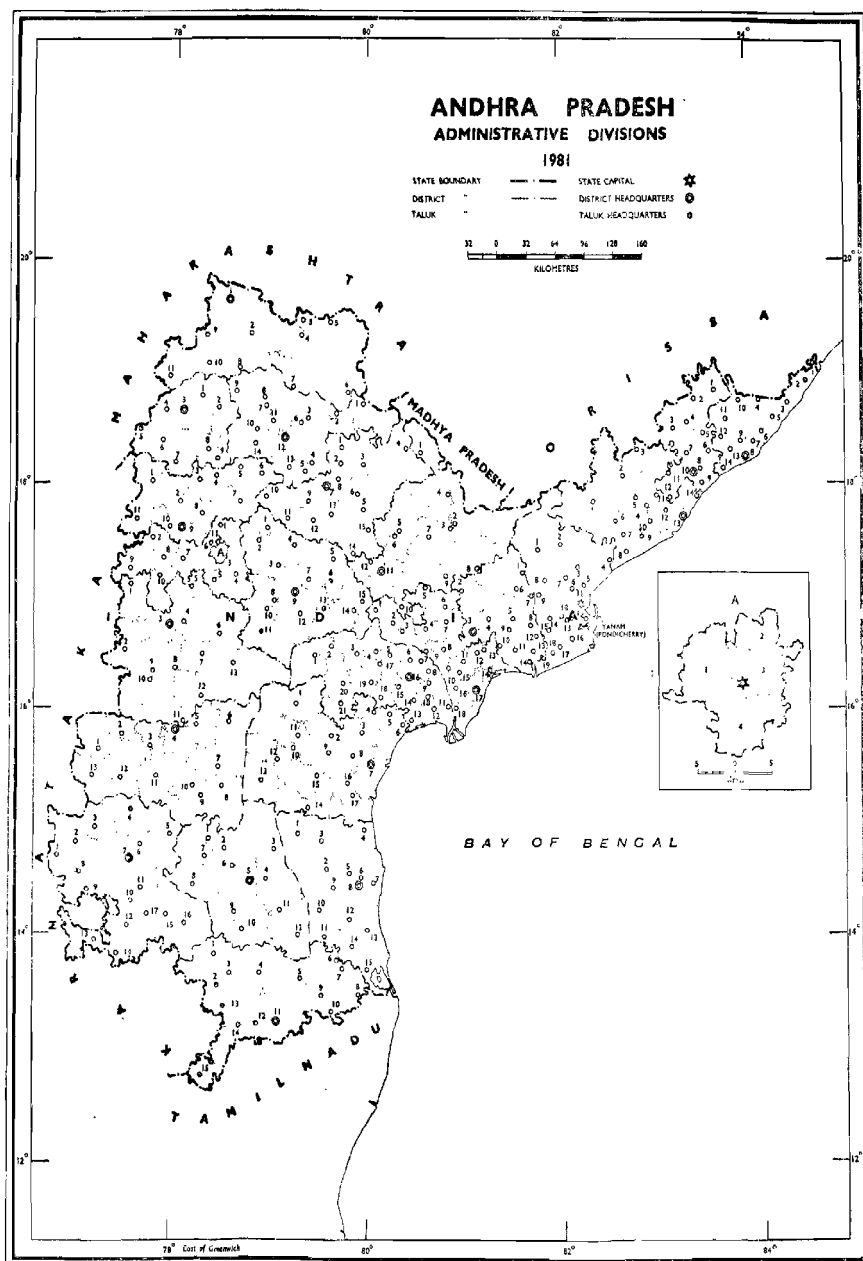
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Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

The formation of the linguistic State of Andhra in October, 1953 led the way for the re-organisation of states in India on language basis in the year 1956. The present state of Andhra Pradesh came into existence on 1st November, 1956 and was constituted by the merger of the 9 Telangana districts (Telugu speaking) of the erstwhile Hyderabad State with the 11 districts of the newly formed Andhra State.

The economic affiliations of the Telangana region with Hyderabad city were taken into consideration for locating the permanent capital of Andhra Pradesh.

Location: The state of Andhra Pradesh is located between latitudes $12^{\circ} 38'$ and $19^{\circ} 55'$ north and the longitudes $76^{\circ} 45'$ and $84^{\circ} 45'$ east forming the south-eastern landmark of India. The Andhra Pradesh State is bounded on the north by Orissa and Madhya Pradesh States, on the west by Maharashtra and Karnataka states, on the south by Tamil Nadu state and on the east by the Bay of Bengal.

Administrative divisions: The state is presently divided into 23 districts for administrative purposes, following seriatum of the districts in serpentine order from the north-east. They are Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore (Coastal Andhra Region); Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool (Rayalaseema Region); Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda (Telangana Region).

Physical features: Viewing the state as a whole from the east, three distinct physical zones are discernible. 1. the coastal plains 2. the eastern ghats and 3. the western peneplains.

1. **The Coastal plains:** The coastal plains stretch right along the coast of the state from the northern point in Srikakulam district to southern point in Nellore district.

2. **The Eastern Ghats:** Next to coastal plains, except for a wide stretch of about 160 kms. between the Godavari and Krishna rivers, a series of hills are met with both to the north of river Godavari as also the south of river Krishna. The series of hills are referred to as the eastern ghats.
3. **The Western Peneplains:** The rest of the state forming a large, wide belt that covers the western part consists of the Deccan Peneplains. All the Telangana districts and the Kurnool (except the Nallamalais portion) and Anantapur districts of Rayalaseema are under this region. We have so far acquainted with the physical features of Andhra Pradesh state in brief.

The total population of the world is around 4,508 million; that of India is 685 million and of Andhra Pradesh 54 million in 1981. Next to China, our country has the biggest population in the world. The population of India accounts for roughly one-seventh of the world's population and that of Andhra Pradesh forms one-thirteenth of India's population. (These figures indicate the relative position of India and Andhra Pradesh in the world.). Out of the total of 3.3 million sq. kms. area of the country, Andhra Pradesh with an area of 275,068.0 sq. kms. is the fifth largest state in our country. It is bigger than several independent countries like U.K., New Zealand, G.D.R., Hungary, Yugoslavia and Ceylon.

Apart from the size and population, there are many interesting features of our population that we ought to know—its men and women and the young and the old, workers and non-workers, etc. People following different religions like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, etc., those living in villages, towns and cities in various types of houses doing various types of jobs like cultivation, agricultural labour, commerce and trade, construction-services and different professions. When all these features of the people are presented in one place in a meaningful manner, we get a portrait of population. The present volume is a result of such efforts and is titled 'The Portrait of Population of Andhra Pradesh' as focussed by the 1981 Census.

What is Census?

Enumeration of population i.e., population census takes place in all countries at regular intervals at a given point of time. Census Operations include, apart from collecting, compiling and publishing of demographic features of population, collection of social

and economic data at a specified time relating to all persons of a defined territory. The 1981 Census was the latest in the series in India, with a century and a decade over tradition of organised decennial censuses.

Indian census has a fascinating history. The first census in the country was taken in 1872, though it did not cover certain areas. Thereafter, since 1881, a census has been taken every ten years covering the entire country. Even the world wars in 1911-14 and 1941-45 did not deter the country from completing its censuses in the concerned years. With the passage of time, the forms of Government have changed: so also the needs of the people. Slowly, the Governments have realised that detailed information regarding the people was necessary. After independence in 1947, our country took up several developmental programmes for the welfare of the people under the Five-Year Plans. The First-five Year Plan commenced in 1951 which coincided with the first population census conducted after independence. In order to provide as many particulars as required for planning purposes which could be collected in the population census, the content of the census questionnaire was modified suitably with particular emphasis on the economic aspects of the population. We know from the data collected in the population census as to how many we are, where we are, what kind of houses we live in, how many of us can read and write, what our occupations are etc. Census provides a lot of information necessary for formulating developmental plans. For example, a good idea of requirements of food, housing, medical and educational facilities and employment potential can be obtained by a careful study of the census data. The number of constituencies for any State and for the country required for election purposes are decided on the basis of census data only. Hence, census is a must for administration and planning.

How the Census is taken ?

The special feature of Indian Census is its complete coverage. Every individual is enumerated at his or her place of residence. Even houseless persons like beggars and pavement dwellers are also counted. It is very difficult practically to count all persons in the country or a state at the same time. So the counting of persons is spread over a few days and the data are collected with reference to a fixed date called the 'Reference Date'. The enumeration in 1981 Census was carried out from 9th to 28th February, 1981 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 1981. The reference date was the Sunrise on 1st March, 1981 which means that the Census data represents the position for the entire State/Country as on

1st March, 1981. In the revisional round, the enumerators revised the particulars already collected by them in respect of each house allotted to them, by adding births that took place after they visited the houses earlier but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 and deleting the particulars relating to persons who unfortunately died subsequent to their previous visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1981.

The Census in our country is a gigantic operation in view of the large territory that has to be covered. It involves recruitment and training of an army of enumerators, supervisors, etc. In order that enumeration should be very accurate with minimum omissions, careful and systematic planning of different stages of Census Operations were undertaken about two to three years before 1981. The magnitude of the operations for the count can be imagined when you know that more than 67,000 enumerators and about 14,000 supervisors had to be recruited and trained in Andhra Pradesh alone to conduct the population census.

The enumeration of people is conducted in two phases 'The House numbering and Houselisting Operations' constitute the first phase and form the base for the population census count. Normally, these operations are conducted sufficiently in advance of the actual population census count. A complete and exhaustive list of all towns and villages is made out first and taluk maps showing the boundaries of each village are prepared. Similarly, town maps are prepared showing the boundaries of each ward/block. The village Revenue Officials (Karnam/Patwari) attend to the House-numbering and Houselisting in their villages as well as in Panchayats which do not have Executive Officers. In other Panchayats, the Executive Officers do this work. In small villages having 300 to 400 houses, the village official himself attends to the House-numbering and Houselisting. In bigger villages/towns where more persons have to attend to this work, compact areas with specified boundaries are allocated to each enumerator and full coverage without any omission or overlapping of any area is ensured. All these enumerators and supervisors are intensively trained to canvass the schedules for these operations. With that background they go round the areas and prepare the notional maps of the villages or the town blocks allotted to them. They also mark out on them the location of each and every house whether *pucca* or *kachcha* and residential or non-residential—after close verification on the ground. They also update the running serial house-numbers and paint the same on the doors of the houses. Having

thus prepared an exhaustive list of all types of houses in the areas allotted to them, the enumerators then collect various data relating to each house like purpose for which each house is used, name of the head of the household if the house is used for residential purpose, number of members normally living in the household, number of physically handicapped persons if any in the household. If the census house is used either fully or partly for any establishment or, any economic activity is being carried on in the premises or outside the premises of the census house, the details of such establishments are collected in another schedule called the Enterprise List. This schedule was canvassed at the instance of the Central Statistical Organisation. The revenue firka supervisors, Tahsildars and the Municipal Commissioners supervised these house-numbering and houselisting operations.

The number of Census houses and the population in each village/town thrown up by the house numbering and houselisting operations provide an excellent frame for the stupendous operation of the population census to follow. The size and jurisdiction of each enumerator for actual population count is determined keeping in view the general yardstick of 750 persons or 150 households in rural areas and 600 persons or 120 households in urban areas, considering the feasibility for an enumerator to complete the enumeration within a duration of 20 days. During the intervening period between the houselisting operations and the population count, the preliminary arrangements like selection of enumerators, preparation of chargelists, demarcating supervisors' circles, training of the enumeration agency, printing and supply of schedules to be canvassed in the field etc., are attended to.

Andhra Pradesh state comprising 316 taluks in 23 districts was divided into 67,000 Enumerator's Blocks for the 1981 Census. The work of every five Enumerators was supervised by one Supervisor. Thus 13,400 Supervisors' Circles were carved out. Besides over 6,700 Enumerators and about 1,500 Supervisors were kept in reserve to meet any unforeseen contingency. The Enumerators were selected mostly from amongst the local school teachers and Supervisors from the Government and local administration officials. In Municipal towns, the Municipal Commissioners and in the rest of the areas the Tahsildars and concerned Block Development Officers were notified as Charge Superintendents. They were responsible for conducting the Census Operations in their jurisdictions. Besides, special charges in case of Project areas, industrial establishments, viz., Railway colonies, etc., were constituted in Andhra Pradesh and Officers nominated by the

concerned establishments were notified as Special Charge Superintendents. The Districts Collectors, Personal Assistants to Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, District Panchayat Officers were notified as Census Officers to supervise the Census Operations in their respective jurisdictions.

The enumerator visited each house allotted to him and collected information regarding every person in each residential house. He filled up a form containing 16 questions, called the individual slip (universal) for every person. Then, he enumerated the houseless persons in his jurisdiction on the night of February 28, 1981.

The 16 questions of the Individual slip framed for the 1981 Census are as follows : A specimen copy of this schedule is appended at the end of this volume.

1. Name
2. Relationship to head
3. Male (1)/Female(2)
4. Age
5. Marital status
6. Mother tongue
7. Two other languages known
8. Religion
9. Whether SC(1) or ST(2)
10. Name of caste/tribe (if S.C./S.T.)
11. Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)
12. Educational attainment
13. Attending school/college Yes (1) / No (2)
- 14A. Worked any time at all last year ?

Yes

No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

- 14B. If yes in 14 A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1) / No (2)
- 15A. Main activity last year ?

Yes—in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)

No—in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

if HHI/OW in 15A.

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade
or service

(iv) Class of worker

15B. 14B Yes—Any other work any
time last year ?

Yes/(C/AL/HHI/OW) No

14B. No—Work done any time
last year ?

(C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade
or service

(iv) Class of worker

16. If No in 14A or 14B—seeking/
available for work ? Yes (1) / No (2))

The questions about place of birth, last residence, reasons for migration, duration of residence at enumerated place, fertility data in respect of all ever married women and currently married women are canvassed in the sample enumeration blocks (20%). These questions are printed on the back side of universal individual slip.

Besides the individual slip for each individual, a household schedule was also canvassed for each family. In this schedule the data regarding the census house in which the household lives in, like owned or rented, number of rooms occupied by the household, predominant construction material of wall, roof and floor of the house, facilities available to the household like drinking water, electricity, toilet, land if any cultivated by the households etc., are collected.

The above questions may look very simple but to elicit correct answer for each question from our villagers many of whom are illiterates, is not an easy job. The Enumerator has to explain the meaning and significance of each and every question in the individual slip to the householders to get proper answers. So, the enumerators themselves have to be trained very well first, before they undertake this difficult task of enumeration. In all, about

about one lakh enumerators and 20,400 supervisors were employed to enumerate the population of our State during the 1981 Census. They were mostly Government servants such as school teachers or assistants or employees working in Municipalities and Panchayats. You can imagine that thorough training of such a large number of Enumerators and Supervisors scattered all over the State in proper time was possible only with considerable organisational skill and planning on the part of the concerned authorities. They attended to the Census work largely on a voluntary basis as labour of love and out of patriotism since they were paid very little amount as honorarium. The outstanding success of such a gigantic task is a great tribute to the men and women who took part in the Census count and to the citizens of the State who co-operated with them. Don't you think that it is our bounden duty as citizens of the country, to extend our fullest co-operation to see that the Census count is taken successfully ?

As mentioned earlier, an Individual Slip was filled in for every person in the State in the 1981 Census. By 5th March, 1981 Individual Slips were filled in for the entire population of Andhra Pradesh i.e., for nearly 54 million people. The details in each of these had to be checked quickly and provisional abstracts prepared at different levels i.e., village, taluk, municipality and district to arrive at and declare the provisional population of the State. Thanks to the utmost devotion and whole hearted co-operation of the State Government Officials at all levels, Andhra Pradesh was the first State in the country to announce the provisional population figures for the State both at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses and this tradition has been kept up to a large extent at the 1981 Census also. After completion of enumeration, the slips were pooled at the Regional Tabulation Offices opened at 9 centres in Andhra Pradesh for conducting basic tabulations.

You know that the population of our State as at the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 is 53,549,673. But how many of them are men and women, how many can read and write, and what languages they speak, etc., are all given in various types of tables designed specially for each purpose. But the tables by themselves do not explain the full details they are meant to convey to us. No doubt, they provide us with the necessary data. When these statistics are interpreted in the light of the social and economic conditions, they become meaningful and useful. This volume is an attempt at such interpretation in a simple way of the basic Census data relating to the people of Andhra Pradesh. The following pages will give you a description of the different aspects of our people.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED ?

BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR NUMBERS GROWING ?

There are about 4,508 million of people in this world. Of them, as many as 1961 million or more than 43 % are in four Asian countries viz., China 1,008 million, India 685 million, Indonesia 151 million and Japan 117 million. India stands second in population next only to China in the whole world. Though India is only in the status of one of the countries of Asian continent, its population of 685 million is more than the population of the remaining other individual continents i.e., Africa (484 million), America (623 million), Europe (485 million), Oceania 23 million. About 15% of the world's population lives in India. The population of Andhra Pradesh State is 53.5 million constituting about 8% of the country's population.

Thus, every seventh man in the world is an Indian and every thirteenth man in India belongs to Andhra Pradesh. Canada (24.21 million) has less than half of the population of Andhra Pradesh and Sri Lanka (14.99 million) less than one third. The populations of other independent countries like Yugoslavia (15.31 million), Australia and Newzealand (17.8 million), Poland (35.90 million) Spain (37.65 million), Thailand (48.13 million), Argentina (28.09 million), Burma (36 million), German Democratic Republic (16.75 million) and Hungary (10.71 million) also are less than that of Andhra Pradesh.

Historical Background

The political history of the country has changed the geographical boundaries of our State from time to time. At the dawn of independence in 1947, the Telugu speaking people were distributed in the old British province of Madras and the erstwhile princely State of Hyderabad. The old States of India, as you know, were born as accidents of political history of the country. The National Congress Party had long recognised the need for the re-organisation of States on a rational basis, the chief consideration being the language of the people. After a prolonged struggle for over 40 years, Andhras succeeded in getting the linguistic state

of Andhra carved out of the composite State of Madras on 1st October, 1953. The reorganisation of the States of India on a linguistic basis followed soon. In this process, the three year old Andhra State blossomed forth into a full-fledged Andhra Pradesh State with the Telugu speaking territory of the erstwhile Hyderabad State being merged with the Andhra State on 1st November, 1956.

Comparison with other States of India

Andhra Pradesh with an area of 2,75,068.0 sq. kms. is the fifth largest State of India in extent. It has a total population of 53,549,673 persons and ranks also fifth among the States according to population size. The following table gives the data relating to population and areas of States and Union Territories according to the 1981 Census.

The area and population vary widely from State to State. The 22 States and 9 Union Territories can be arranged according to population, area in descending order as follows:

States arranged in descending order of population	States arranged in descending order of area
(1)	(2)
1. Uttar Pradesh	1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Bihar	2. Rajasthan
3. Maharashtra	3. Maharashtra
4. West Bengal	4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Andhra Pradesh	5. Andhra Pradesh
6. Madhya Pradesh	6. Jammu & Kashmir
7. Tamil Nadu	7. Gujarat
8. Karnataka	8. Karnataka
9. Rajasthan	9. Bihar
10. Gujarat	10. Orissa
11. Orissa	11. Tamil Nadu
12. Kerala	12. West Bengal
13. Assam	13. Assam
14. Punjab	14. Himachal Pradesh

(1)	(2)
15. Haryana	15. Punjab
16. Jammu & Kashmir	16. Haryana
17. Himachal Pradesh	17. Kerala
18. Tripura	18. Meghalaya
19. Manipur	19. Manipur
20. Meghalaya	20. Nagaland
21. Nagaland	21. Tripura
22. Sikkim	22. Sikkim

Union Territories arranged in descending order of population	Union Territories arranged in descending order of area
1. Delhi	1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Goa, Daman & Diu	2. Mizoram
3. Arunachal Pradesh	3. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
4. Pondicherry	4. Goa, Daman & Diu
5. Mizoram	5. Delhi
6. Chandigarh	6. Pondicherry
7. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8. Chandigarh
9. Lakshadweep	9. Lakshadweep

Among the four states in South India, our state stands first both in area and population. Our neighbour viz., Maharashtra ranks 3rd both in area and population among the states of the country; Tamil Nadu and Karnataka occupy the 7th and 8th ranks respectively in the size of population and 11th and 8th ranks in area respectively; Madhya Pradesh tops the list in area in the entire country and occupies 6th place in population while Orissa ranks 11th in population and 10th in area. Uttar Pradesh, ranking 4th in area, has the largest population among the States and Union Territories. You will see in the statement II(1) that the population of our State is about a half of Uttar Pradesh and more than that of Punjab and Rajasthan States put together.

STATEMENT II.1

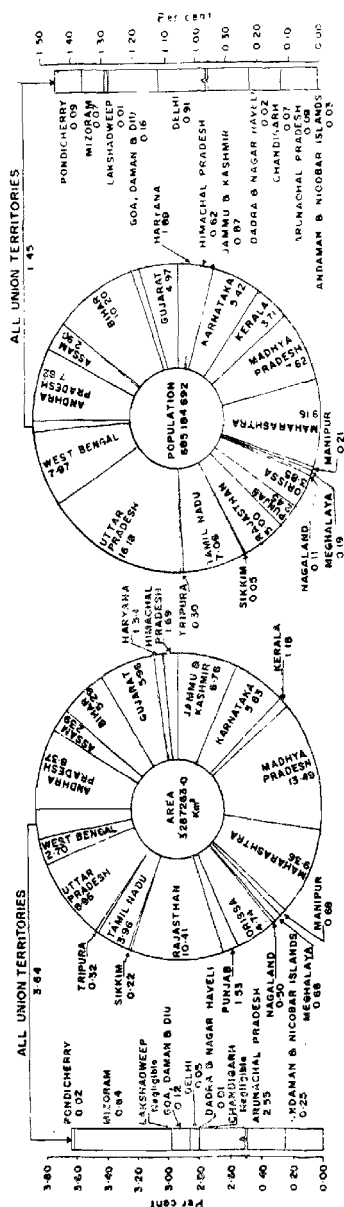
Population and Area of States and Union Territories, 1981

India/States/Union Territories	Population		Area in Sq. kms.	
	Total	Percentage to total pop. of the country	Total	Percentage to total area of the country
India . . .	685,184,692	100.00	3,287,263.0	100.00
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	53,549,673	7.82	275,068.0	8.37
2. Assam . . .	19,896,843	2.90	78,438.0	2.39
3. Bihar . . .	69,914,734	10.20	173,877.0	5.29
4. Gujarat . . .	34,085,799	4.98	196,024.0	5.96
5. Haryana . . .	12,922,618	1.89	44,212.0	1.34
6. Himachal Pradesh . . .	4,280,818	0.62	55,673.0	1.69
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	5,987,389	0.87	222,236.0	6.76
8. Karnataka . . .	37,135,714	5.42	191,791.0	5.83
9. Kerala . . .	25,453,680	3.71	38,863.0	1.18
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .	52,178,844	7.62	443,446.0	13.49
11. Maharashtra . . .	62,784,171	9.17	307,690.0	9.36
12. Manipur . . .	1,420,953	0.21	22,327.0	0.68
13. Meghalaya . . .	1,335,819	0.19	22,429.0	0.68
14. Nagaland . . .	774,930	0.11	16,579.0	0.50
15. Orissa . . .	26,370,271	3.85	155,707.0	4.74
16. Punjab . . .	16,788,915	2.45	50,362.0	1.53
17. Rajasthan . . .	34,261,862	5.00	342,239.0	10.41
18. Sikkim . . .	316,385	0.04	7,096.0	0.22
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	48,408,077	7.07	130,058.0	3.96
20. Tripura . . .	2,053,058	0.30	10,486.0	0.32
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	110,862,013	16.19	294,411.0	8.96
22. West Bengal . . .	54,580,647	7.97	88,752.0	2.70
Union Territories				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	188,741	0.03	8,249.0	0.25
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . .	631,839	0.09	83,743.0	2.55
3. Chandigarh . . .	451,610	0.06	114.0	0.00
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	103,676	0.01	491.0	0.01
5. Delhi . . .	6,220,406	0.91	1,483.0	0.05
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	1,085,730	0.16	3,814.0	0.12
7. Lakshadweep . . .	40,249	0.00	32.0	0.00
8. Mizoram . . .	493,757	0.07	21,081.0	0.64
9. Pondicherry . . .	604,471	0.09	492.0	0.02

INDIA

AREA AND POPULATION 1981

(States / Union territories)

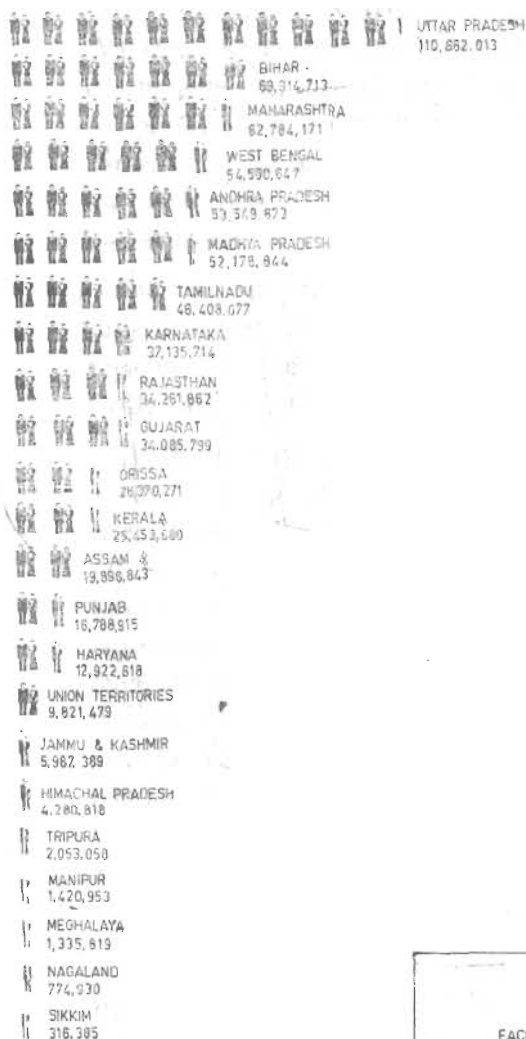


NOTE: 1. FIGURES BELOW THE NAMES OF STATES / UNION TERRITORIES ARE IN PER CENT.
2. TOTAL POPULATION OF INDIA INCLUDES THE PROJECTED POPULATION OF ASSAM FOR 1981.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF STATES, 1981

EACH SYMBOL = 5,000,000 MALES/FEMALES



X PROJECTED FIGURES OF ASSAM 1981

INDIA

EACH SYMBOL = 30,000,000 MALES/FEMALE

685,184,692

Distribution of population among the districts

Our state is divided into 23 districts for administrative purposes. Naming the districts in a clock-wise order from the north-east, they are Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. These 23 districts can broadly be divided into three regions viz., Coastal Andhra comprising the first nine districts in the above list: Rayalaseema consisting of the next four districts and Telangana with the remaining ten districts. These three regions present disparities in cultural and economic development.

The long sea coast of about 960 kms. of the state constitutes eastern border for all the nine districts of the Coastal Andhra region. The rich Godavari, Krishna and Pennar deltas with fertile alluvial soil lie in this tract.

To the west of Coastal Andhra, except for a wide stretch of about 160 kms. (100 miles) between the Godavari and Krishna rivers, a series of hills are met with both to the north of river Godavari as also south of river Krishna. These are popularly known as Eastern Ghats. South of the river Krishna, the eastern ghats include the Nallamala, Erramala, Seshachalam and Palakonda ranges of hills extending over the Rayalaseema region comprising the four districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool. Soils in the valleys of this region are very poor. The famous pilgrimage town of Tirumala in which the temple of Lord Venkateswara is situated is on the top of the Palakonda Range of hills and Srisailem, the seat of one of the twelve 'Jyothirlingas' of India is situated in the west of the Nallamala range of hills.

The third region viz., the Telangana is in the centre of the Deccan Plateau. This region is generally poor with inadequate rain fall but rich in coal deposits along the river Godavari. We have seen the geographical distributions of our districts. Now let us look into the distribution of population in 1971 and 1981 among the districts in Andhra Pradesh in statement II.2 given below.

STATEMENT II.2

District-wise population of Andhra Pradesh, 1971 & 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Area in sq. km.	Population			Rank in population			1981 jurisdiction
			1971 (according to 1971 jurisdiction of the districts)	1971 (according to 1981 jurisdiction of the districts)	1981 population	1971 (according to 1971 jurisdiction of the districts)	1971 (according to 1981 jurisdiction of the districts)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Andhra Pradesh		43,502,703	43,502,703	53,549,673	..	..	..	
1.	Srikakulam	275,968	2,589,991	1,769,968	1,959,352	5	14	16	
2.	Vizianagaram	6,539	..	1,589,553	1,804,196	..	17	19	
3.	Visakhapatnam	11,161	2,805,366	2,035,831	2,576,474	3	7	6	
4.	East Godavari	10,807	3,087,262	3,087,262	3,701,040	1	1	1	
5.	West Godavari	7,742	2,374,306	2,374,306	2,873,958	7	4	4	
6.	Krishna	8,727	2,493,574	2,493,574	3,048,463	6	3	3	
7.	Guntur	11,391	2,844,488	2,844,488	3,434,724	2	2	2	
8.	Prakasam	17,626	1,919,995	1,919,995	2,329,571	13	11	11	
9.	Nellore	13,076	1,639,617	1,627,740	2,014,879	16	16	15	
10.	Chittoor	15,152	2,285,536	2,267,413	2,737,316	8	5	5	

11.	Cuddapah	.	15,359	1,577,267	1,577,267	1,933,304	17	18	17
12.	Anantapur	.	19,130	2,115,321	2,115,321	2,548,012	9	6	7
13.	Kurnool	.	17,658	1,982,090	1,982,090	2,407,299	10	8	10
14.	Mahbubnagar	.	18,432	1,932,082	1,932,082	2,444,619	12	10	8
15.	Rangareddi	.	7,493	..	1,109,225	1,582,062	..	23	23
16.	Hyderabad	.	217	2,791,762	1,682,537	2,260,702	4	15	14
17.	Medak	.	9,699	1,467,944	1,467,944	1,807,139	18	19	18
18.	Nizamabad	.	7,956	1,313,268	1,313,268	1,679,633	20	21	21
19.	Adilabad	.	16,128	1,288,348	1,288,348	1,639,003	21	22	22
20.	Karimnagar	.	11,823	1,963,928	1,963,928	2,436,323	11	9	9
21.	Warangal	.	12,846	1,870,933	1,870,933	2,303,295	14	12	12
22.	Khammam	.	16,029	1,369,892	1,369,892	1,751,574	19	20	20
23.	Nalgonda	.	14,240	1,819,738	1,819,738	2,279,685	15	13	13

It should be noted in this context that Prakasam district was created after the 1961 Census. Vizianagaram and Rangareddi districts were formed after 1971 Census. These are the major territorial changes that took place in the State during the decades, 1961-71 and 1971-81. Prakasam district came into existence on 2nd February, 1970, Vizianagaram and Rangareddi districts on 12th April, 1979 and 25th August, 1979 respectively. Prakasam has been named after the late Sri Tanguturi Prakasam Panthulu, the first Chief Minister of Andhra State and popularly known as 'Andhra Kesari', the 'Lion of Andhra' who hailed from this district. It was carved out of portions of Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool districts and Vizianagaram district with portions of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts while Rangareddi district with certain areas of Hyderabad district.

The Coastal Andhra region has a population of 23,742,657 persons or 44.37% of the total population of our State. The Rayalaseema region with a population of 9,625,931 persons sustains 18.00% of the State's population. The Telangana region has a population of 20,181,085 persons or 37.63% of the total population of Andhra Pradesh.

Comparing the relative position of the districts in 1971 and 1981, it can be seen from the statement II.2 that East Godavari district retained its 1st rank in both the censuses. Likewise, Guntur district retained its 2nd rank. Due to formation of new districts i.e., Vizianagaram and Rangareddi districts, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad districts lost their ranks at the 1981 Census. In 1971 Visakhapatnam ranked 3rd but in 1981 Census it is relegated to the 6th position. Srikakulam district which enjoyed 5th rank has come down to 16th rank. Similarly, Hyderabad district is pushed down to 14th rank losing its 4th rank at 1971 Census. West Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts gained higher ranks at this census over the last census. Besides East Godavari and Guntur districts, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Medak districts have neither gained nor lost their ranks while Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam districts lost one rank each.

The 1971 Census population of seven districts that have undergone territorial changes during 1971-81 conforming to the 1981 Census jurisdiction have been recast. Even then East Godavari district did not lose its 1st rank; we may see that they maintained

District	Population	Percentage
EAST GODAVARI	3,761,040	6.91%
GUNTUR	3,434,724	6.41%
KRISHNA	3,008,460	5.61%
WEST GODAVARI	2,873,958	5.37%
CHITTOOR	2,773,316	5.11%
VISHAKHAPATNAM	2,578,434	4.81%
ANANTAPUR	2,580,012	4.79%
KHAMMAM	2,444,619	4.57%
KARIMNAGAR	2,136,323	4.55%
MAHABUBNAGAR	2,407,299	4.50%
TOORUK	2,328,571	4.35%
NALGONDA	2,303,925	4.30%
HYDERABAD	2,279,665	4.26%
NELLORE	2,260,702	4.22%
SRIKAKULAM	2,014,879	3.76%
CUDDAPAH	1,881,181	3.49%
MEDAK	1,881,181	3.49%
VIZIANAGARAM	1,751,574	3.27%
KHANNAGIRI	1,679,683	3.14%
NIZAMBARG	1,639,003	3.06%
ADILABAD	1,582,062	2.95%
RANGAREDDY	1,382,062	2.58%
NANDAM	1,382,062	2.58%

District	Population	Percentage (%)
AMANTAPUR	19,130.0	6.96 %
MAHABUBNAGAR	17,682.0	6.42 %
KURNOOL	17,625.0	6.41 %
PRAKASAM	14,128.0	5.14 %
ADILASAB	16,029.0	5.83 %
KHAMMAN	15,359.0	5.58 %
CUDDAPAH	15,152.0	5.51 %
CHITTOOR	14,240.0	5.18 %
NALGONDA	13,876.0	5.03 %
NELLORE	12,946.0	4.72 %
KARIMNAGAR	11,931.1	4.36 %
GUNTUR	11,151.0	4.05 %
VISHAKHAPATNAM	10,802.0	3.93 %
EAST GODAVARI	9,499.0	3.45 %
KRISHNA	8,772.0	3.17 %
WEST GODAVARI	7,742.0	2.81 %
NIZAMABAD	7,493.0	2.71 %
RANGAREDDI	6,539.0	2.39 %
SUKKESAPUR	5,837.0	2.12 %
VIZIANAGARAM	4,230.0	1.54 %
WARANGAL	3,940.0	1.43 %
ADILASAB	3,474.0	1.25 %
KURNOOL	3,172.0	1.15 %
MAHABUBNAGAR	2,810.0	1.02 %
AMANTAPUR	2,493.0	0.91 %
PRAKASAM	2,128.0	0.77 %
ADILASAB	1,913.0	0.69 %
KHAMMAN	1,768.0	0.64 %
CUDDAPAH	1,625.0	0.59 %
CHITTOOR	1,412.0	0.51 %
NALGONDA	1,387.0	0.50 %
NELLORE	1,294.0	0.47 %
KARIMNAGAR	1,193.0	0.43 %
GUNTUR	1,115.0	0.40 %
VISHAKHAPATNAM	1,080.0	0.39 %
EAST GODAVARI	949.0	0.34 %
KRISHNA	877.0	0.32 %
WEST GODAVARI	774.0	0.28 %
NIZAMABAD	749.0	0.27 %
RANGAREDDI	653.0	0.24 %
SUKKESAPUR	583.0	0.21 %
VIZIANAGARAM	423.0	0.15 %
WARANGAL	394.0	0.14 %
ADILASAB	347.0	0.13 %
KURNOOL	317.0	0.12 %
MAHABUBNAGAR	281.0	0.10 %
AMANTAPUR	249.0	0.09 %
PRAKASAM	212.0	0.08 %
ADILASAB	191.0	0.07 %
KHAMMAN	176.0	0.06 %
CUDDAPAH	162.0	0.06 %
CHITTOOR	141.0	0.05 %
NALGONDA	138.0	0.05 %
NELLORE	129.0	0.05 %
KARIMNAGAR	119.0	0.04 %
GUNTUR	111.0	0.04 %
VISHAKHAPATNAM	108.0	0.04 %
EAST GODAVARI	94.0	0.03 %
KRISHNA	87.0	0.03 %
WEST GODAVARI	77.0	0.03 %
NIZAMABAD	74.0	0.03 %
RANGAREDDI	65.0	0.02 %
SUKKESAPUR	58.0	0.02 %
VIZIANAGARAM	42.0	0.01 %
WARANGAL	39.0	0.01 %
ADILASAB	34.0	0.01 %
KURNOOL	31.0	0.01 %
MAHABUBNAGAR	28.0	0.01 %
AMANTAPUR	24.0	0.01 %
PRAKASAM	21.0	0.01 %
ADILASAB	19.0	0.01 %
KHAMMAN	17.0	0.01 %
CUDDAPAH	16.0	0.01 %
CHITTOOR	14.0	0.01 %
NALGONDA	13.0	0.01 %
NELLORE	12.0	0.01 %
KARIMNAGAR	11.0	0.01 %
GUNTUR	11.0	0.01 %
VISHAKHAPATNAM	10.0	0.01 %
EAST GODAVARI	9.0	0.01 %
KRISHNA	8.0	0.01 %
WEST GODAVARI	7.0	0.01 %
NIZAMABAD	7.0	0.01 %
RANGAREDDI	6.0	0.01 %
SUKKESAPUR	5.0	0.01 %
VIZIANAGARAM	4.0	0.01 %
WARANGAL	3.0	0.01 %
ADILASAB	3.0	0.01 %
KURNOOL	3.0	0.01 %
MAHABUBNAGAR	2.0	0.01 %
AMANTAPUR	2.0	0.01 %
PRAKASAM	2.0	0.01 %
ADILASAB	1.0	0.01 %
KHAMMAN	1.0	0.01 %
CUDDAPAH	1.0	0.01 %
CHITTOOR	1.0	0.01 %
NALGONDA	1.0	0.01 %
NELLORE	1.0	0.01 %
KARIMNAGAR	1.0	0.01 %
GUNTUR	1.0	0.01 %
VISHAKHAPATNAM	1.0	0.01 %
EAST GODAVARI	1	

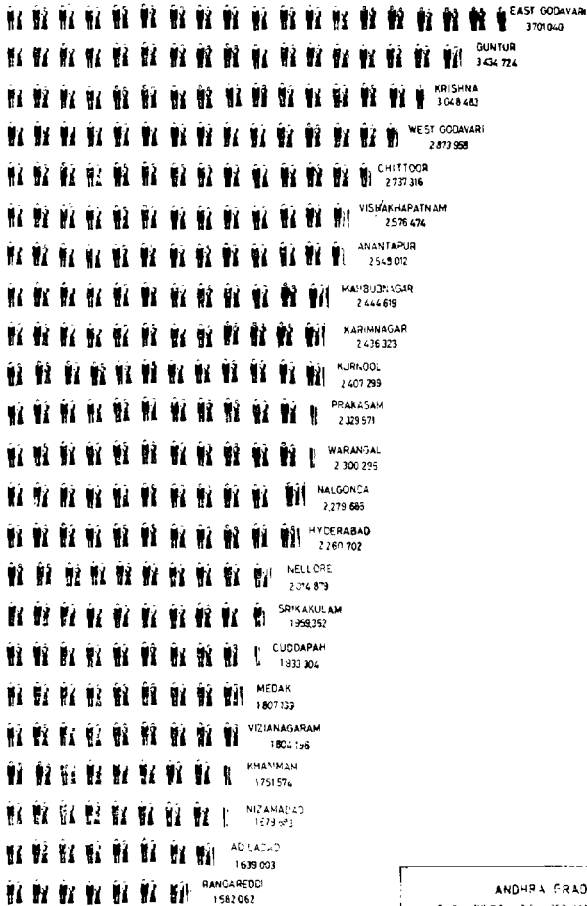
Area Figure (Provisional) of Hyderabad District i.e., 217.0 Kms. (0.08%) could not be shown in the pie chart.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF
DISTRICTS, 1961

EACH SYMBOL 100,000

MALES FEMALES



ANDHRA PRADESH.
EACH SYMBOL 2,500,000 MALES/FEMALES
510,43,273



their ranks without any changes except Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Kurnool districts which have lost two ranks each. Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak gained each one rank while Anantapur lost one rank.

Average population of a district

The population varies from district to district depending upon various factors like the agricultural and industrial development of the area. The population of our state being 53,549,673 persons, the average population of a district in our state works out to 2,328,247.

STATEMENT II.3

Districts which have above and below average population

Districts with population above average	Districts with population below average
1	2
1. Visakhapatnam 2. East Godavari 3. Krishna 4. Guntur 5. Prakasam 6. Chittoor 7. Anantapur 8. Kurnool 9. Mahbubnagar 10. Karimnagar 11. West Godavari	1. Srikakulam 2. Vizianagaram 3. Nellore 4. Cuddapah 5. Rangareddi 6. Medak 7. Nizamabad 8. Adilabad 9. Khammam 10. Nalgonda 11. Warangal 12. Hyderabad

From the above, it can be seen that the 23 districts of our state are fairly and evenly distributed with their population ranging on either side (higher and lower sides) of the state's average population figure of a district—11 districts are above the average and 12 districts below. Roughly 50% of the state's population (26 million out of 53.5 million) lives in the districts with population size above the average population of a district in the state. Despite the greatly varying terrain in different parts of the state with the large dry tracts of Telangana and Rayalaseema on one side and the rich delta tract of Coastal Andhra on the other, it is seen that the distribution of population among the districts is not so uneven unlike in several other states. There is almost a gradual graded increase of population from the least populous, backward and forest district of Adilabad, through the dry tract of Telangana and Rayalaseema rising up to the prosperous and populous Coastal Andhra districts.

Comparison with other States

Andhra Pradesh with an average of 2,328,247 persons per district ranks 4th in the country. The states with average district population exceeding that of Andhra Pradesh are West Bengal (3,411,290); Tamil Nadu (3,030,005) and Maharashtra (2,414,775). The smallest average of population is returned by Sikkim where the average population of a district is as little as 79,096 persons. At the all-India level, the average population of a district works out to 1,738,637 persons. Of the 22 states in the country, the average population of a district in 11 states is less than the average for the country. In our neighbouring States, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Karnataka the average population of a district is on the higher side of the country's average while in Madhya Pradesh it is less.

Most and least populous districts in India

24-Paraganas of West Bengal with a population of 10,739,439 is the most populous district in India. Andhra Pradesh has the 9th most populous district of India viz. East Godavari with a population of 3,701,040 persons. The average between the most populous and the least populous districts in Andhra Pradesh state, though fairly wide, is not so wide as in most other states; the most populous district of East Godavari has a population of 3.70 million, while the least populous district Rangareddi has 1.58 million. West Bengal which has the most populous district of India viz., 24-Paraganas with about 10.74 million of population also has a district with as small a population as 1.02 million viz., Darjeeling. Similarly, in Maharashtra while Greater Bombay district is the second most populous district in India with 8.24 million, the least populous district i.e., Wardha has only 0.92 million population. Among our neighbouring states, the most populous district of Tamil Nadu state is Madurai with a population of 4.54 million while the least populous district Nilgiris has only 0.63 million population. The least populous district in the entire country is North District of Sikkim state with a population of merely 26,455 persons. The least populous district of our state, Rangareddi (1.58 million) is having more population than the most populous districts of Jammu & Kashmir (Jammu—0.94 million), Manipur (Manipur Central district—0.93 million), Meghalaya (East Khasi Hills—0.51 million); Nagaland (Kohima district—0.25 million); and Tripura (West Tripura district—0.98 million).

STATEMENT II. 4

Most & Least populous Districts in all States and average—1981

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Most populous district		Least populous district		Average population of a district
		Name of district	Population	Name of district	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	3,701,040	Rangareddi	1,582,062	2,328,247
2.	Bihar	Santhal Paragana	3,717,528	Nawada	1,092,177	2,255,314
3.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	3,875,794	The Dangs	113,664	1,793,989
4.	Haryana	Hisar	1,496,534	Sirsa	707,068	1,076,884
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	990,738	Lahul & Spiti	32,100	356,734
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	943,395	Kargil	65,992	427,671
7.	Karnataka	Bangalore	4,947,610	Chikmagalur	911,769	1,954,511
8.	Kerala	Quilon	2,813,650	Wayanad	554,026	2,121,140
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	3,079,476	Datia	311,893	1,139,529
10.	Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	8,243,405	Wardha	926,618	2,414,775
11.	Manipur	Manipur Central	929,077	Tengnoupal	56,444	236,825
12.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	511,414	East Garo Hills	136,550	267,163
13.	Nagaland	Kohima	250,105	Dokha	57,583	110,704
14.	Orissa	Cuttack	4,628,800	Dhulabari	717,280	2,028,482
15.	Punjab	Amritsar	2,188,490	Kapurthala	545,249	1,399,076
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	3,420,574	Jaisalmer	243,082	1,317,764
17.	Sikkim	East	138,762	North	26,455	79,096
18.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	4,535,897	Nilgiri	630,169	3,030,005
19.	Tripura	West Tripura	976,252	South Tripura	535,558	684,353
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	3,797,033	Uttara Kashi	190,948	1,979,678
21.	West Bengal	Twenty four Paraganas	10,739,439	Darjeeling	1,024,269	3,411,290

Note : In the above statement Assam is not included as census was not conducted in 1981.

Average population of a taluk in Andhra Pradesh

There are 316 taluks in Andhra Pradesh state where the 1981 count was taken. We have earlier discussed about the population of districts. Let us now see how the population is distributed over the taluks in the state. For the purpose of calculating the average population of a taluk, the total number of taluks in the state has been taken as 315, as the particulars of one taluk viz., Golconda which is fully merged with Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad are not separately available. The average population of a taluk works out to 169,999. The grouping of all the taluks into a few ranges indicating the extent of deviation on either side of the average population is given below:

Taluks having population above state average of a taluk.

Actual population of taluk in between	Population range of the Taluk	No of taluks
Upto 10%	170,000 to 186,999	23
10% to 20%	187,000 to 203,999	22
21% to 30%	204,000 to 220,999	15
30% above	221,000 and above	48
		108

Taluks having population below state average of a taluk

Upto 10%	153,000 to 169,999	38
10% to 20%	136,000 to 152,999	45
21% to 30%	119,000 to 135,999	39
Over 30%	118,999 and below	85
		207

Thus among the 108 taluks having each a population exceeding the state's average, 48 taluks fall under the highest range of 30% and above. Similarly, on the lower side we find 85 out of 207 taluks whose population is over 30% below the state's average population of a taluk.

The following statement shows the district-wise number of taluks under different ranges on either side of the state's average population of a taluk.

4(a) SUPPLEMENT

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of taluks	Above the state's average					Below the state's average				
			Up to 10% above					Up to 10% below				
			10% to 20%	20% to 30%	30% to 40%	40% to 50%	50% to 60%	10% to 20%	20% to 30%	30% to 40%	40% to 50%	50% to 60%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Srikakulam	.	.	.	.	.	5	..	1	2	6	9
2.	Vizianagaram	.	.	.	.	1	4	..	3	2	3	8
3.	Visakhapatnam	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	1	2	4	12
4.	East Godavari	.	.	.	.	3	9	5	2	1	2	10
5.	West Godavari	.	.	.	.	1	11	1	1	1	..	3
6.	Krishna	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	3	4	6	14
7.	Guntur	.	.	.	.	2	5	3	4	3	6	16
8.	Prakasam	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	2	5	6	14
9.	Nellore	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	2	8	13
10.	Chittoor	.	.	.	.	1	5	2	3	3	2	10
11.	Cuddapah	.	.	.	.	..	5	1	..	..	6	7
12.	Anantapur	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	2	..	8	11
13.	Kurnool	.	.	.	.	2	6	2	3	..	2	7

4(a) SUPPLEMENT—(concl'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.	Mahbubnagar	.	.	.	.	.	3	9	1	2	1	4
15.	Rangareddi	.	.	.	.	1	11	2	2	3	1	9
16.	Hyderabad*	.	.	.	.	..	9	..	..	1	..	3
17.	Medak	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	2	2	..	6
18.	Nizamabad	.	.	.	.	2	9	3	2	..	3	6
19.	Adilabad	.	.	.	.	1	11	4	..	1	3	7
20.	Karimnagar	.	.	.	.	4	14	8	1	1	2	6
21.	Warangal	.	.	.	.	2	15	2	5	3	..	13
22.	Khammam	.	.	.	.	2	12	3	1	2	1	9
23.	Nalgonda	.	.	.	.	..	15	5	1	3	3	10
TOTAL		.	.	.	.	48	315	108	38	45	39	207

*separate figures for Goleonda tk. are not available

We have seen from the above statement that in all districts except West Godavari, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar, the number of taluks with their population ranging below the state's average population of a taluk is more than those on the higher side.

Taluks ranging above the State's average

Out of 23 taluks in the state that have the population working out to a percentage of upto 10% above the state's average, not a single taluk is seen in the 10 districts of Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts. The highest number of 4 taluks under this range has been returned by Srikakulam district. In East Godavari and West Godavari districts, there are 3 taluks each of this type. In Cuddapah, Medak and Karimnagar 2 such taluks each are found. The remaining 7 districts have only one such taluk each. In the next range i.e., 10% to 20% above the state's average, Mahbubnagar district ranks first with 3 taluks of this type. Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Medak and Warangal districts do not have any such taluks, while in other districts their number is either 1 or 2 each.

11 out of 23 districts in the state contain either 1 or 2 taluks of category 20% to 30% above the State's average.

In the last range i.e., 30% and above, the highest number of 6 taluks is noticeable in West Godavari district. In Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool and Karimnagar districts, the number of such taluks is 4 each while it is 3 each in East Godavari and Mahbubnagar districts. Srikakulam, Hyderabad and Nalgonda districts did not have a single taluk of this category. In the remaining districts of the state, the number is either 1 or 2.

Of the total 207 taluks falling under "below the state's average" range, it is seen that 9 districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Srikakulam, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Hyderabad and Khammam districts returned a good number of taluks under the range of 30% and below. Nellore and Anantapur districts have the highest number of 8 taluks each. West Godavari and Mahbubnagar districts do not have any taluks under this range while in all the remaining districts, the number varies between 1 and 6 taluks. Warangal and Khammam districts have equal number of 5 taluks each. Nalgonda district contributed equal number of 3 taluks to each of the last 3 ranges i.e., 10%-20%, 20%-30% and 30% below. In 20%-30% range, we may observe the highest figure i.e., 5 taluks in Prakasam district followed by

4 taluks in Krishna district. The three Rayalaseema districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur and Warangal districts did not have a single taluk of this category. The number of such taluks oscillates in between 1 and 3 in all the remaining districts. In the next range of 10%-20% below the State's average, Guntur district has 4 taluks. The range of upto 10% below is dominated by Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Warangal districts with 5 taluks each. In Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Hyderabad, Adilabad no taluk of this category is found.

Density of population

So far we have seen how the people are distributed in various states of our country and in the districts and taluks of our state. Let us now study the density of population. The number of persons residing per sq. km. of land gives us the density of population of a particular area. The density gives an idea of the degree of congestion in an area. The density of population in an area depends largely on the capacity of the area to sustain it. In turn, the capacity of the area may depend on its natural resources or it may be deliberately induced by industrial or commercial development. Where the economy of the people is based chiefly on agriculture as in Andhra Pradesh, the size of the population in an area is determined primarily by the productivity of the area which in turn is dependent on the availability of land for agricultural production, the extent to which it is exploited, the types of soils, the rainfall and facilities for irrigation etc. Where the economy is industry-based, quite obviously the size of the population will be determined by the employment size of the industrial units, the growth of ancillary industries and the development of adequate commercial and service centres around them and the resultant degree of urbanisation. Larger densities of population generally show up in areas of greater prosperity with better living conditions. However, a saturation point is reached where the local resources may not be able to sustain a large population and further growth may only lead to impoverishing of the areas and lowering the living standards unless alternative means are found such as the establishment of industries to absorb the surplus population from land or improvements effected in the methods of husbandry so as to increase the productivity to keep pace with a growing population.

The density of population for our country as a whole is 216 persons per sq. km (exclusive of areas illegally occupied by China and Pakistan). The figures of density of population for each of the 22 States and 9 Union Territories of India are given below in statement No. II.5.

STATEMENT II.5

Density of Population in the States/Union Territories of India arranged in descending order of Population 1981

Rank Sl. No.	COUNTRY State/Union Territory	Density of popn. per sq. km. 1981	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	*216	
1.	Delhi	4,194	
2.	Chandigarh	3,961	<i>The density has been</i>
3.	Lakshadweep	1,258	<i>worked out on</i>
4.	Pondicherry	1,229	<i>comparable data</i>
5.	Kerala	655	<i>excludes Assam from</i>
6.	West Bengal	615	<i>the statement as no</i>
7.	Bihar	402	<i>census was held there</i>
8.	Uttar Pradesh	377	<i>in 1981. The ranking</i>
9.	Tamil Nadu	372	<i>of Assam if</i>
10.	Punjab	333	<i>worked out on</i>
11.	Haryana	292	<i>projected popula-</i>
12.	Goa, Daman & Diu	285	<i>tion will be as fol-</i>
13.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	211	<i>lows :</i>
14.	Maharashtra	204	<i>Assam</i>
15.	Tripura	196	<i>Density of population</i>
16.	Andhra Pradesh	195	<i>per sq. km.. 254</i>
17.	Karnataka	194	<i>120, 849 km² illegal</i>
18.	Gujarat	174	<i>occupation of Chi-</i>
19.	Orissa	169	<i>nese and Pakistan</i>
20.	Madhya Pradesh	118	<i>78,438.0 Km²= As-</i>
21.	Rajasthan	100	<i>sam</i>
22.	Himachal Pradesh	77	<i>3,208,825.0 India</i>
23.	Manipur	64	<i>3,166.414 Km²=</i>
24.	Meghalaya	60	<i>excludes illegal occu-</i>
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	59*	<i>pation</i>
26.	Nagaland	47	<i>685,184,692</i>
27.	Sikkim	45	-----
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23	<i>3,166,414</i>
29.	Mizoram	23	
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	

The highest density of 4,194 persons per sq. km. in Delhi and of 3,961 in Chandigarh cannot be compared with those of other states as these two are cities with special significance. Lakshadweep and Pondicherry also have larger densities. Among the 22 states of the country, Kerala has the highest density of 655 persons per sq. km. of area. Next in order comes West Bengal with a high density of 615 persons mainly due to the large immigration of displaced persons from Bangladesh, Nepal and Tibet. Besides these two states, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh States also have high densities. Andhra Pradesh state has a density of 195 persons per sq. km. which is lower than the all-India average and occupies almost the mid-position in the combined list of States and Union Territories of India. Karnataka (194), Gujarat (174), Orissa (169), Madhya Pradesh (118) are some of the states with density lower than that of our state. The lowest density of 8 persons per sq. km. is found in Arunachal Pradesh. Rajasthan State has 100 persons per sq. km. of area while Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Mizoram have still lower densities. Let us now compare the country's density with the density of some other countries. The density of population per sq. km. in U.S.S.R. is 12, in U.S.A. 25, in Canada 2, Australia 2 and in G.D.R. 155, Madagaskar 15, United Republic of Tanzania 20, Venezuela 16, Burma 53, China 105, Switzerland 157. This clearly shows that the pressure on land in these countries is very much less than that in India.

Density of population in districts

The statement given below indicates the density of population in the 23 districts of our state.

STATEMENT II.6

District-wise Density of Population in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	State/District	Total	Density of popn. per sq. km.	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	ANDHRA PRADESH	195	152	3,087
1.	Srikakulam	336	304	2,436
2.	Vizianagaram	276	237	2,083
3.	Visakhapatnam	231	161	4,096

—(Contd).

STATEMENT II. 6—(Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	East Godavari	342	273	3,317
5.	West Godavari	371	300	4,279
6.	Krishna	349	244	3,452
7.	Guntur	302	223	4,566
8.	Prakasam	132	114	1,740
9.	Nellore	154	123	3,397
10.	Chittoor	181	152	2,523
11.	Cuddapah	126	103	2,000
12.	Anantapur	133	107	1,577
13.	Kurnool	136	104	4,076
14.	Mahbubnagar	133	119	1,746
15.	Rangareddi	211	165	1,873
16.	Hyderabad	10,419	..	10,419
17.	Medak	186	166	2,380
18.	Nizamabad	211	173	3,037
19.	Adilabad	102	83	1,897
20.	Karimnagar	206	177	1,632
21.	Warangal	179	149	4,499
22.	Khammam	109	92	1,874
23.	Nalgonda	160	143	1,768

It can be seen that the density of population varies from district to district because, as you know, the areas of the districts are not equal and people are not distributed evenly. For example, the most populous district of our state is East Godavari but it is not necessary that the density in that district should be high. Actually Hyderabad district is the most densely populated district in our state with 10,419 persons per sq. km. as against the state average of 195 persons per sq. km. The location of the state's highest seat of administration in Hyderabad and the consequential heavy concentration of population are mainly instrumental for the heaviest density in the district. The high density of more than 200 persons per sq. km. is found in all districts of the coastal Andhra Pradesh except Prakasam and Nellore. In the Rayalaseema districts except Chittoor (181), the density is less than 150 but more than 125 while in Telangana districts barring Hyderabad, the density ranges from 102 persons per sq. km. in Adilabad district which is lowest for any district in the state to 211 in Nizamabad and Rangareddi districts. Low densities may reflect the poverty or backwardness of the area due to large extent of forest area, mountains

land not suitable for cultivation, etc. You can thus see that the low density districts are Prakasam (132), Cuddapah (126), Kurnool (136), Mahbubnagar (133), Adilabad (102) and Khammam (109). In all these districts, there are forests, hills and vast lands not suitable for cultivation. The high density districts of Srikakulam (336), Visakhapatnam (231), East Godavari (342), West Godavari (371), Krishna (349) and Guntur (302) are fortunately blessed by nature with major river systems including the Godavari and the Krishna. The prosperous Godavari and Krishna deltas and the rich tobacco growing areas of Guntur and Prakasam districts, with a good net work of communications and recent development of industries have also contributed to the large concentration of population in this area. Following closely are the districts of Nizamabad (211) and Karimnagar (206) in Telangana which have good irrigation facilities. With the completion of Nagarjunasagar Project on one hand and with the progress in the construction of Sriramsagar Project on the other, considerable extent of land has been brought under the plough in Telangana, and it is likely that higher densities of population will be recorded in a few more districts of Telangana in future. But in Rayalaseema, due to unkind natural conditions, no major irrigation project could be undertaken. There has not been much development industrially too. Hence, low densities of population are observed in all districts in this area. In fact, the density of population in all the Rayalaseema districts is less than the state average.

The density of population within a district may also vary very much among rural and urban areas. The average densities in the rural and urban areas in our state are 152 and 3,087 persons per sq. km. respectively. The highest density in rural areas is found in Srikakulam district (304 persons per sq. km.) followed by West Godavari district (300 persons per sq. km. of area). Among the urban areas, the highest density of 10,419 is recorded by Hyderabad district which is chiefly due to the location of Hyderabad city in it and its covers Hyderabad city only. Next in order comes Guntur district with an urban density of 4,566 per sq. km. followed by Warangal district with 4,499 persons per sq. km. 14 out of 23 districts in our state have densities less than the state's average in urban areas. So also, for the rural areas, 10 out of 23 districts have densities less than the state's average. The density of population of Chittoor rural (152) is equal to state's average.

So far, we have discussed the density of population in districts taking into consideration the entire area of the district including the area under forests, hills, etc. A more realistic picture would

emerge if we work out the density in relation to the cultivated area of a district. Obviously, the density of population based on cultivated area will be higher compared to the density based on total area. The two sets of density figures given in the following statement provide comparative data in this behalf.

STATEMENT II.7

Density of Population in Districts based on Cultivated area

Sl. No.	State/District	Cultivated area in Sq. kms.	Population	Density based on cultivated area	Density based on total geographical area
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ANDHRA PRADESH	122,816.95	53,549,673	436	195
1.	Srikakulam . . .	3,897.04	1,959,352	503	336
2.	Vizianagaram . . .	3,572.10	1,804,196	505	276
3.	Visakhapatnam . . .	3,687.42	2,576,474	699	231
4.	East Godavari . . .	5,933.06	3,701,040	624	342
5.	West Godavari . . .	5,824.92	2,873,958	493	371
6.	Krishna . . .	7,365.39	3,048,463	414	349
7.	Guntur . . .	7,545.34	3,434,724	455	302
8.	Prakasam . . .	6,629.98	2,329,571	351	132
9.	Nellore . . .	3,493.14	2,014,879	589	154
10.	Chittoor . . .	4,864.40	2,737,316	563	181
11.	Cuddapah . . .	3,564.58	1,933,304	542	126
12.	Anantapur . . .	8,679.47	2,548,012	294	133
13.	Kurnool . . .	8,704.97	2,407,299	277	136
14.	Mahbubnagar . . .	9,587.30	2,444,619	255	133
15.	Rangareddi . . .	3,348.59	1,582,062	473	211
16.	Hyderabad . . .	17.92	2,260,702	126,155	10,419
17.	Medak . . .	4,806.20	1,807,139	376	186
18.	Nizamabad . . .	3,577.88	1,679,683	469	211
19.	Adilabad . . .	6,134.89	1,639,003	267	102
20.	Karimnagar . . .	5,053.71	2,436,323	482	206
21.	Warangal . . .	5,441.03	2,300,295	423	179
22.	Khammam . . .	4,549.96	1,751,574	385	109
23.	Nalgonda . . .	6,537.66	2,279,685	349	160

Source : Statistical abstract of 1981 published by Bureau of Economics and Statistics, (for Col. 3 & 5) Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

The difference between the density based on total geographical area and that based on cultivated area is very high in all districts and also in the state as a whole. The density based on cultivated area is more than double the figure worked out on total area basis in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Rangareddi, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda. In Hyderabad district the figure is more than 12 times. This is due to the fact that this district contains only about 18 sq. kms. of area under cultivation in consonance with its heaviest urbanisation. All waste land cannot be brought under irrigation. In Nellore, Prakasam, Nalgonda and Warangal districts there are areas of pasture land while in Khammam, Adilabad, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Prakasam districts, the area under forest is very high. In the remaining districts the difference is not very high.

Distribution of taluks by density ranges

We may now observe the pattern of density of population based on total area in the taluks of the state. For this purpose all the 315 taluks are grouped into 8 ranges, four above the state's average density of 195 persons per sq. kms. and 4 ranges below the State's average. The following statement reveals the number of taluks in Andhra Pradesh falling under each of these 8 ranges.

STATEMENT II. 8

Distribution of taluks by density ranges

Range of density in percentages	Actual density (No. of persons per sq. Km)	No. of Taluks	
<i>Below the State average</i>			
Less than 10%	176 to 195	25	
10% to 20%	157 to 175	22	
21% to 30%	137 to 156	31	
More than 30%	Less than 137	84	162
<i>Above the State average</i>			
Upto 10%	195 to 214	16	
10% to 20%	215 to 233	13	
21% to 30%	234 to 253	14	
More than 30%	254 and above	110	153

State Density per sq. km is 195.

Note: Golconda taluk in Hyderabad district is not taken into consideration as it is included in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

We may see from the above statement that in a majority of taluks in Andhra Pradesh, the density of population per sq. km. of area is lower than the state's average of 195 persons per sq. km. Of these, 162 out of a total of 316 taluks in the state, as many as 84 taluks have the densities more than 30% below the state's average. We may see that all these taluks are backward, situated in the agency and forest tracts or in the very dry tracts of the state. These areas have their own natural limitations and drawbacks to support a larger population. Lack of adequate land for cultivation, the poor productivity of soils, inadequate irrigation facilities, poor communications, industrial backwardness, etc., are the main factors for the low density of population in these taluks. There are 153 taluks having more than state average density of population of 195 persons per sq. km. of which 43 taluks have densities upto 30% above the state average density per sq. km. i.e., 195 to 253 persons per sq. km. At the other extreme end i.e., at the highest range of density above the state average lie 110 taluks whose densities exceed 253 persons per sq. km. constituting more than 30% above the state average. Good educational and communicational facilities, industrial development, rich soils, attractive agricultural facilities are the major factors that contributed for the high density of population in these taluks. The pressure on land is also very high in them.

All the taluks in Srikakulam and Hyderabad districts have returned densities higher than the State average. There is not even a single taluk in Adilabad district with density higher than that of state average. Leaving Hindupur taluk in Anantapur district, Mahbubnagar taluk in Mahbubnagar district all the remaining taluks in these two districts are also having lower densities than the state average. In view of fast development in coastal districts, 87 out of 144 taluks therein have densities more than 30% above the state average. Five out of 57 taluks in Rayalaseema region and 18 out of the 114 taluks in Telangana region come under this category.

Houses and households

Next to food and clothing, shelter is a basic necessity for every human being. In the decennial population census, data relating to housing in the country are also collected. The 1981 Census—Part VII Volume of Andhra Pradesh—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population gives you full details about the houses in our state. Here we shall discuss the housing pattern in our state before going to the question of the rate at which we and our numbers are growing.

A house for census purposes is defined as a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or for both. A household for census purposes, is defined as a group of persons either related or unrelated who live together and generally take their meals from a common kitchen. Thus there need not be only one household in a house. There can be one or more households in a house. You will easily understand the situation in the different districts of our state regarding the number of houses and households if you study the following statement.

STATEMENT II.9

No. of households and average size of houses in the districts—1981

State/District	Population	No. of houses	No. of Households	Average No. of persons for occupied Census house
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	53,549,673	10,422,448	10,884,851	5.14
Srikakulam . . .	1,959,352	405,479	421,430	4.83
Vizianagaram . . .	1,804,196	382,041	390,814	4.72
Visakhapatnam . . .	2,576,474	541,808	557,212	4.76
East Godavari . . .	3,701,040	740,364	818,672	5.00
West Godavari . . .	2,873,958	561,117	622,862	5.12
Krishna	3,048,463	613,506	664,070	4.97
Guntur	3,434,724	723,458	764,739	4.75
Prakasam	2,329,571	478,645	490,967	4.87
Nellore	2,014,879	429,165	440,937	4.69
Chittoor	2,737,316	536,529	543,802	5.10
Cuddapah	1,933,304	382,140	385,244	5.06
Anantapur	2,548,012	467,234	471,482	5.45
Kurnool	2,407,299	436,879	444,838	5.51
Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	444,668	452,767	5.50
Rangareddi	1,582,062	278,257	292,464	5.69
Hyderabad	2,260,702	359,486	376,779	6.29
Medak	1,807,139	314,224	332,543	5.75
Nizamabad	1,679,683	317,223	328,290	5.29
Adilabad	1,639,003	317,781	322,805	5.16
Karimnagar	2,436,323	479,939	504,188	5.08
Warangal	2,300,295	431,339	457,763	5.33
Khammam	1,751,574	334,947	344,065	5.23
Nalgonda	2,279,685	446,219	456,118	5.11

You will observe that there are 10,884,851 households occupying 10,422,448 houses and accommodating our state's total population of 53,549,673 persons. The fact that the number of households exceeds the number of houses, means that houses are often shared. In the state as a whole, the average number of persons in an occupied census house is 5.14. The average size of an occupied residential house in the urban area is 5.14 persons against 5.06 persons in the rural areas. It may be noticed from the above statement that the highest average number of 6.29 persons per occupied census house is found in Hyderabad district. Obviously this is due to the high pressure on housing in the capital city of Hyderabad. In Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts, the average size of an occupied census house is higher than the State average of 5.14 persons.

The following statement gives the average number of persons per census house from 1911 onwards in the country as a whole and in Andhra Pradesh State.

STATEMENT II. 10
Average No. of persons 1911--81

Year									India	Andhra Pradesh
1911	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.9	5.12*
1921	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.9	4.61*
1931	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.0	4.69*
1941	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.1	4.79*
1951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.3	5.36
1961	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.6	5.16
1971	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.0	5.41
1981	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.9†	5.14

*The figures are approximate.

†Excludes Assam State.

It would be seen from the above figures that increase in the number of houses has not kept pace with the growth of population. Further, there are about 68,817 houseless households comprising 250,866 persons in our state. The problem of providing houses to these houseless persons also has to be tackled. Even in the case of occupied residential houses, the quality of housing is not uniform throughout the state. A large *pucca* building as well as a tottering thatched hut is treated as census house for census purposes. Most

STATEMENT

Houseless & Institutional Population in Andhra

Sl. No.	Name of the State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No. of houseless house- holds	Houseless population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh		T	68,817	250,866	141,490	109,376
		R	43,524	175,559	95,322	80,237
		U	25,293	75,307	46,168	29,139
1.	Srikakulam . . .	T	1,115	3,303	1,820	1,483
2.	Vizianagaram . . .	T	886	2,550	1,499	1,051
3.	Visakhapatnam . . .	T	3,959	11,821	7,033	4,788
4.	East Godavari . . .	T	4,448	12,683	7,694	4,989
5.	West Godavari . . .	T	5,420	20,343	11,849	8,494
6.	Krishna . . .	T	6,300	18,574	10,577	7,997
7.	Guntur . . .	T	4,133	12,539	7,186	5,353
8.	Prakasam . . .	T	2,825	9,568	5,386	4,182
9.	Nellore . . .	T	1,804	6,640	4,032	2,608
10.	Chittoor . . .	T	2,489	8,496	4,868	3,628
11.	Cuddapah . . .	T	2,185	8,492	4,710	3,782
12.	Anantapur . . .	T	2,159	8,219	4,789	3,430
13.	Kurnool . . .	T	4,138	18,973	10,378	8,595
14.	Mahbubnagar . . .	T	2,698	12,226	6,435	5,791
15.	Rangareddi . . .	T	3,324	14,167	7,387	6,780
16.	Hyderabad . . .	T	3,064	5,663	3,835	1,828
17.	Medak . . .	T	1,913	8,063	4,383	3,680
18.	Nizamabad . . .	T	3,203	13,635	7,385	6,250
19.	Adilabad . . .	T	2,012	8,465	4,729	3,736
20.	Karimnagar . . .	T	3,707	15,556	8,354	7,202
21.	Warangal . . .	T	1,839	9,582	5,429	4,153
22.	Khammam . . .	T	3,054	11,662	6,421	5,241
23.	Nalgonda . . .	T	2,142	9,646	5,311	4,335

II. 11

Pradesh—District-wise

Number of institutional households	Institutional population			Total Rural Urban	Name of the State/District	Sl. No.
	Persons	Males	Females			
8	9	10	11	3	2	1
8,858	374,396	290,430	83,966	T	Andhra Pradesh	
3,419	161,147	132,802	28,345	R		
5,439	213,249	157,628	55,621	U		
271	8,199	6,806	1,393	T	Srikakulam	1.
356	11,093	8,740	2,353	T	Vizianagaram	2.
408	26,517	22,086	4,431	T	Visakhapatnam	3.
567	21,410	13,984	7,426	T	East Godavari	4.
858	26,733	16,079	10,654	T	West Godavari	5.
520	20,985	14,249	6,736	T	Krishna	6.
555	26,639	18,092	8,547	T	Guntur	7.
330	13,545	11,324	2,221	T	Prakasam	8.
265	18,132	13,394	4,738	T	Nellore	9.
356	16,694	12,141	4,553	T	Chittoor	10.
349	14,440	11,970	2,470	T	Cuddapah	11.
277	15,256	12,873	2,383	T	Anantapur	12.
384	17,147	13,211	3,936	T	Kurnool	13.
253	9,604	8,004	1,600	T	Mahbubnagar	14.
267	11,059	8,971	2,088	T	Rangareddi	15.
1,056	39,012	35,031	3,981	T	Hyderabad	16.
168	9,126	7,546	1,580	T	Medak	17.
256	7,162	5,987	1,175	T	Nizamabad	18.
157	7,758	6,853	905	T	Adilabad	19.
309	8,058	6,472	1,586	T	Karimnagar	20.
268	16,923	13,396	3,527	T	Warangal	21.
378	15,337	11,937	3,400	T	Khammam	22.
250	13,567	11,284	2,283	T	Nalgonda	23.

of the rural habitations largely consist of small *katcha* houses which are called houses only because human beings are found living in them. As you know, a house may have one or two or more rooms. So, a better idea of the housing conditions can be had by considering the size and number of living rooms and the quality of the structures.

A 'room' at the 1980 houselisting operations was defined, as was done in 1970, as a construction usually having four walls with a doorway, a roof over head and wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres and 2 metres in height.

It is a fact that next to food and clothing shelter is a bare necessity for any human being. But in a country like India, the problem of housing is worrying the planners as the increase in the number of houses is not keeping pace with the growth of population ultimately leading to the shortage of housing. Several of the people live without any shelter and these houseless persons include beggars, nomads, mendicants, vagrants, vagabonds, tramps, etc. Persons living in boats plying on rivers, canals or lakes are also treated as houseless persons. As per the 1981 Census, in Andhra Pradesh as many as 250,866 persons have returned themselves as house-less. The statement on pages 34-35 reveals the number of houseless and institutional population district-wise in Andhra Pradesh.

As seen from the earlier statement, the houseless persons constitute 0.47% of the total population of Andhra Pradesh state in contrast with 0.36% in the country as a whole. If we observe the position among the districts in Andhra Pradesh, we may notice that Krishna ranks first with the highest number of 6,300 houseless persons forming 0.61% of the district's total population. During the harvesting season many houseless persons comprising farm labourers, quarrymen and beggars are found in this district. In the remaining districts, the proportions of houseless population range between 0.14% in Vizianagaram and 0.90% in Rangareddi.

Institutional population includes all such persons as those living in hostels, boarding houses, hotels with lodging and boarding facilities, inpatients of hospitals, sanatoria, leper asylums, nursing homes, inmates of jails, mental institutions, borstal schools, beggar homes, orphanages, charitable institutions, ashrams, convents, etc. The proportions of such persons in Andhra Pradesh state, who are 374,396 in number works out to 0.70% of the total

population of the state as against 0.49% in the entire country. Among districts in Andhra Pradesh state, Hyderabad has the highest proportion of such persons forming 1.72% of the total population of the district. Hyderabad city is solely responsible for such phenomenon. This city being the State's capital has a good number of large hospitals, several hostels for students and care homes for women and children, penal, mental and charitable institutions, etc., providing shelter to 39,012 persons in them. Visakhapatnam with 26,517 persons comes next to Hyderabad in order in having large number of institutional population. The lowest figure of institutional population 8,058 persons is seen in Karimnagar district.

Growth of population

According to 1981 Census, there are 53,549,673 persons in our state as against only 43,502,706 persons at the 1971 Census. That means we have increased by more than 10 million in 10 years. This increase when expressed as a percentage over the population of 1971 is 23.10 which is known as 'Percentage Decade Variation'. If we divide the total increase of population by ten, the increase of population per year works out to 2.3%. This is known as the annual average growth rate or arithmetic growth rate. Thus you can understand the term 'Growth Rate of Population' means —the rate at which the population of a given area is growing over a given period of time. It is thus clear that our numbers are growing; but let us also know how fast our population is increasing, how many were we in earlier years and how many we are likely to be in the future. The growth of any population is determined by the three components — births, deaths and migration.

Births and deaths are a natural phenomenon which have been going on incessantly bringing about a continuous change of population at every moment. The difference between the number of births and deaths in a given period of time is known as 'Natural Increase'. In many parts of the world, the rates for rural births and deaths are usually higher than those in towns and cities. This variation is due to such factors as agricultural occupations, early marriage, non-adoption of family planning practices and lack of educational, health and medical facilities in the rural areas. But as the rural population is so large in our country, what is true of the fertility of rural population must be approximately true for the total population also.

But there has been a definite fall in the death rate both in rural and urban areas during the last few decades. As there has been no comparable decline in the birth rate despite family planning, the survival rate increased, yielding large net annual additions to the population.

Rural migration generally represents one-way traffic. There is no in-migration usually into the rural areas from urban areas but there is always migration from rural into urban areas. The reasons behind this are well known. Rural people are pushed to urban areas in search of jobs and better opportunities.

World population

Having known the demographic concepts generally, let us, before we consider the changes in the population of Andhra Pradesh state, try to understand the growth of world population and in that context that of our country and state.

About ten to fifteen million people were, it is said, according to some estimates, inhabiting the earth at the end of stone age. That means about one-third of our state population in 1971 were inhabiting the whole earth then. But by the beginning of the Christian Era, the world population seems to have touched 250 million mark. The estimated population of the world between A.D. 1 and 2000 A.D. is given below.

STATEMENT II, 12
Population of the world

Year	Estimated world population (Millions)
A.D. 1	250
1650	565
1830	1,000
1925	2,000
1950	2,525
1960	3,037
1970	3,696
1980	4,432
2000	6,500

Source: (1) From A.D. 1 to 1925 and for the year 2,000. Table 56, Page 245 "Infant Mortality, Population growth and Family Planning in India" of S. Chandra Sekhar, George Allen & Unwin, 1972.

(2) From 1950 to 1980 "Demographic Year Book of 1981" (Page 163).

What a fantastic growth? From 1650 to 1830, the population rose to a billion. In the next one century by 1925, one more billion was added making the total world population 2,000 million. Surprisingly within a period of only 35 years from 1925, the population of the world increased by more than a billion. "Every day more than 170,000 people are added to the existing population. That is, every year about 130 million babies are born and about 60 million persons of all age-groups die, leaving a net addition of some 70 million to the existing population. This is population explosion—par excellence."¹ By the dawn of 21st century, population of the world would have crossed 6 billion. Let us see the growth of population in our country. The following statement gives the population and growth rate of India from 1901 to 1981.

STATEMENT II. 13

Growth of India's Population—1901—1981

Year	Population	Net change of population during decade	Growth rate in percentage
1	2	3	4
1901	238,396,327	..	..
1911	252,093,390	+13,697,063	+5.75
1921	251,321,213	—772,177	—0.31
1931	278,977,238	+27,656,025	+11.00
1941	318,660,580	+39,683,342	+14.22
1951	361,088,090	+42,427,510	+13.31
1961	439,234,771	+78,146,681	+21.64
1971	548,159,652	+108,924,881	+24.80
1981	685,184,692*	+137,025,040	+25.00

*Includes the projected population of Assam.

Source: Part IIA (i) of 1971 General Population p. 131.

We can see from the above statement that the growth of population from 1901 to 1921 was not high. The decade ending 1921 has infact recorded a decline in the growth rate. The decline was chiefly due to the influenza epidemic that swept through the country after the 1st world war in 1914-18 and famines in some areas of the country. Since 1921, never again the population has shown any decline. The growth rate for the decade 1911-21

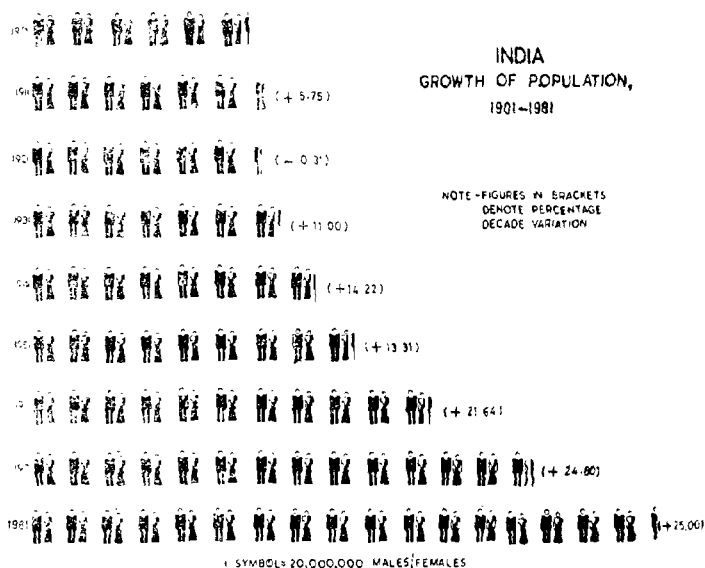
1. "Infant Mortality, population growth and Family Planning in India" by S. Chandra Sekhar, George Allen & Unwin—1972 (pp. 245-6).

was 5.75 % i.e. average annual increase of 0.57%. When compared to this growth rate, the decades of 1921-31; 1931-41 and 1941-51, have recorded steep rises. The subsequent decades viz. 1951-61; 1961-71 and 1971-81 have recorded very high growth rates of 21.64%, 24.80% and 25.00% respectively. This, in other words, means that there has been a steady growth of population in India from decade to decade since the dawn of this century excepting the decade 1911-21. In just ten years between 1971-81, our country's population has increased by 137 million more than the population of Japan (117 millions) and more than half of U.S.A's population (203 millions).

What are the reasons for such a rapid growth of population in our country ? Apart from a small contribution by migration, the excess of births over deaths during the last 50 years has been mainly responsible for the rapid growth. The birth and death rates are defined as the number of births/deaths per 1000 population. Around 1901, the birth and death rates were 45.8 and 44.4 respectively. But by 1961, the birth rate was 41.7 and the death rate was reduced by nearly half, to 22.8. This means the birth rate in India had almost remained high in all these decades with only a slight fluctuation in 1921. On the other hand, the death rate had remained high upto 1921 and it dropped steeply thereafter. Before 1921, due to the frequent spells of famine in several parts of the country added to the heavy incidence of epidemics like cholera, small pox, plague and malaria, the death toll was rather heavy. But, because of the rapid development in transport and communication and improvement of medical and health facilities since then, quick movement of food and medicines was made possible to control the famines and conquer the diseases in any part of the country. While cholera, malaria and small-pox were controlled to a large extent, plague was completely eradicated. In the recent past, due to the great strides made in the fields of medicine, health and hygiene, the death rate has been arrested considerably. In 1970, the birth rate was 37.0 and the death rate 15.9. It is estimated by expert demographers that the death rate is likely to decline still further in the coming decades and might even reach the prevailing western standards before the end of this century. The population has grown faster during the last two decades consequent upon high birth rate and low death rate.

Growth of population in Andhra Pradesh

Now let us consider the growth of population in our state. The following statement II. 14 speaks about this aspect.



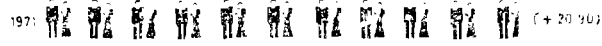
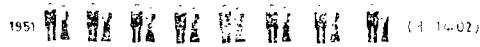
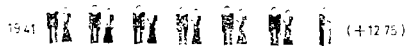
40(a)

ANDHRA PRADESH GROWTH OF POPULATION

1901 — 1981



NOTE - FIGURES IN BRACKETS
DENOTE PERCENTAGE
DECADE VARIATION



♂ SYMBOL = 20,000,000 MALES / FEMALE

STATEMENT II.14

Population of Andhra Pradesh State — 1901— 1981

Year	Population	Decade Variation	Percentage of decade variation
1	2	3	4
1901	19,065,921	..	..
1911	21,447,412	+2,381,491	+12.49
1921	21,420,448	—26,964	—0.13
1931	24,203,573	+2,783,125	+12.99
1941	27,289,340	+3,085,767	+12.75
1951	31,115,259	+3,825,919	+14.02
1961	35,983,447	+4,868,188	+15.65
1971	43,502,708	+7,519,261	+20.90
1981	53,549,673	+10,046,965	+23.10

Source: Part II-A(i) Series I. General Population Table.

It is evident from the above that the population of our state has almost trebled in the last 80 years. The decadal growth rate has been increasing from decade to decade generally after 1921. During 1971-81, the increase has been more than 10 millions i.e. about four and half times as much as occurred during 1901-1911. This would indicate that the population growth rate in the state conforms more or less to the All-India pattern discussed earlier. The growth rate of the population in our state between 1971-81 is 23.10% compared to the corresponding figure of 25.00% for our country as a whole. Among other states, Sikkim has recorded the highest growth rate of population between 1971-81 with 50.77% followed by Nagaland with 50.05%. Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh had registered higher growth rates than the all-India rate during this period. Among the Southern states, Tamil Nadu has registered the lowest

growth rate of 17.50%, while Andhra Pradesh recorded the highest rate of 23.10%. It may be of interest to you to know that Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state in our country since some decades has recorded constantly lower growth rates than the All-India averages, but in the present decade (1971-81), it has recorded a slight improvement with 25.49%.

The percentage growth rates of population during 1971-81 of the different states in our country are shown in the following statement.

INDIA		25.00	
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.10	12. Manipur	32.46
2. Assam	36.05	13. Meghalaya	32.04
3. Bihar	24.06	14. Nagaland	50.05
4. Gujarat	27.67	15. Orissa	20.17
5. Haryana	28.75	16. Punjab	23.8
6. Himachal Pradesh	23.71	17. Rajasthan	32.97
7. Jammu & Kashmir	29.69	18. Sikkim	50.77
8. Karnataka	26.75	19. Tamil Nadu	17.50
9. Kerala	19.24	20. Tripura	31.92
10. Madhya Pradesh	25.27	21. Uttar Pradesh	25.49
11. Maharashtra	24.54	22. West Bengal	23.17

Growth of population in the districts of Andhra Pradesh

We now come to study the changes in the population of our 23 districts from the following statement. It should be noted in this connection that several new districts have been carved out in the inter-censal period and the statement given below indicates the growth rates worked out for earlier decades based on the present jurisdiction of the districts and the existence of the districts in a particular decade should not be misconstrued. For example, Prakasam district was carved out in 1970. But the growth rates were given from 1901. It does not mean that the district had been in existence since then. It is only the recast of the then population conforming to the 1981 jurisdiction of the district. So is the case with Vizianagaram, Rangareddi and Hyderabad districts also. In fact, as you know, the present Andhra Pradesh state was formed in 1956 only.

As given in the statement—II-15, the population of Andhra Pradesh has more than doubled in the last 80 years. The rate of increase during this period is lowest in Srikakulam district (64.31%) while it is less than 100% in Vizianagaram, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur districts. The highest growth rate since the turn of the present century is observed in Rangareddi district (180.76%) closely followed by Hyderabad district (177.12%). The location of the state's highest seat of Administration in these two districts since the advent of Qutub Shahi dynasty is instrumental for such phenomenon. In the other districts, the range of increase is in between 101—171% during 1901-1981. Rangareddi district has recorded the highest growth rate of 42.63% during the decade 1971-81, followed by Hyderabad district (34.36%), while Srikakulam district has recorded the lowest growth rate of 10.70%. Vizianagaram and East Godavari districts have also registered low growth rates during 1971-81. The decennial growth rate during 1971-81 in all other districts is between 21% and 29%.

During the decade 1971-81, the districts which showed an increase in population far below the state average of 23.10% are Srikakulam (10.70%) and Vizianagaram (13.50%). Except for the decade ending 1921 when the great influenza epidemic affected the population growth adversely, there has been a fairly rapid increase of population over the decades. The post-war period with the increased medical facilities, improvement in public health and consequent fall in the death rate has been marked by a spurt in increase of population. The rate of increase of population during the decade 1971-81 was higher than that recorded in the previous decades in all districts except Srikakulam, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam. In Hyderabad district after a small increase of 5.62% in 1931, the population growth rate shot up to 37.84% and 33.65% in the decades 1931-41 and 1941-51 respectively. There was a sudden fall of the growth to 9.97% in 1961 mainly due to the return of a considerable rural population to their native villages who had temporarily migrated to Hyderabad city during the troubled days in the second half of the decade 1941-51. The decade ending 1971 again registered a steep rise in the population growth rate and recorded a growth rate of 41.19%. Again, in 1981, sudden fall in the growth is seen. This is largely due to the bifurcation and formation of the new district of Rangareddi. The population of Hyderabad district is greatly affected by the changes in population of Hyderabad Agglomeration which accounts for more than the total popu-

STATEMENT II.15

Growth of population in the Districts of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the State/District	Percentage increase during		
		1901-11	1911-21	1921-31
i	2	3	4	5
	ANDHRA PRADESH	+12.49	-0.13	+12.99
1.	Srikakulam	+3.84	+2.02	+8.84
2.	Vizianagaram	+5.06	+1.08	+9.97
3.	Visakhapatnam	+6.43	+0.05	+11.23
4.	East Godavari	+12.86	+1.70	+14.31
5.	West Godavari	+13.80	+6.92	+16.12
6.	Krishna	+15.33	+6.71	+15.99
7.	Guntur	+14.58	+6.60	+12.85
8.	Prakasam	+9.61	+4.58	+7.83
9.	Nellore	+1.92	+4.20	+8.12
10.	Chittoor	+4.73	+2.74	+10.05
11.	Cuddapah	+1.58	-0.67	+6.95
12.	Anantapur	+2.74	-1.26	+9.41
13.	Kurnool	+8.91	-4.66	+13.53
14.	Mahbubnagar	+17.97	-2.25	+18.84
15.	Rangareddi	+25.77	-11.28	+5.62
16.	Hyderabad	+25.77	-11.28	+5.62
17.	Medak	+44.72	-3.04	+16.82
18.	Nizamabad	-19.02	-3.35	+20.70
19.	Adilabad	+27.25	+4.47	+15.31
20.	Karimnagar	+35.33	-3.03	+13.35
21.	Warangal	+25.79	-1.12	+19.50
22.	Khammam	+23.46	+0.72	+21.61
23.	Nalgonda	+19.89	-8.47	+19.15

Source : Part-II A of 1981 Census, Andhra Pradesh

STATEMENT II.15 (concl'd)

Growth of population in the Districts of Andhra Pradesh

Percentage increase during						Sl. No.
1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71	1971—81	1901—1981	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
+12.75	+14.02	+15.65	+20.90	+23.10	+111.77	
+9.04	+5.43	+10.64	+13.80	+10.70	+64.31	1
+10.34	+9.03	+8.01	+12.65	+13.50	+69.66	2
+11.77	+12.88	+12.24	+22.26	+26.56	+103.42	3
+12.52	+16.45	+13.32	+18.36	+19.88	+109.40	4
+12.81	+15.88	+16.52	+20.02	+21.04	+123.11	5
+15.00	+22.84	+19.61	+20.06	+22.25	+137.79	6
+12.34	+12.49	+17.81	+22.23	+20.75	+119.65	7
+11.50	+8.92	+14.21	+14.85	+21.33	+92.83	8
+8.09	+11.66	+14.90	+15.53	+23.78	+88.20	9
+12.48	+11.24	+14.95	+19.00	+20.72	+95.91	10
+11.26	+9.96	+15.40	+17.53	+22.57	+84.58	11
+11.86	+16.54	+19.13	+19.68	+20.46	+98.56	12
+9.13	+7.56	+19.42	+26.17	+21.45	+101.51	13
+11.48	+10.56	+9.92	+21.46	+26.53	+114.51	14
+37.84	+33.65	+18.06	+27.47	+42.63	+180.76	15
+37.84	+33.65	+9.97	+41.19	+34.36	+177.12	16
+9.68	+10.75	+10.59	+19.10	+23.11	+123.73	17
+11.60	+14.13	+22.43	+29.01	+27.90	+103.40	18
+8.42	+9.95	+21.37	+27.65	+27.22	+141.64	19
+9.22	+15.45	+13.54	+21.12	+24.05	+129.03	20
+15.85	+18.14	+16.21	+21.06	+22.95	+138.38	21
+17.60	+19.53	+30.88	+29.54	+27.86	+171.20	22
+12.85	+12.40	+21.02	+16.82	+25.28	+127.41	23

lation of the district. The highest growth rate of population in Hyderabad and Rangareddi districts is quite understandable. Besides being the capital of the state, Hyderabad city as well as Rangareddi district witnessed considerable industrial development and expansion of educational facilities. The city and Rangareddi district are surrounded by large industrial undertakings like the Hindusthan Aeronautics Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Republic Forge, Indian Detonators Limited, etc. Next to Hyderabad and Rangareddi districts, Nizamagad, Adilabad and Khammam districts with an increase of 27.90%, 27.27% and 27.86% respectively have recorded the highest rate of growth of population in the decade 1971-81. The rapid development to the coal mining belt should have contributed partly to the large increase of population in Khammam and Adilabad districts.

The increase in Nizamabad district is largely due to the immigration of several cultivating families from Coastal Andhra districts who developed cultivation in the area. The soils in this district are made up of black cotton charka, red sandy loam, clay loams, etc. of these charka and black cotton soils are considered to be fertile. Nizamsagar project and the Pocharam project in this district have large ayacuts under them. Sugarcane and rice are grown extensively in this district.

We may also observe from the statement II.15 that the Coastal Andhra districts returned comparatively lower growth rates than the districts in the rest of the two natural regions of the state. In the Coastal Andhra region as a whole, the population has grown by only 20.28% during the decade 1971-81 against 21.15% in Rayalaseema region and 27.58% in Telangana region during the same decade. This would indicate that a saturation point might have been reached in the matter of development in most of the districts in Coastal Andhra region while the rest of the districts in the state are in the process of development. Naturally in such districts, the growth rates will be more consequent upon the migration of population to these districts. Bellampalli and Mandamarri in Adilabad district and Jangaon and Ramagundam in Karimnagar district attract considerable number of people to their mining establishments. Besides, there is considerable migration of enterprising population from the coastal districts to the recently developed districts of other regions pursuing commercial or transport activities. Thus the districts where facilities for extensive agriculture, industries, business, studies etc., or other chances of employment are available will have considerable increase in population.

During Houselisting Operations in 1980, the particulars of disabled persons in the population have been collected and compiled from the listed *Census Houses* only and it did not cover the disabled persons in houseless households.

The three categories of disabled persons are :

Totally Blind : All the persons who have lost the sight of both the eyes and are blind are categorised under this head. Either loss of sight of one eye or inability to see due to eye sight without glasses will not be considered as totally blind.

Totally Crippled : This covers all such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. The loss refers to the loss of both the arms or loss of both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost both arms and legs. The loss of either of these i.e., either both the arms or both the legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence—for example, a paralytic patient who lost the use of both the legs or both the arms will be treated as totally crippled even though the legs or arms are still physically present. The loss of one arm and one leg will not therefore be considered for categorising a person as totally crippled.

Totally dumb : All those persons who cannot speak at all will be classified as totally dumb. Those who cannot speak a single word even in his/her household except communicating the feelings or requirements with sounds or signs will come under this category.

Of the three disabilities, blindness was considered to be a greater disability than dumb or being crippled, as the person cannot see the world at all and will have to lead a miserable life. Next to blindness, being crippled was ranked as a greater disability. If a person suffers from the three disabilities only blindness was recorded.

As per the Houselisting Operations in 1980, there were 100,552 persons in Andhra Pradesh reported to be suffering from one of the three types of disabilities as against 1,118,948 in India. The disabled population constitutes only 0.2% of the total population of Andhra Pradesh in 1980.

It is observed that totally blind are more than the other two categories of disabled persons both in rural & urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. The disabled persons are recorded more in number in rural than in urban areas. This may perhaps be due to inadequate medical facilities and lack of knowledge on advancements in health techniques. The following statement indicates district-wise population and the disabled population.

STATEMENT II. 16

Disabled persons in Andhra Pradesh, 1980

State-Dists.	House List Population	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	52,603,389	39,902	30,070	30,580
1. Srikakulam	1,934,683	2,747	1,358	1,591
2. Vizianagaram	1,752,101	2,257	964	1,169
3. Visakhapatnam	2,476,762	1,672	1,071	1,301
4. East Godavari	3,591,019	1,748	1,774	1,731
5. West Godavari	2,771,174	1,310	1,717	1,383
6. Krishna	3,001,954	1,579	1,838	1,871
7. Guntur	3,461,311	2,108	2,019	2,265
8. Prakasam	2,405,157	1,861	2,376	2,044
9. Nellore	2,005,236	1,596	1,291	1,432
10. Chittoor	2,691,182	2,005	1,715	2,072
11. Cuddapah	1,898,956	1,549	1,185	1,351
12. Anantapur	2,522,524	2,688	1,564	1,853
13. Kurnool	2,369,444	1,897	1,637	1,408
14. Mahbubnagar	2,493,508	2,367	1,316	1,194
15. Rangareddi	1,480,808	913	797	593
16. Hyderabad	2,099,572	386	430	257
17. Medak	1,795,710	1,519	838	824
18. Nizamabad	1,630,191	1,416	759	659
19. Adilabad	1,600,332	1,780	644	872
20. Karimnagar	2,439,704	1,727	983	1,266
21. Warangal	2,236,499	1,396	1,018	1,176
22. Khammam	1,668,735	1,425	1,097	944
23. Nalgonda	2,276,827	1,956	1,679	1,324

Source: Series- 2 Andhra Pradesh Part VII Houses and Disabled population.

For more details, Part- VII (Houses & Disabled Population) may please be referred.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

Indians live in villages. What is village? Is it just a cluster of huts or houses? No, it is not easy to define a village—because of varying conditions of rural habitations in various parts of the country. One may say that the village is a socio-political unit. Yet, it is and something more too. That is, an aggregate of several families sharing the same habitation. Common and different necessities of the individual habitations are the root cause for the living together in one place viz., the village. Agriculture has been and is still the main stay of the villagers. So very close to the fields some families depending on agriculture may live together forming a village. Likewise the habitations found in the forests are as a result of their common security from wild animals. Slowly with the increase in the number of settlers in each habitat, their demands have also increased. To cater to their needs, several other communities specialised in arts and crafts have come from somewhere and settled down in the village. In this process of development, several villages, with the rapid improvement of transport and communications, due to location of industries, educational institutions, etc., to meet the increasing demands of the people, have slowly gained importance and became towns. The population has been divided into two sections., viz., Urban and Rural. This distinction clearly shows economic change in any particular region as one of the indicators of economic change in the 'urban population'. The reasons for the rapid urbanisation are too many say, for example with the rapid industrialisation several small towns or big villages where the industries are located due to availability of raw materials required for the industry or availability of water or power or cheap labour, etc., have gained importance and became either industrial towns or cities. Rapid improvement in the sphere of transport and communications has also been responsible for the growth of several bustling towns which otherwise would not have gained any importance. This is quite evident from the city of Vijayawada. It is mainly due to transport, being a gateway to all trains coming from Madras to Delhi or Calcutta on one side and Rayalascema and Telangana and Coastal Andhra on the other, the city developed.

Definition of Urban and Rural areas

The population, as stated above, is divided into rural and urban. The people living in the villages constitute the rural population.

It is also not easy to define the term 'urban' because it is not possible always to say where the town ends and the village starts as people often live in continuous stretches. However, for the 1981 Census of India, it was laid down that places which satisfied the following conditions should be treated as Urban.

- (a) All places which are Municipalities, Corporations, Cantonnments or Notified areas.
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000 ;
 - (ii) at least 75% of its male working population is engaged in non-agricultural and allied activities, and
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (i.e., 1,000 per sq. mile).

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities were treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

In the light of the above definition, there are in Andhra Pradesh, 252 urban areas. However, in the case of some urban areas, it happens that a town or a city keeps expanding resulting in the formation of several new residential colonies or industrial complexes with urban character outside the originally fixed administrative limits of the town or city. Such continuous out growths around a town or city have economic, social and cultural links with the core town or city and are generally identified and known as parts of the core town or city. The entire area including the core town/city and the continuous urban outgrowths on all sides is called an 'Urban Agglomeration'. For example, in the case of Hyderabad city, there are large colonies such as the Hindusthan Machine Tools Colony, Hindusthan Aeronautics Limited Colony, etc. lying outside the municipal limits but for all practical purposes, are parts of the city. Therefore, Hyderabad city and all these colonies taken together is known as Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration. In Andhra Pradesh, there are 4 Urban Agglomerations viz., Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. The constituents of each of these Urban Agglomerations are indi-

cated in the statement No. III.8 where all the towns are listed. All places which are not treated as Urban area are rural i.e., villages. There are 29,281 villages in Andhra Pradesh state.

Distribution of Population in Rural and Urban Areas

Of the total population of 53,549,673 persons in the state 41,062,097 persons or 76.68% live in 27,379 villages and the remaining 12,487,576 persons or 23.32% live in 252 towns. The densities of population work out to 152 per sq. km. in the rural areas and 3,087 persons per sq. km. in the urban areas respectively. India is an agricultural country and naturally more than 77% of the population live in villages while in the advanced countries like U.K., Canada and Japan have more than 75% of the population live in urban areas only.

The following statement shows the proportion of urban population in the 22 States of India.

STATEMENT III. 1

Percentage of Urban Population in the States of India

India/States	Urban population in percen- tage
1	2
INDIA	23.31
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.32
2. Assam*	10.29
3. Bihar	12.47
4. Gujarat	31.10
5. Haryana	21.88
6. Himachal Pradesh	7.61
7. Jammu & Kashmir	21.05
8. Karnataka	28.89
9. Kerala	18.74
10. Madhya Pradesh	20.29

(contd.)

STATEMENT III-1 (concl'd.)

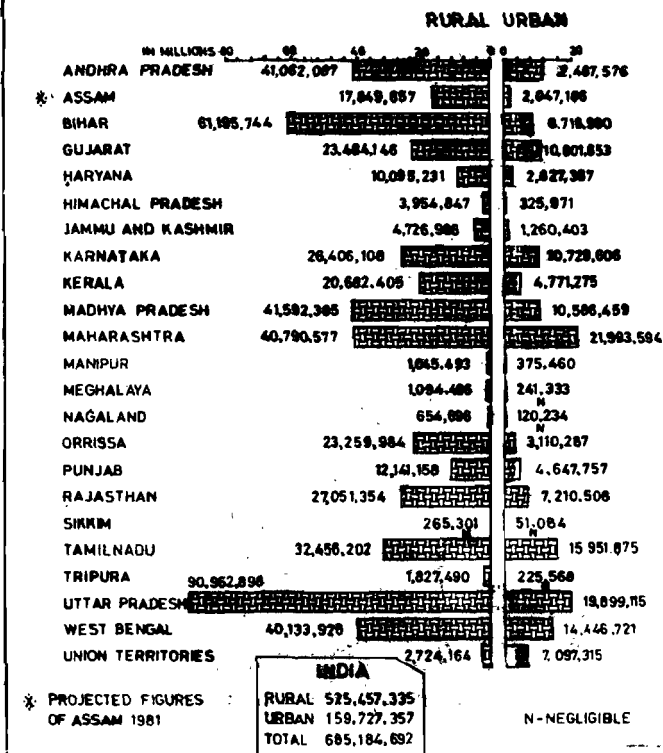
1	2
11. Maharashtra	35.03
12. Manipur	26.42
13. Megha aya	18.07
14. Nagaland	15.52
15. Orissa	11.79
16. Punjab	27.68
17. Rajasthan	21.05
18. Sikkim	16.15
19. Tamil Nadu	32.95
20. Tripura	10.99
21. Uttar Pradesh	17.95
22. West Bengal	26.47

*For Assam the percentage of urban population has been calculated from the projected figures as no Census was held there in 1981.

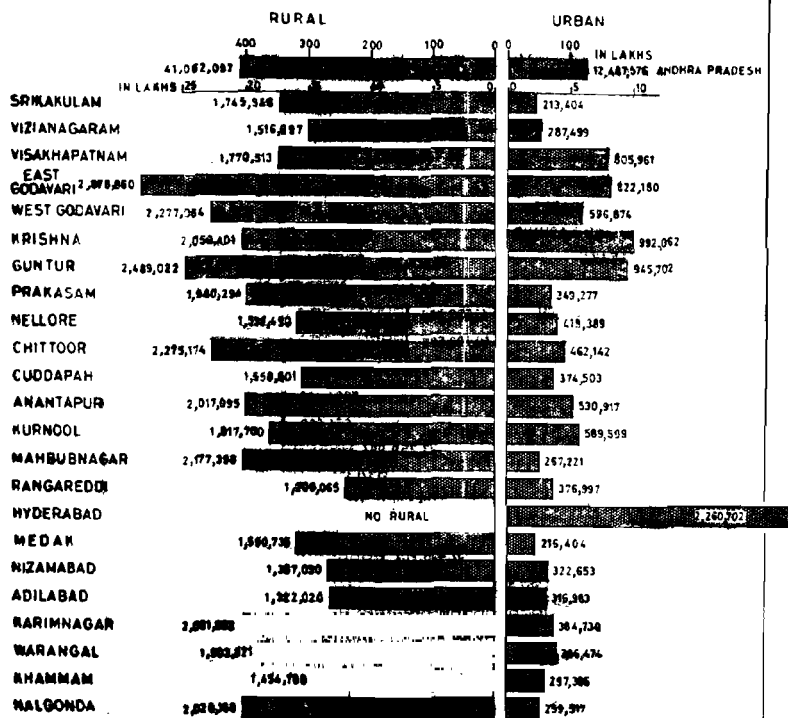
Andhra Pradesh state ranks 8th in India with regard to the proportion of urban population, while the first place goes to Maharashtra which has 35.03% of its population living in the urban areas and the lowest rank is taken by Himachal Pradesh with its urban population forming only 7.6% of the total population.

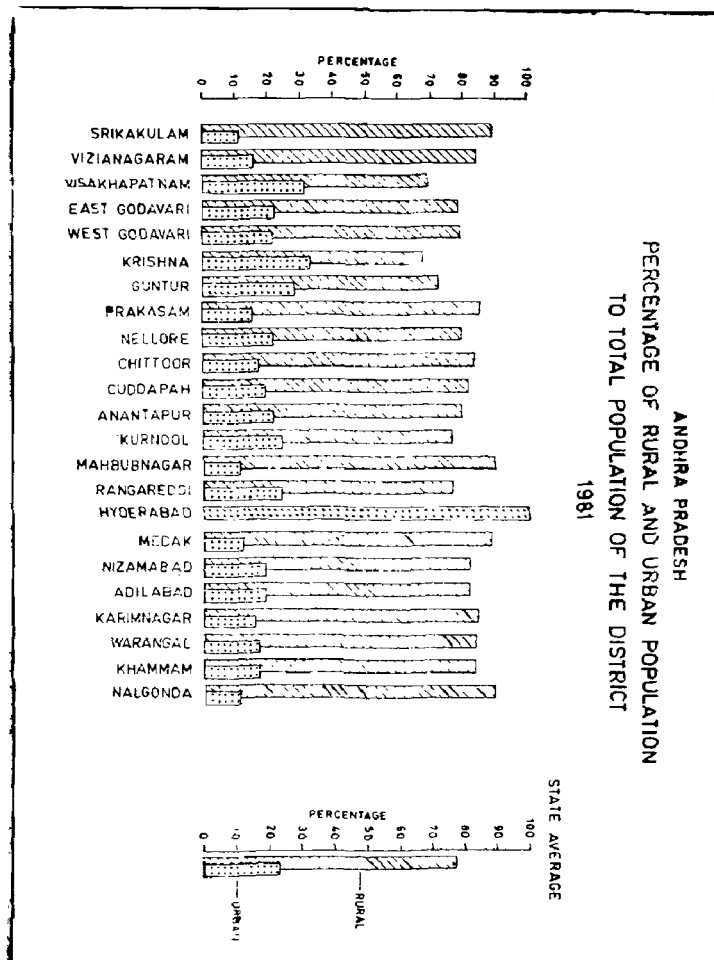
The rural population consists of those who live in the villages. A village for Census purposes is an area with definite boundaries and recognised as an independent revenue unit by the State Government and it is the lowest administrative unit also. All the villages need not be and are not inhabited; some villages are uninhabited — that is human beings do not live in these villages. Of the 29,281 villages in Andhra Pradesh state, 1,902 are uninhabited villages. The following statement gives the number of inhabited villages, district-wise in Andhra Pradesh state.

INDIA **DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION** **1981**



ANDHRA PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION
BY DISTRICTS
1981





STATEMENT III. 2
Number of Inhabited villages (District-wise) in Andhra Pradesh
1981

State/District	Number of inhabited villages
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	27,379
1. Srikakulam	1,921
2. Vizianagaram	1,461
3. Visakhapatnam	3,692
4. East Godavari	1,317
5. West Godavari	839
6. Krishna	942
7. Guntur	692
8. Prakasam	1,007
9. Nellore	1,110
10. Chittoor	1,352
11. Cuddapah	896
12. Anantapur	934
13. Kurnool	892
14. Mahbubnagar	1,470
15. Rangareddi	949
16. Hyderabad	..
17. Medak	1,228
18. Nizamabad	859
19. Adilabad	1,559
20. Karimnagar	1,054
21. Warangal	989
22. Khammam	1,101
23. Nalgonda	1,115

The largest number of 3,692 villages is recorded by Visakhapatnam district and the smallest of only 692 by Guntur district.

There are 163 villages in Andhra Pradesh each with a population of more than 10,000 persons. 101 of them are found in the Coastal districts. East Godavari and West Godavari districts among them contain half of the number of such villages. Among the remaining inhabited villages in the state, 1058 have a population between 5,000 to 9,999 persons each, 5,609 between 2,000 to 4,999 persons; 6,464 between 1,000—1,999 persons, 5,227 between 500—999 persons each, 4,068 between 200—499 persons each and 4,790 below 200 each. The following statement sets out these details.

STATEMENT III. 3

Number of villages as per the size of population in the districts of Andhra Pradesh

State/District	Number of Inhabited villages according to size of population								Total
	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10,000 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ANDHRA PRADESH	4,790	4,068	5,227	6,464	5,609	1,058	163	27,379	
1. Srikakulam	340	496	488	405	173	17	2	1,921	
2. Vizianagaram	287	318	323	330	180	22	1	1,461	
3. Visakhapatnam	2,515	419	249	257	215	32	5	3,692	
4. East Godavari	288	229	97	205	322	148	28	1,317	
5. West Godavari	61	67	117	198	277	97	22	839	
6. Krishna	25	72	197	269	302	68	9	942	
7. Guntur	7	23	49	120	342	134	17	692	
8. Prakasam	76	115	201	267	277	59	12	1,007	
9. Nellore.	100	219	266	273	208	39	5	1,110	
10. Chittoor	102	185	255	390	376	39	5	1,352	
11. Cuddapah	56	151	199	232	212	40	6	896	
12. Anantapur	44	73	164	268	318	62	5	934	
13. Kurnool	22	82	163	293	284	36	12	892	
14. Mahbubnagar	64	187	396	494	298	24	7	1,470	
15. Rangareddi	67	180	283	255	148	14	2	949	
16. Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Medak	44	192	387	397	194	12	2	1,228	
18. Nizamabad	45	124	216	249	191	32	2	859	
19. Adilabad	276	426	417	307	121	9	3	1,559	
20. Karimnagar	31	93	179	355	350	42	4	1,054	
21. Warangal	86	89	139	305	316	50	4	989	
22. Khammam	216	229	208	210	196	36	6	1,101	
23. Nalgonda	38	99	234	385	309	46	4	1,115	

About 41% of the total rural population of Andhra Pradesh state is covered under large villages of population size of 2,000 to 4,999 persons each. In respect of districts' population also, 51.01% of population of Karimnagar District is covered in large-sized villages only. Next to Karimnagar, Warangal district with 49.93% and Chittoor district with 49.32% stand at 2nd and 3rd places respectively in this category. 13.84% of the total rural population of the state lives in small villages of less than 1,000 population each. in this range, Adilabad district with 35.65%, Srikakulam district with 32.32% and Visakhapatnam district with 28.23% occupied the 1st, 2nd and 3rd places respectively among the districts in the state. This is largely attributable to the vast agency area, lying in these districts, where the nomadic people generally live in small groups. Since the entire Hyderabad district consists of only urban population, it has been omitted in the aforesaid comparative analysis.

STATEMENT III. 4

Percentage of population covered by different size classes of villages in the Districts of Andhra Pradesh

State/District	Size class			
	Small	Medium	Large	Very large
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	13.84	22.74	41.33	22.09
1. Srikakulam	32.32	32.12	28.01	7.55
2. Vizianagaram	24.68	31.03	34.13	10.16
3. Visakhapatnam	28.23	21.00	35.49	15.28
4. East Godavari	5.88	10.86	35.90	47.36
5. West Godavari	5.14	13.37	39.32	42.17
6. Krishna	8.66	18.73	45.58	27.03
7. Guntur	1.85	7.17	45.46	45.52
8. Prakasam	9.82	19.61	42.91	27.66
9. Nellore	17.53	24.50	37.42	20.55
10. Chittoor	11.71	25.26	49.32	13.71
11. Cuddapah	13.42	21.56	42.61	22.41
12. Anantapur	7.58	19.89	49.29	23.24
13. Kurnool	8.53	23.78	46.91	20.78
14. Mahbubnagar	17.03	31.86	40.34	10.77

(con td.)

STATEMENT—III. 4 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
15. Rangareddi . . .	23.04	30.29	37.22	9.45
16. Hyderabad . . .	..	..	..	..
17. Medak . . .	23.02	34.93	34.77	7.28
18. Nizamabad . . .	15.29	26.29	40.95	17.47
19. Adilabad . . .	35.65	32.36	24.84	7.15
20. Karimnagar . . .	8.32	25.52	51.01	15.15
21. Warangal . . .	7.71	23.86	49.93	18.50
22. Khammam . . .	17.31	20.69	40.09	21.91
23. Nalgonda . . .	10.69	27.42	45.03	16.86

Size class of Villages

Small : below 1,000

Medium : 1,000—1,999 Population.

Large : 2,000—4,999 Population

Very large : 5,000 & above Population

The size of population of a village generally depends upon the area available for cultivation and the quality of the land. The small habitations in the forest areas of Srikakulam, East Godavari, Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal districts are mainly due to uneven topography of land in hills, small terraced fields with only a veneer of fertile soil at the top and lack of adequate irrigation facilities. The deltaic districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna under the influence of the assured irrigation facilities due to the projects located on Godavari and Krishna rivers have large fertile tracts which support large habitations. So also the Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts have large habitations due to the availability of water for irrigation and fertile soil.

The definition of the village and number of villages by size class of population have already been discussed earlier. Now let us see the average population of a village in Andhra Pradesh state. You know the rural population in our state as a whole is 41,062,097 persons and these people are spread over 27,379 inhabited villages. The average population per village in the state work out to 1,499 persons. The following statement shows the average population per village in each of the 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT III. 5

Average population of a village in the districts of Andhra Pradesh

State/District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population	Average population of a village
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	27,379	41,062,097	1,499
1. Srikakulam	1,921	1,745,948	909
2. Vizianagaram	1,461	1,516,697	1,038
3. Visakhapatnam	3,692	1,770,513	480
4. East Godavari	1,317	2,878,860	2,186
5. West Godavari	839	2,777,084	3,310
6. Krishna	942	2,056,401	2,183
7. Guntur	692	2,489,022	3,597
8. Prakasam	1,007	1,980,294	1,966
9. Nellore	1,110	1,596,490	1,438
10. Chittoor	1,352	2,275,174	1,683
11. Cuddapah	896	1,558,801	1,740
12. Anantapur	934	2,017,095	2,160
13. Kurnool	892	1,817,700	2,038
14. Mahabubnagar	1,470	2,177,398	1,481
15. Rangareddi	949	1,205,065	1,270
16. Hyderabad	..	..	..
17. Medak	1,228	1,590,735	1,295
18. Nizamabad	859	1,357,030	1,580
19. Adilabad	1,559	1,322,020	848
20. Karimnagar	1,054	2,051,593	1,946
21. Warangal	989	1,903,821	1,925
22. Khammam	1,101	1,454,188	1,320
23. Nalgonda	1,115	2,020,168	1,812

We may observe from the above statement that in the district where the total number of inhabited villages is more, the average size of population per village is low. In the whole state, Visakhapatnam district has the largest number of 3,692 inhabited villages. Of them a good number of villages are located in the forest and hilly tracts of the agency areas only. All these are very small villages and consequently the average population of a village in Visakhapatnam district is as small as 480 persons, which is the lowest average among the districts in Andhra Pradesh. If we grade the districts, we may notice that 13 out of 23 districts in the state

have higher averages than that of the state. The highest average population per village is returned in Guntur district with 3,597 persons per village followed by West Godavari district with 3,310 persons per village. In Guntur district, there are only 692 villages while West Godavari has 839 villages. Though these two districts have relatively smaller number of villages, about 70% of the villages in Guntur district and about 45% of the village in West Godavari district belong to medium or large sized categories. If we look at population living in different categories of villages, we may notice that over half of the rural population in these two districts is covered either in medium sized or large sized villages only. All villages are well settled with several amenities and facilities and by virtue of their location amidst rich delta tracts, can sustain large population. Leaving Visakhapatnam, Guntur and West Godavari districts, in the remaining districts of the state, these averages oscillate between 847 persons per village in Adilabad district and 2,185 persons in East Godavari district.

The Urban Population : Now let us consider the important features of the urban population in the state. As stated earlier 12, 487,576 or 23% of the total population of the Andhra Pradesh (53,549,673 persons) live in the urban areas. The total geographical area of the state is 275,068.0 sq. kms. while that of all the urban areas put together is only 4,045.95 sq. kms. This means that the urban population constituting 23% of the total population of the State lives in 1.47% of the total area of the State. The percentage of urban population in each district of Andhra Pradesh is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT III.6

Percentage of urban population to total population in each district of Andhra Pradesh

State/District	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH	53,549,673	12,487,576	23.32
1. Srikakulam	1,959,352	213,404	10.89
2. Vizianagaram	1,804,196	287,499	15.94
3. Visakhapatnam	2,576,474	805,961	31.28
4. East Godavari	3,701,040	822,180	22.21
5. West Godavari	2,873,958	596,874	20.77

(Contd.)

STATEMENT III. 6 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
6. Krishna	3,048,463	992,062	32.54
7. Guntur	3,434,724	945,702	27.53
8. Prakasam	2,329,571	349,277	14.99
9. Nellore	2,014,879	418,389	20.76
10. Chittoor	2,737,316	462,142	16.88
11. Cuddapah	1,933,304	374,503	19.37
12. Anantapur	2,548,012	530,917	20.84
13. Kurnool	2,407,299	589,599	24.49
14. Mahbubnagar	2,444,619	267,221	10.93
15. Rangareddi	1,582,062	376,997	23.83
16. Hyderabad	2,260,702	2,260,702	100.00
17. Medak	1,807,139	216,404	11.97
18. Nizamabad	1,679,683	322,653	19.21
19. Adilabad	1,639,003	316,983	19.34
20. Karimnagar	2,436,323	384,730	15.79
21. Warangal	2,300,295	396,474	17.24
22. Khammam	1,751,574	297,386	16.98
23. Nalgonda	2,279,685	259,517	11.38

Hyderabad, among all the 23 districts has the highest percentage of urban population. Entire population of this district is urban. 100% of total urban population of 2,260,702 persons in Hyderabad district is found in the Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration. Among the other districts, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool and Rangareddi districts have higher percentages of urban population than the state's average of 23%; Srikakulam, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts have the lowest percentages of only 11. Though endowed with considerable mineral resources, our state is still not well developed industrially and as such, the degree of urbanisation is relatively low when compared to some of the industrially developed States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Gujarat.

Distribution of taluks by different ranges of Urbanisation

We observed earlier the degree of Urbanisation in the districts of the state. Let us now see the position at the taluk level. Of the 316 taluks in Andhra Pradesh state, 128 taluks are entirely

rural and they do not have any urban population at all. The remaining 188 taluks are arranged into the following six ranges according to the proportion of urban population they have to the total population of the taluk concerned.

Range		No. of taluks	
1		2	
Less than 10%		35	
10% to 19.99%		65	
20% to 29.99%		34	
30% to 39.99%		24	
40% to 49.99%		12	
50% and above		17	
		187	

*Golconda taluk excluded

The total urban population of the state forms 23% of the total population of the state. As many as 134 taluks have urban population less than 30.00% spread over in almost all districts. Of these 134 taluks, 23 taluks have a higher proportion of urban population than the state average. Apart from these 23 taluks, there are 53 more taluks in different higher ranges making a total of 76 taluks in all having proportion of urban population above the state's average. Of these 76 taluks, 24 taluks are found in the range of 30% to 40%. Srikakulam (Srikakulam taluk), Vizianagaram (Vizianagaram taluk), Mahbubnagar (Mahbubnagar taluk) and Warangal (Warangal Urban taluk) districts have only one taluk each with a proportion of urban population higher than the state average. Guntur district has the distinction of having as many as 11 out of 21 taluks returning proportions of urban population higher than the state average. During the decade, in 17 taluks viz., Vizianagaram (55.68%), Visakhapatnam (77.83%), Rajahmundry (69.50%), Kakinada (63.41%), Eluru (53.50%), Vijayawada (77.05%), Bandar (59.29%), Guntur (68.69%), Chirala (50.36%), Nellore (71.70%), Kurnool (61.45%), Vallabhnagar (95.39%), Secunderabad (100%), Musheerabad (100.00%), Charminar (100.00%), Warangal (92.92%) and Kothagudem (50.55%), there has been a tremendous growth of population in all the above taluks due to various reasons such as rapid industrial and commercial development. Three taluks, namely, Secunderabad, Musheerabad and Charminar (except Gaddi Annaram which is separate town in Charminar taluk) which contained 100.00% urban population are inter alia the components of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation/Urban Agglomeration.

Distribution of Towns by population size

The towns have been divided into six classes based on the population size. The six classes are as follows :

STATEMENT III.7

Distribution of towns by population size

Class of town	Population
1	2
Class I	100,000 and above
Class II	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	Less than 5,000

The distribution of all towns in our state according to class^s and the proportion of population in each class of towns to the total urban population of the state are given below :

STATEMENT III.8

Distribution of towns by size class of population and percentage of urban population in each size class

Class of town	Number of towns in the class	Percentage of towns to total number of towns	Population	Percentage of total urban population
I	2	3	4	5
I (100,000 & above cities)	20	8.55	6,713,188	53.76
II (50,000 to 99,999) . .	30	12.82	2,016,775	16.15
III (20,000 to 49,999) . .	87	37.18	2,597,544	20.80
IV (10,000 to 19,999) . .	65	27.78	929,303	7.44
V (5,000 to 9,999) . . .	28	11.96	216,079	1.73
VI (Less than 5,000) . .	4	1.71	14,687	0.12
	234	100.00	12,487,576	100.00

Slightly more than half of the total urban population (53.76%) lives in Class I towns although they constitute only 8.55% of the total number of towns. Only a meagre population constituting 0.12% of the urban population lives in small towns classified as Class VI towns of less than 5,000 population each. The contribution to the urban population by the 28 Class V towns also is very small. The 87 Class III towns and 65 Class IV towns contribute larger proportions of the urban population in the state. The following statement shows the list of towns in each class of towns.

STATEMENT

List of Towns in

List of class I towns (Population of 1,00,000 and above)	List of class II towns (Population between 50,000 & 99,999)	List of class III towns (Population between 20,000 & 49,999)
1	2	3
1. Hyderabad U.A.	1. Khammam	1. Kavali
2. Visakhapatnam U.A.	2. Kothagudem	2. Mangalagiri
3. Vijayawada U. A.	3. Nandyal	3. Palacole
4. Guntur	4. Mahbubnagar	4. Narsapur
5. Warangal	5. Chittoor	5. Bellampalle
6. Rajahmundry U. A.	6. Karimnagar	6. Gudur
7. Nellore	7. Ongole	7. Mandamarri
8. Kakinada	8. Guntakal	8. Miryalguda
9. Kurnool	9. Gudivada	9. Suryapet
10. Nizamabad	10. Anakapalle	10. Siddipet
11. Eluru	11. Chirala	11. Nirmal
12. Machilipatnam	12. Jangaon (Godavari Khani)	12. Samalkot
13. Anantapur	13. Srikakulam	13. Palwancha
14. Tenali	14. Narasaraopet	14. Amalapuram
15. Tirupati	15. Tadepalligudem	15. Pithapuram
16. Vizianagaram	16. Nalgonda	16. Parvathipuram

N.M.A.: Non Municipal Area

R.F.C.: Right Flank Colony

III.9

each class of Towns

List of class IV towns (Population between 10,000 & 19,999)	List of class V towns (Population between 5,000 & 9,999)	List of class VI towns (Population below 5,000)
4	5	6
1. Rajampet	1. Kamalapuram	1. Upper Sileru Project Site Camp
2. Vijayapuri North	2. Bandarulanka	2. Mothugudem
3. Yellamanchili	3. Ghatkeswar	3. Donkarayi
4. Pakala	4. Gaddi Annaram	4. Sriramsagar (Pochampad) Project Township Left Flank colony
5. Avanigadda	5. Madugula	
6. Ichchapuram	6. Kothapalle Haveli	
7. Allagadda	7. Tirupati (NMA)	
8. Badepalle	8. Narayankhed	
9. Metpalle	9. Nagireddipalle	
10. Kagaznagar	10. Budvel	
11. Amadalavalasa	11. Ramannapet	
12. Puttur	12. Gajularega	
13. Jangareddigudem	13. Ramanayyapet	
14. Andole (Jogipet)	14. Kothavalasa	
15. Kalyandurg	15. Madhavaram	
16. Tekkali	16. Sriramsagar (Pochampad) Project Township (R.F.C.)	

N.M.A. Non Municipal Area
R.F.C. : Right Flank Colony

STATEMENT III.9—(contd.)

1	2	3
17. Adoni	17. Chilakaluri- pet	17. Bobbili
18. Proddatur	18. Hindupur	18. Salur
19. Cuddapah	19. Bapatla	19. Rayachoti
20. Bheemavaram	20. Madanapalle	20. Bheemuni- patnam
	21. Tadipatri	21. Markapur
	22. Tanuku	22. Peddapuram
	23. Adilabad	23. Repalle
	24. Jagtial	24. Sirsilla
	25. Kadiri	25. Kagaznagar Non Municipal Area
	26. Srikalahasti	26. Mandapeta
	27. Dharmava- ram	27. Tuni
	28. Bodhan	28. Kamareddy
	29. Yemmiganur	29. Sattenapalle
	30. Ponnur	30. Rayadurg
		31. Mancheriyal
		32. Tandur
		33. Kandukur
		34. Nuzvid
		35. Sangareddy
		36. Nidadavole
		37. Gadwal
		38. Ramachandra- puram
		39. Macherla
		40. Bhongir
		41. Koratla
		42. Gooty
		43. Zahirabad
		44. Kovvur
		45. Wanaparthy
		46. Medak
		47. Vetapalem
		48. Narayanpet

STATEMENT III.9—(Contd.)

4	5	6
17. Devarakonda	17. Mandasa	
18. Kanigiri	18. Yadagirigutta	
19. Addanki	19. Dommara Nandyal	
20. Farooqnagar	20. Lakshettipet	
21. Narasannapet	21. Sirpur	
22. Payakaraopet	22. Suryaraopet	
23. Nagarkurnool	23. Srisailam Project Township Left Flank Colony	
24. Naidupet	24. Kanapaka	
25. Kondapalem@ Sriramnagar	25. Chandur	
26. Dornakal	26. Vijayapuri South	
27. Banaganapalle	27. Veparala	
28. Banswada	28. Shankarampet	
29. Cheepurupalle		
30. Bhattiprolu		
31. Machavaram		
32. Kuppam		
33. Nellimarla		
34. Kollapur		
35. Kaikalur		
36. Vemulawada		
37. Nagari		
38. Kondapalle		
39. Sompeta		
40. Manthani		
41. Parasamba@ Kasibugga		
42. Gannavaram		
43. Penukonda		
44. Ramagundam		
45. Patancheru		
46. Yerraguntla		
47. Challapalle		
48. Phirangipuram		

STATEMENT III.9—(contd.)

1	2	3
		49. Yellandu
		50. Jaggayyapet
		51. Jammalamadugu
		52. Dowleshwaram
		53. Punganur
		54. Pedana
		55. Jangaon
		56. Tadepalle
		57. Narasapatnam
		58. Vinukonda
		59. Palmaner
		60. Peddapalle
		61. Srisailem Project Township (RFC)
		62. Armur
		63. Vuyyur
		64. Chirala (NMA)
		65. Nandigama
		66. Bhainsa
		67. Nandikotkur
		68. Dhone
		69. Atmakur
		70. Uravakonda
		71. Venkatagiri
		72. Mahabubabad
		73. Bhadrachalam
		74. Akiveedu
		75. Huzurabad
		76. Chodavaram
		77. Pulivendla
		78. Ramachandrapuram BHEL Township)
		79. Sullurpet
		80. Tirumalai
		81. Sadasivpet
		82. Vicarabad
		83. Kodad
		84. Palakonda
		85. Kovvur
		86. Penugonda
		87. Tiruvur

STATEMENT III.9—(concl'd.)

4	5	6
49. Badvel		
50. Renigunta		
51. Madhira		
52. Kosigi		
53. Palasa		
54. Shamshabad		
55. Rajam		
56. Alampur		
57. Bugganipalle		
58. Razole		
59. Kovurpalle		
60. Cumbum		
61. Yellareddy		
62. Singarayakon- da		
63. Asifabad		
64. Kankipadu		
65. Giddalur		

LIST OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT UNITS

1. Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration

1. Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
2. Secunderabad Cantonment
3. Osmania University
4. Lalaguda (P)
5. Uppal Khalsa O.G. to H.M.C.
6. Ramanthapur Khalsa O.G. to H.M.C.
7. Saroornagar O.G. to H.M.C.
8. Malkajgiri (P)
9. Fatehnagar (P)
10. Bowenpalle (P)
11. Alwal (P)
12. Dommaiguda O.G. to Alwal (P)
13. Balanagar (P)
14. Jinkalwada O.G. to Balanagar (P)
15. Kukatpalle (P)
16. Bhagmeeri O.G. to Kukatpalle (P)
17. Macha Bolaram (P)
18. Kowkur O.G. to Macha Bolaram (P)
19. Yapral (P)
20. Qutbullapur (P)
21. Kapra (P)
22. Moosapet (P)

2. Visakhapatnam Urban Agglomeration

1. Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
2. Gajuvaka O.G. to V.M.C.
3. Gopalapatnam (P)

3. Rajahmundry Urban Agglomeration

1. Rajahmundry Municipality
2. Katheru O.G. to Rajahmundry (M)
3. Hukumpet O.G. to Rajahmundry (M)
4. Rajahmundry (NMA)

4. Vijayawada Urban Agglomeration

1. Vijayawada Municipality
2. Bhavanipuram O.G. to Vijayawada (M)
3. Patamata (P)
4. Kanuru O.G. to Patamata (P)
5. Gunadala (P)
6. Ramavarappadu O.G. to Gunadala (P)

Growth of Urban population

The growth of population in urban areas is not only due to normal growth but also to a significant extent due to migration from rural areas to urban areas. The location of industries, business and trading establishments and educational institutions, particularly of professional training like colleges for medicine, engineering, law and several research institutes and important government offices in towns naturally exerts a pull on the surrounding areas. The statement below gives the growth of urban population in the state since the dawn of this century.

STATEMENT III. 10
Urban population in Andhra Pradesh, 1901 to 1981

Year	Urban Population	Increase or decrease in each decade	Growth rate in percentage
1	2	3	4
1901 . . .	1,839,750	..	..
1911 . . .	2,165,095	+ 325,345	+ 17.68
1921 . . .	2,187,317	+ 22,222	+ 1.03
1931 . . .	2,694,147	+ 506,830	+ 23.17
1941 . . .	3,665,928	+ 971,781	+ 36.07
1951 . . .	5,420,325	+ 1,754,397	+ 47.86
1961 . . .	6,274,508	+ 854,183	+ 15.76
1971 . . .	8,402,527	+ 2,128,019	+ 33.92
1981 . . .	12,487,576	+ 4,085,049	+ 48.62

It is evident from the above that there has been no decline in the growth of urban population in the state since 1901. The decade ending 1921 has recorded low growth of population (+1.03) due to the influenza epidemic in the entire country in 1918 and plague in and around Hyderabad during the same period. The high increase in the decade 1941-51 (+47.86%) was mostly due to migration from rural to urban areas with the dawn of Independence in 1947 and due to the disturbed law and order situation in the rural areas in the Telangana region during the decade. When conditions became normal, considerable number of people who temporarily migrated to the towns returned to their native villages and hence the increase in the urban population during the decade 1951-61 was not high. In the next decades, 1961-71 and 1971-81, the urban population registered a fairly high increase due to the significant development of several towns in the state.

The proportion of population living in cities (Class I) to total urban population decreased from 24.38% in 1901 to 17.33% in 1931 but from then onwards, it increased and reached a high proportion of 53.76% in 1981. Similarly, the percentage of number of Class I towns decreased from 0.86% in 1901 to 0.47% in 1941, obviously because Hyderabad was the only Class I town of the time while the total number of towns gradually increased from Census to Census and from 1941, the proportion of the number of Class I towns increased and reached the figure of 8.56% in 1981. The following statement gives the percentage increase in the number of towns and population in each size class of towns since 1901.

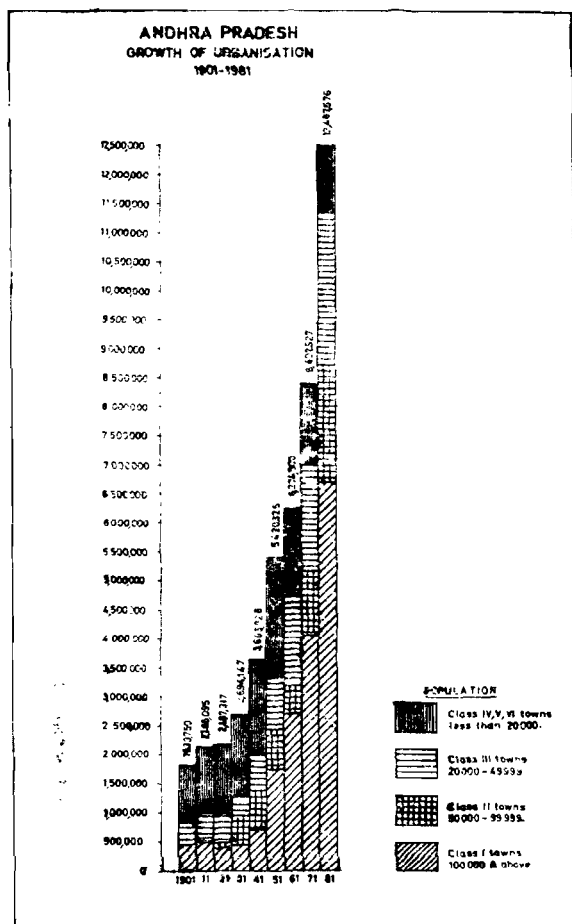
STATEMENT III.11

Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901—1981

	1901		1911	
	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5
Class— I . . .	0.86	24.38	0.75	23.19
Class— II . . .	..	..	0.75	2.50
Class—III . . .	9.48	20.58	9.02	20.44
Class—IV . . .	37.93	31.41	33.84	29.23
Class— V . . .	51.73	23.63	52.63	23.99
Class—VI . . .	..	..	3.01	0.64

	1921		1931	
	A	B	A	B
1	6	7	8	9
Class— I . . .	0.65	18.54	0.57	17.33
Class— II . . .	1.31	4.90	4.54	18.14
Class— III . . .	8.50	21.65	6.25	12.15
Class—IV . . .	30.07	27.31	32.39	28.77
Class— V . . .	49.67	24.97	44.32	20.69
Class—VI . . .	9.80	2.63	11.93	2.92

(Contd.)



STATEMENT III.11—(concl'd.)

Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1901—1981

	1941		1951	
	A	B	A	B
1	10	11	12	13
Class—I	0.47	20.16	2.06	32.52
Class—II	4.72	19.49	3.44	12.75
Class—III	9.91	15.16	11.68	16.73
Class—IV	25.94	20.82	28.18	20.31
Class—V	57.07	24.11	39.86	15.38
Class—VI	1.89	0.27	14.78	2.31

	1961		1971		1981	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Class—I	6.19	42.66	6.28	48.36	8.56	53.76
Class—II	3.77	8.48	8.21	13.35	12.82	16.15
Class—III	24.06	24.24	28.50	20.92	37.18	20.80
Class—IV	33.49	15.82	36.71	13.41	27.77	7.44
Class—V	33.02	8.74	18.36	3.78	11.96	1.74
Class—VI	0.47	0.06	1.93	0.18	1.71	0.11

Note: A—Percentage of number of towns. B—Percentage of population

It is clear from the above that the percentage of population living in the first three classes of towns to total urban population in our State has grown from 44.96% in 1901 to 90.71% in 1981. Another interesting point clear from the above statement is the gradual increase in the percentage of urban population in the bigger towns i.e., cities from decade to decade from 1941 onwards and either fluctuations or low growth in the percentage of population living in the smaller towns which indicates overcrowding in the already crowded larger towns.

Growth of cities

There are 20 cities in our state. The reasons for the growth of a town/city as stated earlier are many and varied. The population of these 20 cities in 1971 and 1981 and the percentage growth of population in each city during the decade 1971-81 are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT III.12
Population of Cities in 1971 and 1981

Sl. No.	City	Population in		Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
		1971	1981		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hyderabad (U.A.) .	1,796,339	2,545,836	+ 749,497	+ 41.72
2.	Visakhapatnam (U.A.) .	363,467	603,630	+ 240,163	+ 66.08
3.	Vijayawada (U.A.) .	344,607	543,008	+ 198,401	+ 57.57
4.	Rajahmundry (U.A.) .	188,805	268,370	+ 79,565	+ 42.14
5.	Guntur .	269,991	367,699	+ 97,708	+ 36.19
6.	Warangal .	207,520	335,150	+ 127,630	+ 61.50
7.	Nellore .	133,590	237,065	+ 103,475	+ 77.46
8.	Kakinada .	164,200	226,409	+ 62,209	+ 37.89
9.	Kurnool .	136,710	206,362	+ 69,652	+ 50.95
10.	Nizamabad .	115,640	183,061	+ 67,421	+ 58.30
11.	Eluru .	127,023	168,154	+ 41,131	+ 32.38
12.	Machilipatnam .	112,612	138,530	+ 25,918	+ 23.02
13.	Anantapur .	80,069	119,531	+ 39,462	+ 49.28
14.	Tenali .	102,937	119,257	+ 16,320	+ 15.85
15.	Tirupati .	65,843	115,292	+ 49,449	+ 75.10
16.	Vizianagaram .	86,608	114,806	+ 28,198	+ 32.56
17.	Adoni .	85,311	108,939	+ 23,628	+ 27.70
18.	Proddatur .	70,822	107,070	+ 36,248	+ 51.18
19.	Cuddapah .	66,195	103,125	+ 36,930	+ 55.79
20.	Bheemavaram .	63,762	101,894	+ 38,132	+ 59.80

The highest increase of population of 77.46% during the decade 1971-81 is recorded by Nellore City while the lowest rate of only 15.85% during the same period is found in Tenali. All the remaining 18 cities have recorded more than 20% increase in population. The large scale industries such as Nippo Batteries Company, India limited, spinning mills, merger of Nellore Bit II rural area into Nellore municipal limits, rehabilitation centres for Burma refugees and migration of rural population into Nellore city in connection with the allotment of sites for weaker sections are mainly instrumental for the high increase in population of the city during the decade. Next to Nellore, Tirupati City recorded an increase of 75.10% in its population during the decade ending 1981. Moreover, Tirupati town is declared as city during 1981 Census only. The increase in population is due to rapid industrialisation in and around the city, brisk commercial and other allied activities associated with the influx of pilgrims, brisk building activities, facilitating for setting up of several offices, banks and houses etc., and large number of in-migrants as a consequence of all round educational facilities.

There is a large concentration of towns in all the eastern coastal districts of our state. The Godavari and Krishna deltas constitute the richest areas of the state. Eleven out of the 20 cities are located in the coastal area while there are 6 cities in Rayalaseema region viz., Tirupati, Proddatur, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Adoni. Except Kurnool, the remaining five attained the status of city during the 1981 Census only. Hyderabad was the only city in the Telangana Region till 1951. Warangal is the second largest city in Telangana. Nizamabad attained the status of city in 1971. Urbanisation in Telangana is a recent phenomena.

Let us now observe how the population has been growing in these cities of our state since the turn of the present century. The following statement provides the required data.

STATEMENT

Decadal percentage variation in the

City	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41
1	2	3	4	5
1. Hyderabad U.A.	. . + 11.96	— 19.21	+ 15.10	+ 58.31
2. Visakhapatnam U.A.	. . + 6.17	+ 2.99	+ 28.16	+ 22.58
3. Vijayawada U.A.	. . + 35.68	+ 34.36	+ 36.84	+ 42.62
4. Guntur . . .	. . + 31.45	+ 18.89	+ 35.27	+ 28.26
5. Warangal . . .	. . + 360.97	— 3.21	+ 32.76	+ 49.40
6. Rajahmundry U.A.	. . + 32.98	+ 11.10	+ 18.10	+ 17.38
7. Nellore . . .	. . + 3.76	+ 7.87	+ 27.97	+ 22.70
8. Kakinada . . .	. . + 12.50	— 1.41	+ 23.63	+ 13.93
9. Kurnool . . .	. . + 2.62	+ 7.17	+ 26.54	+ 28.14
10. Nizamabad . . .	. . + 34.82	— 9.69	+ 20.02	+ 74.07
11. Eluru . . .	. . + 12.82	+ 21.27	+ 25.03	+ 13.20
12. Machilipatnam . . .	. . + 6.62	+ 4.31	+ 29.56	+ 3.90
13. Anantapur . . .	. . + 6.54	+ 35.41	+ 31.85	+ 42.27
14. Tenali . . .	. . + 78.31	+ 27.67	+ 48.86	+ 17.52
15. Tirupati . . .	. . + 7.85	+ 4.39	+ 9.77	+ 5.25
16. Vizianagaram . . .	. . + 0.75	+ 4.66	+ 13.73	+ 15.78
17. Adoni . . .	. . + 4.04	— 4.47	+ 17.87	— 0.57
18. Proddatur . . .	. . + 9.65	+ 0.95	+ 26.52	+ 33.97
19. Cuddapah . . .	. . + 8.37	+ 9.60	+ 15.81	+ 24.97
20. Bheemavaram . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	+ 113.93

III.13

population of Class I Towns from 1901 to 1981

1941—51	1951—61	1961—71	1971—81	City	
6	7	8	9	1	
+ 52.55	+ 10.78	+ 43.80	+ 41.72	Hyderabad U.A.	1.
+ 53.81	+ 95.47	+ 72.10	+ 66.08	Visakahapatnam U.A.	2.
+ 87.04	+ 45.39	+ 47.04	+ 57.57	Vijayawada U.A.	3.
+ 49.83	+ 49.39	+ 44.29	+ 36.19	Guntur	4.
+ 43.45	+ 17.26	+ 32.94	+ 61.50	Warangal	5.
+ 41.19	+ 23.49	+ 45.23	+ 42.14	Rajahmundry U.A.	6.
+ 44.69	+ 31.05	+ 25.11	+ 77.46	Nellore	7.
+ 33.02	+ 22.92	+ 33.64	+ 37.89	Kakinada	8.
+ 33.09	+ 67.41	+ 35.60	+ 50.95	Kurnool	9.
+ 68.58	+ 43.30	+ 46.21	+ 58.30	Nizamabad	10.
+ 34.36	+ 24.20	+ 17.27	+ 32.38	Eluru	11.
+ 31.80	+ 30.10	+ 11.04	+ 23.02	Machilipatnam	12.
+ 48.74	+ 63.62	+ 53.15	+ 49.28	Anantapur	13.
+ 43.01	+ 35.12	+ 31.09	+ 15.85	Tenali	14.
+ 25.14	+ 42.20	+ 83.69	+ 75.10	Tirupati	15.
+ 29.67	+ 14.46	+ 12.76	+ 32.56	Vizianagaram	16.
+ 51.23	+ 30.55	+ 21.96	+ 27.70	Adoni	17.
+ 35.84	+ 38.20	+ 39.92	+ 51.18	Proddatur	18.
+ 32.54	+ 30.96	+ 35.02	+ 55.79	Cuddapah	19.
+ 46.93	+ 41.69	+ 45.51	+ 59.80	Bheemavaram	20.

In Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration, we notice a fall in its population in 1921 to the tune of 19.21 % over its population in 1911. The influenza epidemic coupled with the dreadful disease of plague which broke out with almost unprecedented severity in and around Hyderabad City in 1918 had a devastating effect ultimately resulting in the decrease of population in the city during the decade 1911-21. Henceforth, the city had shown rapid strides and in the decade 1931 to 1941, it had recorded a highest growth rate of 58.31 %. This high growth is mainly attributable to the merger of Chaderghat Municipality and Residency with Hyderabad Municipal Corporation in 1931 and 1941 respectively. Besides, Secunderabad has grown considerably under the influence of the Cantonment during the same period and also became an important centre of Railway Communication. All these factors contributed to the high growth rate of population during the decade 1931-41. The rate of growth of population in this city during 1941-51 (52.55%) which is in conformity with the general trend of accelerated urbanisation in the state is higher than that registered in 1961, 1971 and 1981 but slightly lower than that recorded in 1941.

In Visakhapatnam urban agglomeration, the decadal percentage variations in population from 1911 to 1961 showed the signs of fast development. The percentage growth of 2.99 recorded in 1921 increased considerably from decade to decade and during the decade 1951 to 1961, the increase touched the phenomenally high figure of 95.47%. The tremendous growth of population during the decade 1951-61 is mainly due to the expansion of the municipal limits in the north-west direction along the railway line leading on to the railway colony and inclusion of Marripalem, Kancherapalem and Thikkavanipalem areas within the municipal limits in 1961 forming an elongation towards the north-west.

Vijayawada urban agglomeration did not show any abnormal fluctuations in the percentage decadal growth rates of population ever since the dawn of the present century except in 1951 when the population growth over 1941 was 87.04 %. The post-war boom seems to have resulted in a pronounced spurt in growth of population in Vijayawada city during 1941-51 as is observed in case of

epidemic in 1918 played havoc and have been largely responsible for the decrease in the population of Nizamabad city. After 1931, Nizamabad town never looked back and the prosperity accruing from the Nizamsagar project became apparent and Nizamabad became industrialised very fast with a number of rice mills and khandsari factories. Even during the decade 1941—51, it has registered a considerably high rate of growth of population though it is slightly lower than that of the earlier decade. With the rich soils around the city and other areas in the district, several of the cultivating families particularly from coastal districts were attracted and this immigration boosted the population of the city in recent decades.

Tenali town escaped the adverse effects of the influenza epidemic in 1911—21 registering 27.67% increase in its population.

During the decade 1971—81, Nellore city registered an abnormal increase of 77.46% against 25.11% of 1971. The industrial development in and around the city, the development in house building activities and clubbing up of Nellore bit II rural area with the municipality are very much instrumental in boosting the growth rate of population. Similarly, the abnormal increase of 83.69% during the decade 1961—71 against 42.20% in 1961 in Tirupati city is mainly due to the increased commercial and other allied activities associated also with the influence of pilgrims, rapid building activities, setting up of several offices, banks etc., establishment of several educational institutions including the setting up of Sri Venkateswara University in the year 1954, heavy immigration as a consequence of abnormal progress of the town.

Eight cities viz., Guntur, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Eluru, Machilipatnam, Vizianagaram, Proddatur, Cuddapah and have registered neither abnormal increases nor decreases of population in any decade.

Functional classifications: An important distinguishing feature of urban and rural areas is the difference in the occupational pattern of the people in the two areas. The functional character of the place is determined usually by the occupational structure of the workers of that place. In rural parts, a majority of people are engaged in agriculture and its allied pursuits while in urban areas, most of the people are engaged in non-agricultural occupations. For example, we know that Visakhapatnam is a shipping town, Tirupati and Bhadrachalam are pilgrim towns. The functional classification of towns made in the censuses is based on the proportions of the working population in the nine broad industrial categories. They are (I) Cultivators, (II) Agricultural labourers, (III) Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, Orchards and allied activities, (IV) Mining and Quarrying, V(a) Household Industry, V(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry, (VI) Construction, (VII) Trade and Commerce, (VIII) Transport, Storage and Communications and (IX) Other Services. Towns are treated as mono-functional if workers under one of the industrial categories form 40% or more of the total workers. If the percentage in any industrial category is less than 40%, the first two predominant industrial categories are together taken into account and if the total of the percentage of workers in these two categories is 60% or more, then such towns are designated as bi-functional towns. In case the total percentage of the first two predominant categories is less than 60%, then the third important industrial category is also considered and if the total of the three percentages is 60 or more, then the place is called multi-functional.

Among the cities in Andhra Pradesh, none is either mono-functional or bi-functional in character. All the cities are of multi-functional in nature indicating that there is no predominance of any sector of economic activity. It can be evidenced from the following statement.

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers in different categories in

Name of the city	Total workers	Percentage of workers in each				
		I	II	III	IV	V(a)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vizianagaram . .	31,895	1.38	1.19	1.06	0.09	4.10
Visakhapatnam U.A	1,59,623	0.21	0.71	2.25	0.26	2.93
Rajahmundry U.A	83,774	1.82	3.99	0.63	3.13	3.88
Kakinada . . .	64,746	1.56	2.67	8.13	0.04	2.25
Eluru . . .	50,378	2.84	5.84	0.43	0.02	6.08
Vijayawada U.A .	1,63,908	1.34	3.88	0.46	0.11	1.98
Machilipatnam .	40,086	4.25	9.80	2.24	0.03	5.40
Guntur . . .	1,15,994	1.52	8.75	0.34	0.01	2.53
Tenali . . .	37,238	5.50	13.53	0.20	0.01	5.56
Nellore . . .	76,215	3.11	8.55	1.18	0.08	4.98
Tirupati . . .	32,130	2.50	3.77	1.78	0.02	3.04
Proddatur . . .	36,933	3.81	6.10	0.85	0.01	8.50
Anantapur . . .	31,873	2.11	4.11	1.27	0.03	2.41
Kurnool . . .	60,737	2.04	10.82	0.59	0.28	10.02
Adoni . . .	34,499	4.76	10.16	0.55	..	3.83
Hyderabad U.A .	715,580	0.63	1.14	0.49	0.20	1.58
Nizamabad . . .	60,977	4.78	10.02	0.93	0.02	13.44
Warangal . . .	95,061	3.09	4.80	1.48	0.08	6.84

Note: The classification of workers in 9 broad industrial categories is not available for Bheemavaram and Cuddapah towns Hence not included in the above statement.

III.14

the cities in Andhra Pradesh

category to total workers					Name of the city
V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
8	9	10	11	12	1
16.89	2.08	31.28	20.10	21.82	Vizianagaram
19.32	6.30	14.17	24.93	28.92	Visakhapatnam U.A
24.35	3.52	23.58	14.97	20.13	Rajahmundry U.A
18.40	3.91	19.31	15.43	28.39	Kakinada
27.46	2.74	23.42	10.11	21.06	Eluru
20.75	4.93	25.30	22.73	18.52	Vijayawada U.A
18.87	3.05	22.46	10.69	23.21	Machilipatnam
22.21	4.95	21.80	16.55	21.34	Guntur
16.00	2.40	27.03	11.93	17.84	Tenali
22.04	5.43	20.56	12.49	21.58	Nellore
13.31	4.89	26.27	11.87	32.55	Tirupati
31.27	4.31	23.20	8.45	13.50	Proddatur
13.30	7.09	23.33	14.47	31.38	Anantapur
14.85	6.43	17.82	10.02	27.13	Kurnool
31.57	3.04	21.65	9.88	14.56	Adoni
23.76	4.59	21.60	12.48	33.00	Hyderabad U.A
14.44	2.69	21.71	11.69	20.28	Nizamabad
22.02	5.40	18.48	15.28	22.53	Warangal

It is seen that though the proportion of industrial workers (Category V(a) and V(b), does not exceed 40% in any city; the pre-dominance is noticeable in Proddatur (39.77%), Adoni (35.40%) and Eluru (33.54%) cities. Trade and commerce covers considerable proportion of workers in Vizianagaram (31.28%), Tenali (27.03%) Tirupati (26.27%) and Vijayawada U.A. (25.30). The workers in transport and communications are in good proportion in the cities of Visakhapatnam U.A. (24.93%), Vijayawada U.A. (22.73%), and Vizianagaram (20.10%). The workers in other services are in dominant proportion in Hyderabad U.A. (33.53%), Tirupati (32.55%) Anantapur (31.88%), Visakhapatnam (28.92%), Kakinada (28.39%) and Kurnool (27.13%) cities.

Though we do not expect the agricultural workers in any high proportion in urban areas, still we find about one-fifth of the total workers in Tenali city belong to agricultural sector (19.03 %) Adoni (14.92%), Nizamabad (14.80%) and Machilipatnam (14.05 %) closely follow it.

The concept of Urban Agglomeration is different from the Standard Urban Area. The Urban Agglomeration is constituted with the contiguous areas around a core city or statutory town like fairly large well recognised railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc. and even though these areas are outside the statutory limits of a corporation, municipality or cantonment, they possess distinct urban characteristics. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the main town and the continuous spread including such urban areas or urban outgrowths would deserve to be treated as an integrated urban area called the urban agglomeration. This is almost the redesignation of the concept of town group adopted at the 1961 Census. We have earlier discussed the functional characteristics of the four urban agglomerations in Andhra Pradesh along with other urban areas in the state. The urban agglomeration will have exclusively urban units only while the Standard Urban Area will have both rural and urban compo-

nents. Further, the jurisdiction of Urban Agglomeration may change at any census whereas that of Standard Urban Area will be constant for the next 30 years or so. At the 1981 Census, 31 towns with their neighbouring rural and urban areas were constituted into Standard Urban Areas which comprise 345 villages and 64 urban areas. The area and population of rural and urban components separately in each of the Standard Urban Areas in Andhra Pradesh are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT

Standard Urban areas in Andhra

Sl. No.	State/District/S.U.A.	Total Rural Urban	component	Area in square kms.
1	2	3		4
	Andhra Pradesh	Total	(409)	3,620.29
		RC	(345)	2,252.32
		UC	(64)	1,367.97
1. Srikakulam				
	(a) Srikakulam	Total	(10)	63.27
		RC	(9)	49.15
		UC	(1)	14.12
2. Vizianagaram				
	(a) Vizianagaram	Total	(10)	46.87
		RC	(7)	27.56
		UC	(3)	19.31
3. Visakhapatnam				
	(a) Anakapalle	Total	(5)	58.04
		RC	(4)	34.76
		UC	(1)	23.28
	(b) Visakhapatnam	Total	(17)	196.69
		RC	(15)	100.15
		UC	(2)	96.54
4. East Godavari				
	(a) Kakinada	Total	(9)	83.16
		RC	(6)	33.45
		UC	(3)	49.71
	(b) Rajahmundry	Total	(7)	91.15
		RC	(3)	25.10
		UC	(4)	66.05
5. West Godavari				
	(a) Bheemavaram	Total	(5)	53.25
		RC	(4)	27.61
		UC	(1)	25.64
	(b) Eluru	Total	(9)	66.04
		RC	(8)	51.49
		UC	(1)	14.55

III.15

Pradesh and their population in 1981

Total Population			State/District/S.U.A.	Sl. No.
Persons	Males	Females		
5	6	7	2	1
8,713,160	4,483,328	4,229,832	Andhra Pradesh	
831,070	427,000	404,070		
7,882,090	4,056,328	3,825,762		
			Srikakulam	1
85,753	43,367	42,386	Srikakulam (a)	
17,608	8,858	8,750		
68,145	34,509	33,636		
			Vizianagaram	2
145,631	73,206	72,425	Vizianagaram (a)	
16,461	8,316	8,145		
129,170	64,890	64,280		
			Visakhapatnam	3
103,107	51,365	51,742	Anakapalle (a)	
29,928	15,028	14,900		
73,179	36,337	36,842		
659,508	340,844	318,664	Visakhapatnam (b)	
55,878	28,620	27,258		
603,630	312,224	291,406		
			East Godavari	4
262,695	132,281	130,414	Kakinada (a)	
21,722	11,020	10,702		
240,973	121,261	119,712		
331,804	168,539	163,265	Rajahmundry (b)	
8,695	4,407	4,288		
323,109	164,132	158,977		
			West Godavari	5
120,177	61,800	58,377	Bheemavaram (a)	
18,283	9,097	9,186		
101,894	52,703	49,191		
191,407	95,714	95,693	Eluru (b)	
23,253	11,909	11,344		
168,154	83,805	84,349		

STATEMENT

Standard Urban areas in Andhra

1	2	3	4
6. Krishna			
(a) Gudivada	Total (9)	40.75	
	RC (8)	33.81	
	UC (1)	6.94	
(b) Machilipatnam	Total (7)	65.91	
	RC (6)	41.03	
	UC (1)	24.88	
(c) Vijayawada	Total (9)	140.68	
	RC (5)	45.74	
	UC (4)	94.94	
7. Guntur			
(a) Guntur	Total (10)	180.00	
	RC (9)	149.99	
	UC (1)	30.01	
(b) Tenali	Total (7)	63.95	
	RC (6)	56.05	
	UC (1)	7.90	
8. Prakasam			
(a) Chirala	Total (3)	39.85	
	RC (1)	19.93	
	UC (2)	28.92	
(b) Ongole	Total (5)	60.55	
	RC (4)	52.45	
	UC (1)	8.10	
9. Nellore			
(a) Nellore	Total (7)	110.98	
	RC (5)	56.31	
	UC (2)	54.67	
10. Chittoor			
(a) Chittoor	Total (10)	55.07	
	RC (9)	45.77	
	UC (1)	9.30	
(b) Tirupati	Total (19)	124.86	
	RC (16)	100.58	
	UC (3)	24.28	

III. 15- (contd.)

Pradesh and their population in 1981

5	6	7	2	1
			Krishna	6
86,447	43,556	42,891	Gudivada (a)	
6,249	3,170	3,079		
80,198	40,386	39,812		
151,259	76,454	74,805	Machilipatnam (b)	
12,729	6,386	6,343		
138,530	70,068	68,462		
593,881	303,887	289,994	Vijayawada (c)	
26,331	13,531	12,800		
567,550	290,356	277,194		
			Guntur	7
415,811	210,500	205,311	Guntur (a)	
48,112	24,385	23,727		
367,699	186,115	181,584		
146,852	73,906	72,946	Tenali (b)	
27,595	13,715	13,880		
119,257	60,191	59,066		
			Prakasam	8
98,836	49,461	49,375	Chirala (a)	
3,471	1,736	1,735		
95,365	47,725	47,640		
100,680	52,331	48,349	Ongole (b)	
15,378	7,996	7,382		
85,302	44,335	40,967		
			Nellore	9
273,787	140,626	135,161	Nellore (a)	
18,309	9,237	9,072		
257,478	131,389	126,089		
			Chittoor	10.
112,526	57,634	54,892	Chittoor (a)	
26,296	13,381	12,915		
86,230	44,253	41,977		
161,669	83,583	78,086	Tirupati (b)	
26,357	13,370	12,987		
135,312	70,213	65,099		

STATEMENT

Standard Urban areas in Andhra

1	2	3	4
11. Cuddapah			
(a) Cuddapah		Total (11) RC (10) UC (1)	125.82 118.98 6.84
(b) Proddatur		Total (5) RC (4) UC (1)	42.71 35.59 7.12
12. Anantapur			
(a) Anantapur		Total (6) RC (5) UC (1)	109.44 93.09 16.35
(b) Guntakal		Total (3) RC (2) UC (1)	115.46 63.56 51.90
13. Kurnool			
(a) Adoni		Total (3) RC (2) UC (1)	53.96 23.84 30.12
(b) Kurnool		Total (5) RC (4) UC (1)	79.09 64.07 15.02
(c) Nandyal		Total (3) RC (2) UC (1)	58.34 42.92 15.42
14. Mahbubnagar			
(a) Mahbubnagar		Total (7) RC (6) UC (1)	76.78 66.87 9.91
15. Hyderabad			
(a) Hyderabad		Total (178) RC (160) UC (18)	914.88 536.70 378.18

III. 15-- (contd.)

Pradesh and their population in 1981

5	6	7	2	1
			Cuddapah	11
157,634	81,904	75,730	Cuddapah (a)	
54,509	28,452	26,057		
103,125	53,452	49,673		
117,068	60,006	57,062	Proddatur (b)	
9,998	5,139	4,859		
107,070	54,867	52,203		
			Anantapur	12
133,255	70,015	63,240	Anantapur (a)	
13,724	7,504	6,220		
119,531	62,511	57,020		
89,200	45,903	43,297	Guntakal (b)	
4,601	2,406	2,195		
84,599	43,497	41,102		
			Kurnool	13
111,373	56,922	54,451	Adoni (a)	
2,434	1,279	1,155		
108,939	55,643	53,296		
227,747	117,925	109,822	Kurnool (b)	
21,385	11,042	10,343		
206,362	106,883	99,479		
92,358	47,114	45,244	Nandyal (c)	
4,173	2,126	2,047		
88,185	44,988	43,197		
			Mahbubnagar	14
100,511	52,356	48,155	Mahbubnagar (a)	
13,008	6,620	6,388		
87,503	45,736	41,767		
			Hyderabad	15
2,812,834	1,465,885	1,346,949	Hyderabad (a)	
228,211	119,050	109,161		
2,584,623	1,346,835	1,237,788		

STATEMENT

Standard Urban areas in Andhra

1	2	3	4
16. Nizamabad			
(a) Nizamabad	Total (9)	82.80	
	RC (8)	45.94	
	UC (1)	36.86	
17. Warangal			
(a) Warangal	Total (9)	163.19	
	RC (8)	108.21	
	UC (1)	54.98	
18. Khammam			
(a) Khammam	Total (7)	84.47	
	RC (6)	65.94	
	UC (1)	18.53	
(b) Kothagudem	Total (5)	172.28	
	RC (3)	44.68	
	UC (2)	127.60	

Note: The figures in brackets in Col. 3 of the statement represent the number of component units.

III. 15— (concl'd.)

Pradesh and their population in 1981

5	6	7	2	1
			Nizamabad	16
199,647	102,484	97,163	Nizamabad (a)	
16,586	8,297	8,289		
183,061	94,187	88,874		
			Warangal	17
359,534	185,678	173,856	Warangal (a)	
24,384	12,445	11,939		
335,150	173,233	161,917		
			Khammam	18
119,154	61,896	57,258	Khammam (a)	
20,397	10,785	9,612		
98,757	51,111	47,646		
149,017	76,188	72,829	Kothagudem (b)	
15,007	7,695	7,312		
134,010	68,493	65,517		

It may be observed from the above statement that Hyderabad Standard Urban Area has the largest number of 160 villages and 18 urban units. Another feature that can be observed from the above statement is that Medak, Rangareddi, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nalgonda districts do not have any Standard Urban Areas at all. The reason is very obvious that the population of any town in these districts did not exceed the 50,000 mark.

We will try to know something also about the Standard Urban Areas in our state. The concept of standard Urban Area has been evolved for the first time at the 1971 census in our country. Standard Urban Area represents spatially contiguous territory of urban rural settlements. The main idea of demarcating the Standard Urban Area is to furnish comparable data for a definite urbanisable area continuously for three decades. Since the administrative boundaries of the statutory towns have been changing from time to time, the comparability of data from census to census had become very difficult in the past. Now the S.U.A. will have a fixed area covering a large town or a city as well as the adjoining area delineating contiguous rural and urban areas which are under intensive influence of the core town which will generally have a population of 50,000 or more. The S.U.A. may have any or all of the following characteristics.

- (a) Predominant urban land use;
- (b) Intensive interaction with the urban centres as reflected in communication for the purposes of work and secondary education facilities, extension of city bus service, sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck-haul) and purchase of food-grains, clothes and general provisions etc., by the consumers directly;
- (c) anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions;
- (d) existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

Of the 64 urban units in the Standard Urban Areas of Andhra Pradesh, in Fatehnagar and Malkajgiri, there has been a tremendous growth of population during the decade 1971-81 amounting to 176.30% and 157.51% respectively. These two towns are included in Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration. The influence of the state

capital city of Hyderabad is instrumental for heavy growth of population in these towns. Nellore city in Nellore district has recorded a substantive growth of 77.46 % in population during the decade 1971-81. The large scale industrial development and merger of Nellore Bit II rural area in Nellore city are main reasons for the increase of population during the decade. In all, 48 of the 64 urban units in Standard Urban Areas in Andhra Pradesh have shown population growth of more than 30 % during the decade 1971-81. In only one unit i.e., Kanapaka in Vizianagaram district which adjoins Vizianagaram city, there has been a slight decrease of 0.08 % in population during 1981 when compared to its population in 1971.

CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ? HOW OLD ARE WE ?

The classification by sex is of fundamental importance in population studies. The term sex-ratio is used often in this context. It is expressed as the number of males per 1,000 females or females per 1000 males in some countries. In our country, however, 'Sex-Ratio' in Census is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males. In general, a population not affected much by migration should have approximately equal numbers of males and females. This is to be expected, as we shall see presently. As a rule, slightly more males than females are born. But female mortality is less in the earlier and later years, than that of males. Consequently, a slight excess of males among children is more or less counterbalanced by an excess of females in the later years. Depending on the precise sex-ratio of births and mortality conditions, the total number of females may or may not slightly exceed the total number of males.

The above situation changes in certain conditions. If the population is very small, the ratio of males to females is subject to chance variations. Following a war, with many military casualties, the ratio of males to females in the adult population may be abnormally low. Large scale migration can have a great effect on the sex-ratio. Very often, the migrants largely comprise young men searching for gainful employment, and thereby the relative numbers of males are reduced in areas of out-migration or migration and increased in areas of immigration or immigration. Migratory movements involving predominantly female population may also occur, as in the case where many young rural women move to towns where they seek employment as domestic servants etc.

Analysis of sex composition brings to light some of the cultural and social aspects of human society. Women differ from men in respect to the age at which they marry, the period of time they remain in labour force, the kind of jobs they hold, the extent of incomes they earn, and the attitudes they have towards many social and economic problems.

Differentials in sex composition

The following statement sets out the overall sex-ratio of Andhra Pradesh and its neighbouring states and a few other countries (according to the latest Census).

STATEMENT IV.1

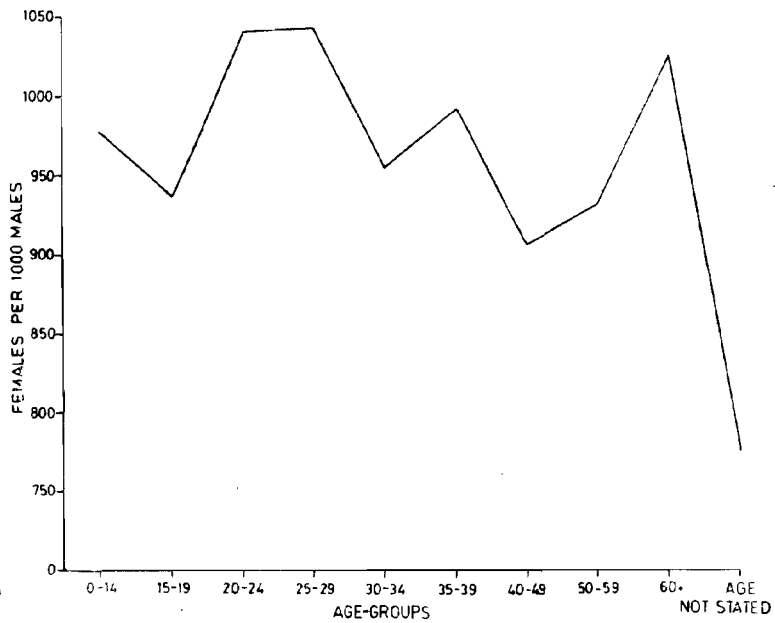
Sex-ratio of selected states in India and selected countries

State/Country	Year of Census	Sex-ratio
1	2	3
States		
Andhra Pradesh	1981	975
Karnataka	1981	963
Kerala	1981	1032
Madhya Pradesh	1981	941
Maharashtra	1981	937
Orissa	1981	981
Tamil Nadu	1981	977
Countries		
India	1981	933
Burma	1979	1012
United Republic Tanzania	1978	1039
Canada	1980	1014
United States of America	1981	1058
Japan	1980	1034
Singapore	1981	960
Denmark	1980	1086
German Democratic Republic	1981	1128
German Federal Republic	1980	1093
Poland	1980	1052
Sweedden	1980	1018
Newzealand	1980	1004
Switzerland	1980	1054
United Kingdom	1980	1053
Australia	1979	996
Italy	1980	1048
Thailand	1980	990
Syrian Arab Republic	1979	965
Zechoslovakiya	1978	1052
United Arab Emirates	1977	405

Sources: (1) Part II-B (i) Volume of 1981, Published by the Census Commissioner of India.

(2) United Nations, Demographic Year Book of 1980.

ANDHRA PRADESH
SEX RATIO BY AGE-GROUP
1981



You will find that in most of the countries in Asia, there is an excess of males over females, while it is otherwise in the case of most European, American and African countries. Andhra Pradesh has a higher sex-ratio than of its neighbouring states Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. There are 975 females per 1000 males in the population of this state. Taking into consideration the neighbouring states, the following is the order of the closeness of the sexes—Orissa (981), Tamilnadu (977), Karnataka (963), Madhya Pradesh (941) and Maharashtra (937). Among the southern states of the country, only Kerala has an excess of females over males, the sex ratio being 1032.

Let us observe the sex-ratios of foreign countries like United States of America, United Republic Tanzania, Canada, United Kingdom, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Poland, Switzerland, Burma and Japan. You will find that in all these countries, the sex-ratios are very high, i.e., female population is considerably higher than the male population. In the industrially advanced countries of the west, the sex-ratios are found to be high on account of the general low mortality as well as low maternal mortality. In these countries females get better maternity and child welfare facilities than in the developing countries. Also the males in those countries run greater risks of life in their occupations, compared to the situation in the under-developed countries. An important factor contributing to the high sex-ratios in the western countries was the extensive migration of the males on military service, or those moving out to different countries on business pursuits and so on.

There are several reasons responsible for the lower sex-ratios observed in our country, such as (a) infanticide (killing of new born female child), (b) neglect of female children, (c) evil effects of early marriages and premature child-bearing, (d) high birth rate, (e) primitive methods of mid-wifery, (f) hard work done by women etc. In our country, most women are married young. Maternity and child welfare services particularly in the rural areas cannot be considered adequate. The young mothers in several parts of our country still run a great risk of life at child birth.

Sex-ratios in Andhra Pradesh

The sex-ratios for Andhra Pradesh from 1901 to 1981 for the three regions of the state are given below:

STATEMENT IV.2

Sex-ratio in Andhra Pradesh since 1901

State/region	Census year				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH	985	992	993	987	950
Coastal Andhra region	1021	1029	1029	1019	1005
Rayalaseema region	968	966	957	958	955
Telangana region	947	957	963	958	959

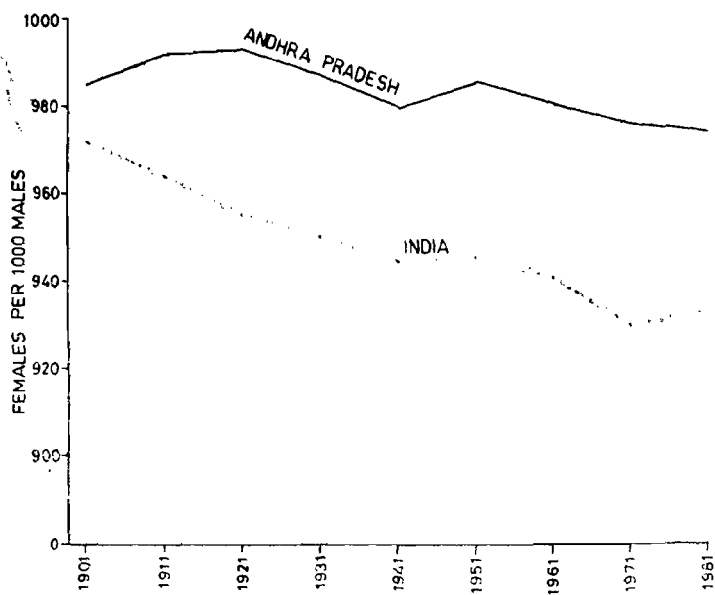
State/Region	Census year			
	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	7	8	9	10
ANDHRA PRADESH	956	986	977	975
Coastal Andhra Region	1001	995	991	986
Rayalaseema Region	957	959	958	958
Telangana Region	980	976	969	971

The sex-ratio in Andhra Pradesh has gradually risen from 985 in 1901 to 993 in 1921. From 1931 census onward, you find a fall in sex-ratio in Andhra Pradesh, particularly a heavy fall in 1941. This may be due to the second world war when there was considerable in-migration of males into the state. The fall in sex-ratio in the Coastal Andhra region from 1951 is due to the stoppage of emigration to Burma and other far Eastern countries. The sex-ratio in Rayalaseema during the last 60 years has almost been stationary around 960. In Telangana, the sex-ratio has gone down from 980 in 1951 to 971 in 1981. This is due to considerable immigration of men from outside the region into cities like Hyderabad, Warangal and project and mining towns as Vijayapuri, Pochampad, Kothagudem etc., and into the agriculturally developing areas under new irrigation projects.

District level and rural/urban

The sex-ratios by rural and urban for all districts in Andhra Pradesh based on the 1981 Census data are given below.

SEX RATIO
INDIA AND ANDHRA PRADESH
1901-1981



STATEMENT IV.3

Sex-ratios (Females per 1,000 Males) in rural and urban areas of the districts in Andhra Pradesh, 1981

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	975	984	948
Srikakulam	1023	1026	997
Vizianagaram	1006	1009	990
Visakhapatnam	981	996	949
East Godavari	993	994	987
West Godavari	991	992	985
Krishna	971	975	964
Guntur	973	973	971
Prakasam	978	982	955
Nellore	978	983	959
Chittoor	966	971	942
Cuddapah	959	962	950
Anantapur	946	949	932
Kurnool	962	967	946
Mahbubnagar	983	991	921
Rangareddi	956	970	913
Hyderabad	920	..	920
Medak	982	989	930
Nizamabad	1013	1030	945
Adilabad	980	990	935
Karimnagar	994	1003	947
Warangal	964	970	934
Khammam	957	960	945
Nalgonda	969	978	904

You will observe that Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Nizamabad districts have the highest sex-ratios among the districts in their total population. Nizamabad, one of the prosperous districts of Telangana region endowed with rich black cotton soils, has highest sex-ratio next to Srikakulam (1013 females per 1000 males). Hyderabad district (920) shows the lowest sex-ratio among the districts in the state. The high sex-ratios in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts (1023 and 1006 females per 1000 males) seem to be largely due to the fact that lot of youngmen of age-group 20-24 out-migrate

to the steel works in Bhilai, the tea estates of Assam and several large scale industrial establishments in Calcutta and the harbour and industrial works in the neighbouring district of Visakhapatnam. Besides, several youngmen are also said to have migrated to Berrhampur in Orissa for studies as also for seeking employment etc.

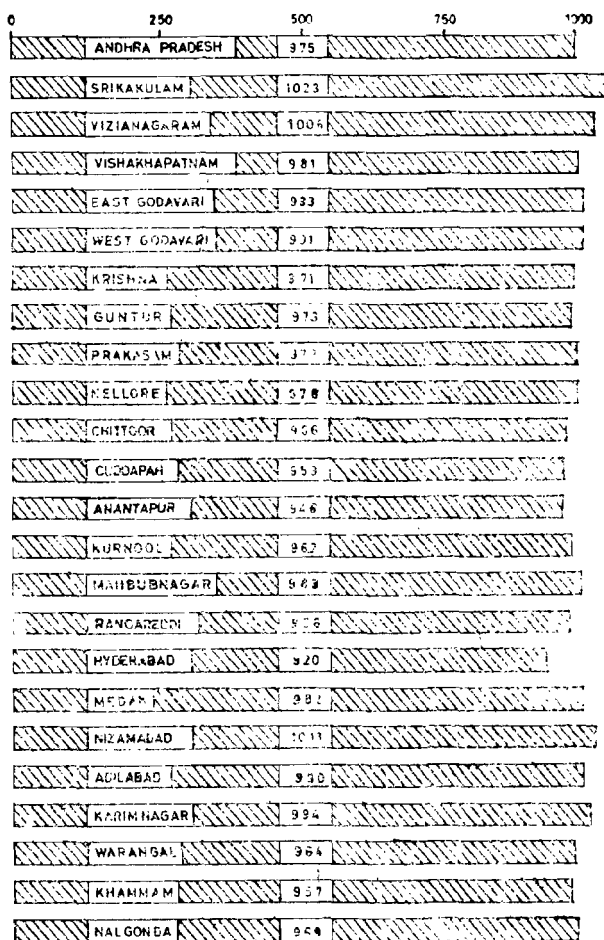
In the Rayalaseema region, we find the lowest sex-ratio in Anantapur district with only 946 Females per 1,000 males next to Hyderabad. The district is ill-reputed as a chronic famine area which during the decade 1911-21 had worst famines and influenza epidemic and consequently a higher mortality among youngmen was observed. Also around 1961, this district had suffered from drought and scarcity conditions and hence could have probably forced its youngmen to go out to other areas for seeking livelihood. Hyderabad city being the capital city of Andhra Pradesh state, attracts large number of people from all parts of the state into its innumerable number of institutions like government offices, educational institutions, business establishments, transport establishments. Most of the employees prefer obviously to leave behind their families for sometime till they settle down in the new place. If we look into the sex-ratio of population by broad age-groups for the State, we may see that the females outnumber the males in age-groups 20-24, 25-29 and 60+. In the remaining age-groups i.e., 0-14, 15-19, 30-34, 35-39, 40-49, 50-59 and age not stated males outnumber the females. Vizianagaram, Krishna and Cuddapah districts have followed the state pattern showing more number of females than males in the age-groups of 20-24, 25-29 and 60+.

You will observe from the statement, that the rural areas in all the districts have recorded higher sex-ratios than the urban areas. This is the usual situation found in all the developing and under-developed countries. This does not apply to Hyderabad district as there is no rural population in this district. Analysis of sex-ratios by taluks also is an important aspect. For this purpose, sex-ratios have been grouped into 3 ranges viz.,

- (i) More than 1001 females per 1000 males;
- (ii) Between 951-1000;
- (iii) Between 765-950.

The following statement shows the distribution of taluks in the above ranges of sex-ratios in Andhra Pradesh according to 1981 Census. Sex-ratio ranges and number of taluks in Andhra Pradesh representing them are given below:

ANDHRA PRADESH
DISTRICTWISE SEX RATIO 1981
 (FEMALE PER 1000 MALES)



1001 and above	951- 1000	765- 9 50
1	2	3
61	217	37

Of the 315 taluks (excluding Golconda taluk which is completely merged in Hyderabad municipal corporation) in the state, over 19% have sex-ratios more than 1001, 69% of them have sex-ratios between 951—1000 and the rest i.e., 12% have recorded sex-ratios between 765—950. The taluks in the highest sex-ratio range of 1001 and above are spread over 14 districts in the state and the largest number of 9 taluks lie in Srikakulam district.

The sex-ratios in the rural and urban areas for some selected countries in Asia, America, Europe are given below.

STATEMENT IV.4

Sex-ratio of urban and rural population in selected countries

Country	Year	Sex-ratio	
		Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4
India	1981	878	951
Libiyan Arab Jamahisiya .	1973	867	918
Greenland	1976	897	896
Afganisthan	1979	918	950
Japan	1980	1023	1048
Maldives	1977	775	934
Koriea	1980	1003	988
Romania	1977	1021	1032

Sources: (1) Part II-B (i) Volume of 1981, Published by the Census Commissioner of India.

(2) United Nation Demographic Year Book of 1980.

From the above statement we may see that in almost all Asian countries, males outnumber the females both in rural and urban areas. Generally the sex-ratio in urban area is lower than rural population due to the following reasons, in developing countries:

- (1) Social conditions prevent the employment of married women outside the home.
- (2) Shortage of housing facilities in urban areas prevents the migrants from bringing their wives and children to urban areas.
- (3) Employment opportunities and wages are less for women than for men in urban areas.
- (4) Due to lack of social-security measures for the old parents, women may have to remain in the villages to take care of them while the husbands migrate to urban areas in search of employment.
- (5) Low level of income which may not be sufficient to settle the families in urban areas while it may be sufficient if husband alone lives in the urban areas and rest of the family in the rural sector.
- (6) Lower level of literacy and education among women hinders their migration to and employment in urban areas.

Sex-ratio of the population in towns

You will find the distribution of towns of the different functional types in Andhra Pradesh according to the different ranges of sex-ratios (1981) in the following statement:

STATEMENT IV.5

Sex-ratio in different types of towns in Andhra Pradesh

Type of towns predominant character of the urban area	Total number of towns	Number of towns in the sex-ratio range of			
		1001 and above	951— 1000	851— 950	Less than 851
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Cultivation . . .	..	..	..	..	..
B. Agricultural Labour . .	5	4	..	..	1
C. Household Industry-Manu- facturing, Processing, Ser- vicing and Repairs . .	4	..	..	1	3
D. Others (other workers) .	243	..	..	..	243

Age structure of the population

The analysis of the age composition has great social and economic significance in the study of population. Every society assigns to its members, different functions, confers different economic and social status and expects different behaviour patterns at different stages of their age span. The age at which to enter into school, to marry and procreate, to perform gainful work and to retire from labour force, follow a definite chronological order. Therefore, the age composition of a society has much to do with its form and functioning.

Like other species, man has a distinctive life cycle. Age categories that represent major transitions are:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Childhood | 0—11 years |
| 2. Adolescence | 12—18 years |
| 3. Adulthood | 19—59 years |
| 4. Old-age | 60 and above |

These age intervals representing major stages of the life cycle may vary from one population to another. The age composition by sex of the population of Andhra Pradesh is given below:

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
0—14	38.55	38.50	38.60
15—19	9.08	9.26	8.89
20—24	8.23	7.97	8.49
25—29	7.83	7.57	8.09
30—34	6.62	6.68	6.55
35—39	6.13	6.08	6.18
40—49	10.18	10.55	9.80
50—59	6.70	6.87	6.56
60+	6.65	6.48	6.82
Age not stated	0.03	0.04	0.02

From the table, it is observed that 38.55% of the population are children in the age-group of 0—14. Next comes the age-group of 40—49 with 10.18% of the population. In 0—14 age-group females slightly outnumber the males by 0.10% as females constitute 38.60% while males comprise 38.50%. In the 40—49 age-group, the position is vice-versa.

Let us also compare the age composition of different populations in the world. The following statement gives the proportions of population in broad age-groups for Andhra Pradesh, India and some selected countries.

STATEMENT IV.6

Age distribution of population of selected countries

Country	Total Population	Percentage of Population		
		0—14	15—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5
India	663,596,000	39.58	54.94	5.48
Andhra Pradesh state	53,549,673	38.55	54.77	6.65
Africa				
United Republic of Tanzania	17,527,564	46.15	49.76	4.09
North America				
Canada	23,670,700	23.53	63.29	13.17
United States	220,584,000	22.77	61.71	15.52
Asia				
Burma	32,913,000	40.50	53.50	6.00
Indonesia	118,367,850	43.96	51.54	4.50
Japan	116,133,112	23.81	63.59	12.60
Srilanka	14,184,000	38.98	54.68	6.34
Thailand	46,142,000	41.70	53.24	5.06
Europe				
France	53,583,000	22.39	60.54	17.07
German Federal Republic	61,358,800	18.86	61.91	19.23
German Democratic Republic	16,737,204	19.66	61.14	19.20

STATEMENT IV.6—(concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
United Kingdom	1,538,781	27.67	56.57	15.75
Poland	35,009,862	23.93	62.83	13.24
Yugoslavia	21,974,000	24.89	63.16	11.95
Sweden	8,293,723	19.95	58.37	21.68
Oceania				
Australia	14,248,556	26.13	60.56	13.31
United Soviet Socialist Republic	249,747,000	36.72	50.46	12.82

Source: Demographic Year Book of U.N. Publication, 1980.

The following observations can be made from the above statement.

The child population is more in African country than in other countries. The percentage of middle-age population may be seen high in Canada of North-America, Japan of Asia and Yugoslavia of the European Countries. High percentage of old people in the age-group of 60+ may be seen in Sweden, German Federal Republic and German Democratic Republic of European countries.

As we know already, there are 27,108,922 males and 26,440,751 females in our state, we would like to know their marital status. For this purpose, the entire population is categorised under four heads i.e. Never Married, Married, Widowed and Divorced. The following statement sets out this distribution.

STATEMENT

Population by marital status

Age-group	Never married		Married	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All ages . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0—9 . .	49.35	63.15	..	..
10—14 . .	23.19	26.70	0.45	1.67
15—19 . .	16.18	8.98	1.58	10.72
20—24 . .	8.04	1.50	8.21	16.43
25—29 . .	2.03	0.33	14.36	16.46
30—34 . .	0.48	0.11	14.14	13.10
35—39 . .	0.20	0.06	13.09	12.15
40—44 . .	0.16	0.04	12.47	9.66
45—49 . .	0.10	0.02	9.89	7.47
50—54 . .	0.09	0.02	9.16	5.61
55—59 . .	0.04	0.01	4.79	2.79
60—64 . .	0.05	0.01	5.72	2.28
65—69 . .	0.02	0.01	2.30	0.87
70+ . .	0.03	0.01	3.81	0.77
Age not stated .	0.04	..	0.03	0.02

IV.7

age and sex in Andhra Pradesh

Widowed		Divorced or Separated	
Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
..	..	..	..
0.06	0.04	0.26	1.48
0.15	0.26	1.80	11.42
0.81	0.83	8.90	16.34
1.73	1.59	12.87	16.06
2.88	2.85	13.33	14.53
3.89	4.13	11.80	10.82
7.27	7.60	13.22	10.17
8.45	8.81	9.80	6.54
14.51	15.76	10.40	5.42
9.39	9.54	4.64	2.20
18.02	19.54	5.87	2.60
8.86	8.75	2.31	0.85
23.94	20.27	4.74	1.52
0.04	0.03	0.06	0.05

A cursory glance at the statement will reveal that more than half (52.79%) of the total male population in the state has been returned as un-married as against 42.07% among females. There are almost equal proportions (about 45%) of people of 'married' status both among males and females. The number of widowed persons among females is more than five times to that of males. It is a most unhappy spectacle that over one-tenth of the total female population in the state is under 'widowed' status as against 2% among the males in this category. Those who have divorced their spouses (but not married again) and also those living separately from their spouses form negligible proportions among males as well as females.

If we just go into some details, we may also notice that the never married persons among males are more concentrated in different age groups below 25 years. The highest among them being less than 10 years of age which constituted almost half of the total never married males in the state while females of this category form more than 63%. Never married people do not form even half percent in any age-group above 30 years in case of males and above 25 years in case of females. Married males are more concentrated in age-groups above 25 years but below 55 years. Nearly 65% of the total married females are in the age bracket of 15 to 40 years. Another feature that can be observed among married people is that the proportions of males are higher than the females in all age groups above 30 years. For obvious reasons, we find more widowed people in the age groups above 50 years and particularly in the age-group 70 and above in which one-fifth of the total widowed females and slightly less than one-fourth of the total widowed males are found. Four in 1000 males and 7 in 1000 females are noticeable in the category of "divorced or separated" category. Among them, the highest percentage of 13.33% is returned under the age-group 30-34 in case of males and 16.34% among females in the age-group 20-24. It is very unhappy to note that more than one-tenth (11.42%) of the total number of females under age-group 15-19 are under divorced or separated category. The percentage of males of this type is more than in females in all age-groups above 35 years.

If we see from statement IV., the proportion of people of different marital status in each age-group, we may find that the incidence of widowhood is more in the age-groups above 40 years in case of males and above 30 years in case of females. In the age group 30-34, the proportion of females under the category of 'divorced or separated' among the females is comparatively considerable being 1.51%.

It is very gratifying to note that all the children under 10 years of age do belong to 'Never married' status only. This may be largely due to the efforts of the Government in implementing the ban on child marriages, efforts of the social workers and the organisations, encouragement given for widow remarriages etc., besides a welcome change in the attitudes of the children and parents.

Generally, we may observe majority of the population comes in the age group of 15-59 in all the countries.

Age-Pyramids

The age composition of a population is determined by the fertility, mortality and immigration rates that were in force over a long period of time, say, for 3 or 4 generations. The age structure also reflects the effects of the various factors that had influenced the vital rates (birth rate, death rates mainly) during the life time of the population. An area with a high birth rate and a high death rate generally has a broad base of younger age groups and the persons in older ages will be very few. Let us consider the age pyramids of India, and Andhra Pradesh. The proportions of males and females in the various age groups on the basis of which these pyramids have been drawn are given below. We may see similar position in the age pyramids of highest populated at East Godavari district and lowest populated at Rangareddi district.

Sex differentials in Age Composition

The age composition of the male population is usually different from that of female population on account of two factors. Firstly, in most populations, the mortality rates among men have been greater than among women. Secondly, migration across great distances or to the new destinations has tended to contain a preponderance of men over women. Unless counteracted by migration, the female population of a country is relatively more aged than the males. Age and sex selective migration will effect the age composition of both the receiving and sending areas. Wars introduce age-sex differentials in mortality and thus cause sex differentials in the age composition.

Rural-Urban differential in age composition

Differentials in age composition between urban and rural populations mainly arise due to age selective migration from rural to urban areas. As migrants from rural to urban areas are composed of adults, there will be a bulge in the urban age pyramid

in the adult age groups and a trough in the rural age pyramid in the corresponding age-groups. At older ages, migrants may again move back from urban to rural areas, causing the proportion of the old to be higher in rural than in urban areas. These facts are particularly evident in most of the Asian countries. However, rural-urban differentials in fertility and mortality, as in the case of developed countries, may also cause differences in the age composition of rural and urban populations.

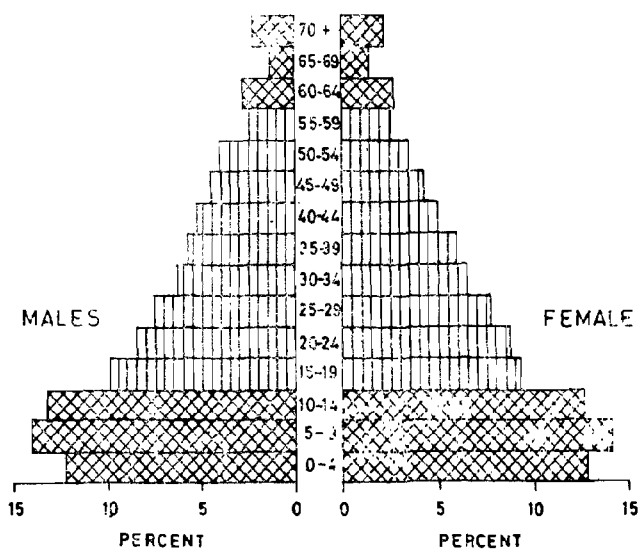
	*INDIA		ANDHRA PRADESH	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—4	12.28	12.84	12.15	12.31
5—9	14.03	14.13	12.00	14.26
10—14	13.16	12.64	12.45	12.04
15—19	9.89	9.37	9.26	8.89
20—24	8.43	8.82	7.97	8.49
25—29	7.49	7.77	7.57	8.09
30—34	6.28	6.47	6.68	6.55
35—39	5.79	5.90	6.08	6.18
40—44	5.24	5.03	5.86	5.37
45—49	4.47	4.31	4.69	4.43
50—54	4.01	3.61	4.49	4.26
55—59	2.47	2.46	2.38	2.30
60—64	2.73	2.74	2.99	3.08
65—69	1.39	1.47	1.23	1.31
70+	2.28	2.38	2.25	2.44

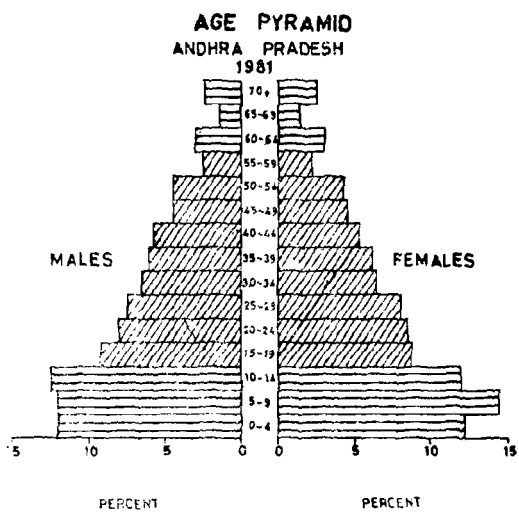
Source :C- 6- Table of Social & Cultural Table of India.

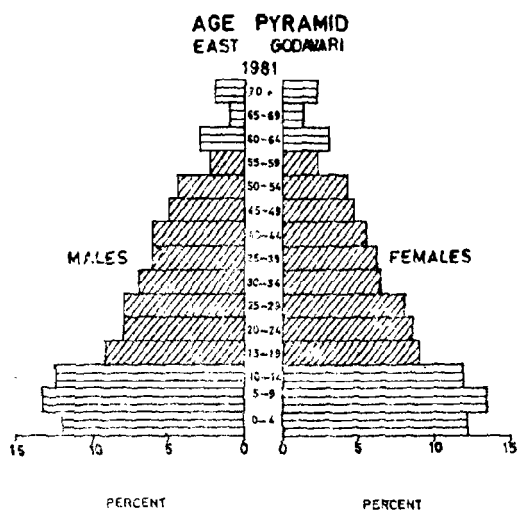
*Excludes Assam figures.

AGE PYRAMID

INDIA, 1981

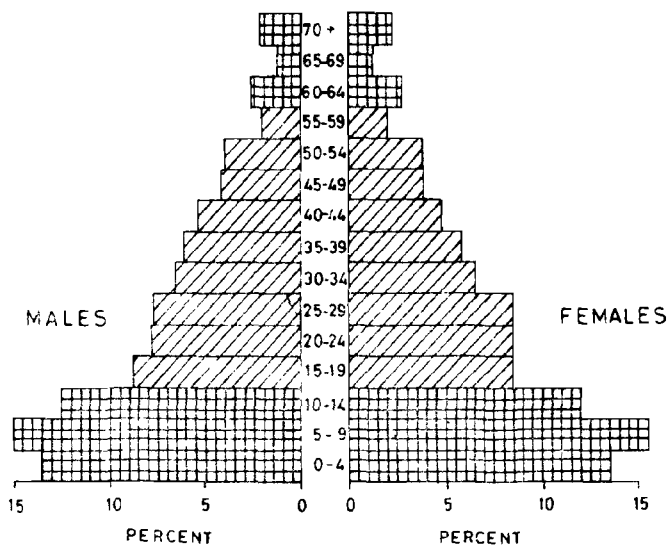






Note Largest populous District in A.P.

AGE PYRAMID
ANDHRA PRADESH
RANGAREDDI DISTRICT
SMALLEST POPULATION DISTRICT



The rural-urban differentials in age composition for some of the selected countries can be seen in the following statement.

STATEMENT IV.8

Rural and urban populations in broad age-groups for selected countries

Country	Urban/ Rural	Total population of urban/ rural areas	Percentage distribution in age-groups		
			0—14	15—59	60+
India	U	145,261,000	36.55	58.89	4.56
	R	518,335,000	40.43	53.83	5.74
Africa					
United Republic of Comeroon	U	2,005,223	42.81	54.31	2.88
	R	5,126,610	43.62	49.43	6.95
North America					
Canada	U	16,410,785	28.32	60.08	11.60
	R	5,157,525	33.60	54.43	11.97
Asia					
Indonesia	U	22,033,710	39.06	57.41	3.53
	R	97,902,473	44.37	50.99	4.64
Japan	U	84,967,269	24.57	64.81	10.62
	R	26,972,374	23.52	61.02	15.46
Europe					
Poland	U	20,184,768	21.82	66.28	11.90
	R	14,817,094	26.81	58.11	15.08
Sweden	U	6,789,432	21.03	59.17	19.80
	R	1,419,112	18.00	53.78	28.22
United Kingdom	U	38,210,200	23.33	56.98	19.69
	R	10,964,400	24.52	56.68	18.80
Yugoslavia	U	7,924,529	24.27	65.41	10.32
	R	12,608,446	28.37	57.59	14.04
Oceania					
Australia	U	11,650,480	26.65	59.92	13.43
	R	1,882,364	31.09	57.83	11.08

Source.—Demographic year Book, 1980 of UN. Publication.

Dependency ratio

The index of 'Burden of Dependency' may be calculated by arbitrarily assigning dependency to populations in the age groups 0-14 and 60 and over and by taking the ratio of both of them to the population in 15-59 age-group which is generally treated as working population.

Dependency ratio for selected countries are presented in the following statement.

STATEMENT IV.9

Population by age-group and dependency ratios for selected countries

Country	Percentage distribution in age-groups			Dependency ratios		
	0- 14	15- 59	60+	0- 14	60+	Both together
India	40.0	55.0	5.0	72	10	82
Africa						
United Republic of Tanzania	46.0	50.0	4.0	93	8	101
North America						
Canada	24.0	63.0	13.0	37	21	58
United States	23.0	62.0	15.0	37	25	62
Asia						
Burma	40.0	54.0	6.0	76	11	87
Indonesia	44.0	52.0	4.0	85	9	94
Japan	24.0	63.0	13.0	38	20	58
Sri Lanka	39.0	55.0	6.0	71	12	83
Thailand	42.0	53.0	5.0	78	10	88
Europe						
France	22.0	61.0	17.0	37	28	65
German Federal Republic	19.0	62.0	19.0	31	31	62
German Democratic Republic	20.0	61.0	19.0	32	31	63
United Kingdom	28.0	56.0	16.0	49	28	77
Poland	24.0	63.0	13.0	38	21	59
Yugoslavia	25.0	63.0	12.0	39	19	58
Sweden	20.0	58.0	22.0	55	37	92
Oceania						
Australia	26.0	61.0	13.0	43	22	65
United Soviet Socialist Republic	37.0	50.0	13.0	73	25	98

Source: Demographic Year Book of 1980, U.N. Publication.

From the above statement, the following inferences can be drawn:

- (1) Most of the populations of Asia, Africa and U.S.S.R. have high dependency burden.
- (2) Most of the populations in the countries of North America, Europe and Oceania have low dependency ratios.
- (3) The dependency of the young populations is relatively higher as compared to old population dependency in the countries of Asia, Africa and South America. The dependency of the old population is relatively higher in countries of North America, Europe, Oceania and U.S.S.R.

The economic implication of dependency ratio may be analysed in the following way. Let us call 0-14 and 60+ dependents as unproductive units. If a family has a large proportion of unproductive units, it spends larger proportion of its income on the maintenance of these unproductive units and therefore the proportion of income it can save is less. If the rate of saving is low, the investment rate is low and therefore rate of economic development is low. Of course there may be many more important factors other than dependency burden which influence the rate of saving, capital formation and economic development.

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

Literacy, as we are aware, is considered to be the most effective instrument of bringing about social and economic change. An idea about the progress of literacy in the country in general and in Andhra Pradesh in particular would help us to appreciate the relationship between literacy and overall development of the country and the state. However, before tracing the progress of literacy, it would be necessary to know what literacy is and who are considered literates. How many of us can read and write ? How many of our males are educated and how many of our women can read and write ? What is the literacy picture projected by the people in the countryside in contrast to their counterparts in the urban areas ?

Now we have two terms 'Literates' and 'Educated'. Let us observe the difference between these two. If a person is just able to write and read with understanding in any language, such a person is called a *literate*. This definition, also given by the United Nations Organisation, is being adopted all over the world. If a person has attained any level of education more than being able to read and write or passed any standard, that person is termed as 'educated'.

The literacy ".....data are completely lacking for a number of economically developed countries and for many others, statistics for current years are not available. This is due to the fact that a question on literacy status is not included in population censuses unless there is need to measure an illiteracy problem and in many of these countries, illiteracy having been almost eliminated, the need is no longer felt. Of late, the countries like Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Newzealand, Switzerland, U.K. etc., do not have any question on literacy in their censuses; instead certain information is gathered about the educational level in these countries.

Literacy is generally measured in terms of percentage by taking the number of literates per 100 total population in a given area. A more accurate picture about the literates in the population could be obtained if the total number of children in the age-group of 0-4 years is deducted from the total population,

since the children in this age-group cannot but be illiterates. In the latter case, we get what is known as the *effective literacy rate*.

Literacy rate in International area: In certain countries, general literacy rate is computed by taking the number of persons aged 14 years or more whereas in our country it is computed with the number of persons of all ages. With the varying definitions and methods for computing literacy rate, a correct comparison cannot be made of the situations prevailing in different countries and that existing in our country. However, we can have a rough idea of the literacy rates in some of the countries.

STATEMENT V.1
Literacy rates in some countries abroad.

Name of the Country	Year	Percentage of literates aged 15 and above to total population of that age-group, except where otherwise stated
1	2	3
U.S.A.	1959	97.8
Argentina	1960	91.4
Chile	1970	87.1
Srilanka	1963	75.3
Burma	1954	57.7
Indonesia	1961	39.0
Israel	1961	84.2 (14 years of age and over)
Pakistan*	1961	18.8
Nepal	1961	8.8
Hungary	1963	97.4
Poland	1960	95.3 (14 years of age and over)
Greece	1961	80.4
U.S.S.R.	1959	98.5 (9-19 years of age)
Peoples' Republic of Congo	1961	16.5
Lesotho	1966	58.6
Arab Republic of Libya	1964	21.7 (6 years of age and over)
Malawi	1966	22.1
Mauritius	1962	61.6 (13 years of age and over)

*includes present Bangla Desh.

(contd.)

STATEMENT V.1—(concl'd.)

1	2	3
Yuganda	1959	25.1 (16 years of age and over)
U.A.R.	1960	26.3
Iraq	1965	23.6
India	1981	36.23 (all ages)

Source: United Nations Demographic Year Book 1970 and 1971.

You can see at once that almost the entire populations in the advanced countries like U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Hungary and Poland are literates. In India only 36% of the people are literates. The world literacy rate was estimated to be 40% in 1930 and now it is expected to be around 60%.

General Literacy rates in India and the States: Let us now observe the position of literacy in the different states in the country. The following statement shows the percentage of literates in each of the states and union territories in India.

STATEMENT V.2

General literacy rates in India, the States and Union Territories 1981

India/ States/Union Territories	General literacy rate (%) among		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
††India	36.23	46.89	24.82
1. Andhra Pradesh	29.94	39.26	20.39
2. Bihar	26.20	38.11	13.62
3. Gujarat	43.70	54.44	32.30
4. Haryana	36.14	48.20	22.27
5. Himachal Pradesh	42.48	53.19	31.46
6. Jammu & Kashmir	26.67	36.29	15.88
7. Karnataka	38.46	48.81	27.71
8. Kerala	70.42	75.26	65.73
9. Madhya Pradesh	27.87	39.49	15.53
10. Maharashtra	47.18	58.79	34.79
11. Manipur	41.35	53.29	29.06

(contd.)

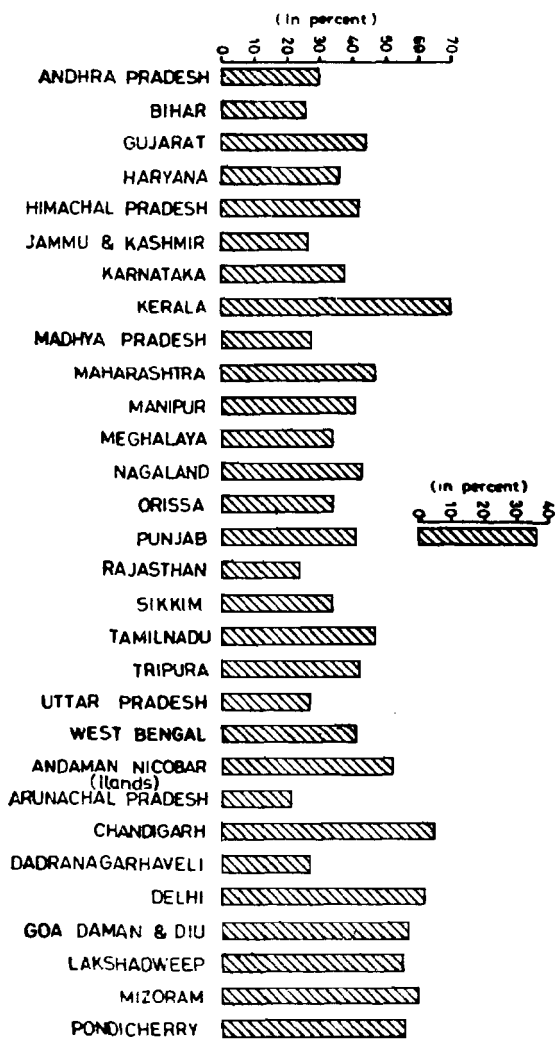
STATEMENT V.2 (concl'd-)

1	2	3	4
12. Meghalaya	34.08	37.89	30.08
13. Nagaland	42.57	50.06	33.89
14. Orissa	34.23	47.10	21.12
15. Punjab	40.86	47.16	33.69
16. Rajasthan	24.38	36.30	11.42
17. Sikkim	34.05	43.95	22.20
18. Tamil Nadu	46.76	58.26	34.99
19. Tripura	42.12	51.70	32.00
20. Uttar Pradesh	27.16	38.76	14.04
21. West Bengal	40.94	50.67	30.25
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.56	58.72	42.14
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20.79	28.94	11.32
3. Chandigarh	64.79	69.00	59.31
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.67	36.32	16.78
5. Delhi	61.54	68.40	53.07
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	56.66	65.59	47.56
7. Lakshadweep	55.07	65.24	44.65
8. Mizoram	59.88	64.46	54.91
9. Pondicherry	55.85	65.84	45.71

†Excludes Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

†Excluding the population of the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

You will observe that only about 4 persons out of every 10 in India are literates. Kerala with its literates forming 70.42% of the total population occupies the foremost place among the states in India. The literacy rates in Kerala are the highest in case of both males and females. Though Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu states occupy the second and third places respectively, they are no where near Kerala; the proportions of literates in those two states are only near about 47%. The seven other states which have literacy rates of over 40% but below 45% are Gujarat (43.70%), Nagaland (42.57%), Himachal Pradesh (42.48%), Tripura (42.12%), Manipur (41.35%), West Bengal (40.94%) and Punjab (40.86%). Andhra Pradesh occupies the 16th place among the states in India with 29.94% of its population being literates. The literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh is comparatively very low and it can be neither a solace nor a relief



LITERACY RATES IN INDIA 1981
(STATES/UNION TERRITORIES)

if it is observed that there are five more states in India viz., Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and Rajasthan with their literacy rates lower than that of Andhra Pradesh.

Growth of literacy among the states

Let us compare and see how literacy has grown during the last 20 years in India and in each State from the following statement.

STATEMENT V.3

Growth of literacy in states of India

Country/States	Rate of growth of literacy (%)		
	1961-71	1971-81	1961-81
1	2	3	4
India	52.93	49.36	128.41
1. Andhra Pradesh	40.28	49.88	110.25
2. Assam	32.25	N.A.	N.A.
3. Bihar	31.47	63.03	114.33
4. Gujarat	52.08	55.89	137.07
5. Haryana	N.A.	73.01	N.A.
6. Himachal Pradesh	377.34	64.43	684.88
7. Jammu & Kashmir	118.44	86.11	306.55
8. Karnataka	54.16	54.66	138.42
9. Kerala	62.87	38.97	126.34
10. Madhya Pradesh	66.33	57.70	162.31
11. Maharashtra	67.49	49.96	151.17
12. Manipur	48.81	66.43	147.65
13. Meghalaya	N.A.	52.59	N.A.
14. Nagaland	114.04	133.10	398.93
15. Orissa	51.15	57.12	137.48
16. Punjab	(-)7.22	50.38	39.51
17. Rajasthan	60.31	70.00	172.51
18. Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19. Tamil Nadu	53.64	39.25	113.95
20. Tripura	108.52	79.38	274.07
21. Uttar Pradesh	47.34	57.01	131.34
22. West Bengal	43.87	51.88	118.51

N.A. Not available.

Source: Part II-A(ii) of India, 1961, 1971 & Part II-B(i) of 1981.

The decade 1961—1971 : At the 1961 Census, the literacy rate in India was only 24.02%. The following decade showed an improvement with a percentage of 29.45 or in other words there was an improvement of 52.93% over 1961 at the all India level. Among the 22 states, the highest growth was recorded by Himachal Pradesh (377.34%) followed by Jammu and Kashmir (118.44%) during 1961-71. Other states like Nagaland (114.04%), Tripura (108.52%) also showed considerable progress in the matter of literacy.

Prior to 1961 Census, in the above 4 states, literacy was not in advanced stage. It is only the cause to show the abnormal increase in the literacy growth rate i.e., above 100% in 1971 over 1961. It should be noted that the state like Kerala, where literacy is wide-spread, the growth of literacy rate during the decade was in the 7th place. Obviously such a situation is due to the fact that the state had attained high rate of literacy even earlier.

In all-India though there is an improvement in literacy rate showing the figure 36.23% as against the figure 29.46% in the 1971 Census, the growth rate i.e., 49.36% is very less over 1971 i.e., 52.93%. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura states have followed the same position showing an improvement in literacy rate and less growth rate over 1971.

The increase in literacy rate for all India during the 20 years period from 1961-81 works out to 128.41%. Among the states, Himachal Pradesh (684.88); Nagaland (398.93); and Jammu and Kashmir (306.55) have recorded exceptionally heavy growth rates in literacy. Except Punjab, all the remaining states have followed the same position as above.

Now we may observe how the literates are distributed among the different age-groups for the state. The following statement provides you the required data for both rural and urban areas with sex breakup of Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT V.4

Distribution of literates by age-group and sex in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh

Age-group	Number of literates in					
	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0— 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5— 9	12.16	16.93	11.41	15.42	12.61	18.26
10— 14	18.11	22.33	15.70	20.12	19.55	24.29
15— 19	12.53	15.28	13.45	16.12	11.98	14.55
20— 24	10.98	12.07	12.48	13.14	10.09	11.13
25— 29	9.72	9.76	10.61	10.55	9.18	9.06
30— 34	7.99	6.49	8.58	6.79	7.64	6.22
35— 59	23.80	15.03	23.80	15.65	23.80	14.48
60+	4.66	2.06	3.92	2.16	5.10	1.96
Age not stated	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

As observed earlier, more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total number of persons of all ages are returned as literates. 39.26% among males and 20.39% among females are literates. It can be seen further that there is still great disparity not only between the rural and urban areas but also between males and females in respect of literacy rates despite considerable expansion of educational facilities. This situation, therefore, suggests the necessity for making further concerted efforts to wipe out illiteracy in the state. If the age-group-wise literacy data (shown below) are perused, you may feel sorry to observe that more than half of the school-going children in the age-groups of 5-9 (71%), 10-14 (52%) and 15-19 years (56%) are still illiterates. In rural areas, the percentages of illiterates among the children of school-going ages (in the aforesaid three age-groups) are 76.86%, 60.23% and 65.55% respectively. The situation in urban areas is somewhat better with the corresponding proportions being 49.90%, 25.83% and 29.29% respectively.

As per the statement given below, the concentration of the literates in the rural areas is found in the age-groups of 35 years and above. The literates in this age-group constitute $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total literates i.e., of all-ages in the state and nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total population in the age-group of 35 years and above.

However, if literates in each age-group are considered, we may observe that in the age-group of 10-14 years, the proportion of literates is the highest being 47.77% of the total population in the same age-group. But their share in the literate population of all ages works out to only 19.53%.

Age-group	Percentage of literates in each age-group to the total literates of all ages			Percentage of literates to the total population in each age-group		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-4 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9 . . .	13.77	14.31	12.97	29.12	23.14	50.10
10-14 . . .	19.53	20.98	17.41	47.77	39.77	74.17
15-19 . . .	13.45	12.75	14.49	44.37	34.45	70.71
20-24 . . .	11.35	10.40	12.74	41.30	31.28	67.11
25-29 . . .	9.73	9.14	10.59	37.23	28.26	62.35
30-34 . . .	7.49	7.22	7.88	33.89	25.67	59.52
35+ . . .	24.63	25.15	23.87	24.86	19.05	47.17
Age not stated .	0.05	0.05	0.05	47.24	37.82	74.50
All age groups .	100.00	100.00	100.00	29.94	23.24	51.99

If the proportions of literates to the total population of each age-group are seen, we may observe that the proportions of literates in the urban areas of the state are more than double the proportions in the rural areas in all the age-groups except in 10-14 age-group. About 74.17% of the children in the age-group of 10-14 years in the urban areas are literates.

If sex-wise proportions are seen we may notice that the male literates in 10-14 age-group of rural and urban areas (50.30% and 86.20% respectively) form the highest proportions in the total male population of the respective age-groups. In case of female literates also, 10-14 age-group bags the first rank in respect of both rural and urban areas with their proportions being 26.85% and 65.03% respectively. Thus, not even 1/3rd of the population of the rural area in all the age-groups except 5-9, 10-14, and not even 1/5th of the female population in all the age-groups except 10-14, 15-19 are literates. The above analysis brings out clearly the need for concerted efforts to narrow down the gap between the rural and urban literacy rates as also between males and females keeping in view the main objective of rooting out the illiteracy as quickly as possible.

Literacy among male and female population in Andhra Pradesh

As already observed, 39.26% among the males and 20.39% among the females are literates. The following statement gives an idea of the total number of literates among males and females in relation to the total male and female populations, in absolute terms.

STATEMENT V.5

Literacy among male and female population in A.P. 1981

	Total	Males	Females
Population . . .	53,549,673	27,108,922	26,440,751
Literate population . . .	16,034,818	10,642,377	5,392,441
Percentage of literate population to the total male/female population	29.94	39.26	20.39

Roughly, more than half of the males and four-fifths of females are illiterates. Though it is widely believed that when you educate a man, you educate an individual and that when you educate a woman, you educate a whole family, still the number of illiterate females is very large.

The literacy rates in the rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh are shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT V.6

Literacy rate in the rural/urban population, 1981

	Total	Rural	Urban
Population	53,549,673	41,062,097	12,487,576
Literate population	16,034,818	9,542,250	6,492,568
Percentage of literate population to the total Rural/Urban population	29.94	23.24	51.99

The literacy rate in the rural population is for obvious reasons far below than that of urban population in the state. In rural areas, their occupational set up which is mainly related to agriculture does not give much scope for children to study. They help their parents in the agricultural activities while the girls look after the younger children in the household when their mothers go out for agricultural work. Thus it is unfortunate that most of the children are not able to have proper schooling in the rural areas.

Literacy in some towns and cities of Andhra Pradesh

We observed that the literacy rate is higher in the urban areas compared to the rural areas of the state. Now let us see how the cities (with population of one lakh and over) and bigger towns having a population of 50,000 persons and above fare in this matter. The statement V.7 provides you these data.

We observed earlier that the general literacy rate in the urban areas of our state is 51.99%. The selected towns and cities given in the following statement exhibit wide variations. You may notice that Chittoor town has the highest proportion of literates (62.78%) among the urban areas having population of 50,000 persons or

more. The lowest literacy rate is recorded in Yemmiganur town (31.23%). Of the 50 towns and cities given in the following statement 19 units have the literacy rates ranging above 56%, 12 units have the literacy rates ranging from 50 to 55%, 8 towns fall within the range of 45% to 49%. In 7 towns, the literacy rates ranged in between 40% to 44%. Therefore, only 3 towns lie in the range of 35% to 39%. In the range of below 35%, there is only one town i.e., Yemmiganur. Comparatively female literacy rate is lower than the male literacy rate in all the cities and towns. The literacy rate among males in the aforesaid 50 towns ranges from 44.75% in Yemmiganur to 72.69% in Tirupati. In 31 of these urban areas, the literacy rate among males is more than 60%. Let us now look into the female literacy in these 50 urban areas. Machilipatnam city in Krishna District has returned the highest female literacy rate of 55.55% and Yemmiganur town in Kurnool district takes lowest rank with 17.53%. Excepting 6 urban areas, i.e., Adoni, Jangaon (Godavari Khani), Chilakaluripet, Tadpatri, Kadiri and Dharmavaram, in all the remaining 44 towns, the female literacy rate exceeds 30%.

STATEMENT

General literacy rates in Cities

Sl. No.	Name of City/Town	General population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Class I Towns		6,713,188	3,460,217	3,252,971
1.	Hyderabad U.A.	2,545,836	1,326,603	1,219,233
2.	Visakhapatnam U.A.	603,630	312,224	291,406
3.	Vijayawada U.A.	543,008	277,787	265,221
4.	Guntur (M)	367,699	186,115	181,584
5.	Warangal (M)	335,150	173,233	161,917
6.	Rajahmundry U.A.	268,370	136,610	131,760
7.	Nellore(M)	237,065	121,211	115,854
8.	Kakinada (M)	226,409	113,918	112,491
9.	Kurnool (M)	206,362	106,883	99,479
10.	Nizamabad (M)	183,061	94,187	88,874
11.	Eluru (M)	168,154	83,805	84,349
12.	Machilipatnam (M)	138,530	70,068	68,462
13.	Anantapur (M)	119,531	62,511	57,020
14.	Tenali (M)	119,257	60,191	59,066
15.	Tirupati (M)	115,292	60,373	54,919
16.	Vizianagaram (M)	114,806	57,833	56,973
17.	Adoni (M)	108,939	55,643	53,296
18.	Proddatur (M)	107,070	54,867	52,203
19.	Cuddapah (M)	103,125	53,452	49,673
20.	Bheemavaram (M)	101,894	52,703	49,191
Class II Towns		2,016,775	1,035,499	981,276
1.	Khammam (M)	98,757	51,111	47,646
2.	Kothagudem (NAC)	94,894	48,203	46,691

Note; U.A.—Urban Agglomeration

M—Municipality

NAC—Notified Area Committee

V.7

and Towns (Class I and Class II Towns)

Literate population			Percentage of literates			Name of City/ Town	Sl. No.
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	11	2	1
3,728,058	2,230,657	1,497,401	55.53	64.47	46.03	Class I Towns	
1,471,134	879,780	591,354	57.79	66.32	48.50	Hyderabad U.A.	1.
337,769	204,730	133,039	55.96	65.57	45.65	Visakhapatnam U.A.	2.
226,906	187,237	139,669	60.20	67.40	52.66	Vijayawada U.A.	3.
183,704	109,217	74,487	49.96	58.68	41.02	Guntur(M)	4.
173,244	111,709	61,535	51.69	64.48	38.05	Warangal(M)	5.
151,063	87,730	63,333	56.29	64.22	48.07	Rajahmundry U.A.	6.
135,473	79,102	56,371	57.15	65.26	48.66	Nellore(M)	7.
117,240	66,700	50,540	51.78	58.55	44.93	Kakinada	8.
101,915	63,002	38,913	49.39	58.94	39.01	Kurnool (M)	9.
79,234	50,726	28,508	43.28	53.86	32.08	Nizamabad (M)	10.
94,361	53,858	40,503	56.12	64.27	48.02	Fluru(M)	11.
86,416	48,383	38,033	62.38	69.05	55.55	Machilipatnam (M)	12.
71,373	44,627	26,746	59.71	71.39	46.91	Anantapur(M)	13.
68,150	39,232	28,918	57.15	65.18	48.96	Tenali (M)	14.
72,155	43,886	28,269	62.58	72.69	51.47	Tirupati(M)	15.
61,102	36,561	24,514	53.22	63.22	43.07	Vizianagaram (M)	16.
42,980	28,746	14,234	39.45	51.66	26.71	Adoni (M)	17.
52,490	34,091	18,399	49.02	62.13	35.25	Proddatur (M)	18.
55,940	34,219	21,721	54.24	64.02	43.73	Cuddapah(M)	19.
45,409	27,121	18,288	44.56	51.46	37.18	Bheemavaram (M)	20.
1,027,130	637,522	389,608	50.93	61.57	39.70	Class II Towns	
56,510	34,217	22,293	57.22	66.95	46.79	Khammam (M)	1.
45,751	27,981	17,770	48.21	58.05	38.06	Kothagudem(NAC)	2.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Nandyal (M) .	88,185	44,988	43,197
4.	Mahbubnagar (M)	87,503	45,736	41,767
5.	Chittoor (M) .	86,230	44,255	41,977
6.	Karimnagar (M) .	86,125	45,461	40,664
7.	Ongole (M) . .	85,302	44,335	40,967
8.	Guntakal (M) .	84,599	43,497	41,102
9.	Gudivada (M) .	80,198	40,386	39,812
10.	Anakapalli (M) .	73,179	36,337	36,842
11.	Chirala (M) . .	72,040	36,145	35,895
12.	Jangaon (P) (Godavari Khani)	70,727	36,281	34,446
13.	Srikakulam (M) .	68,145	34,509	33,636
14.	Narasaraopet (M) .	67,032	34,307	32,725
15.	Tadepalligudem (M)	62,574	31,443	31,131
16.	Nalgonda (M) .	62,458	33,223	29,235
17.	Chilakaluripet (M)	61,645	31,169	30,476
18.	Hindupur (M) .	55,901	28,984	26,917
19.	Bapatla (M) .	55,347	28,382	26,965
20.	Madanapalle (M) .	54,938	28,686	26,252
21.	Tadpatri (M) .	53,920	28,167	25,753
22.	Tanuku (M) .	53,618	27,473	26,145
23.	Adilabad (M) .	53,482	27,827	25,655
24.	Jagtial (M) .	53,213	27,511	25,702
25.	Kadiri (M) .	52,774	27,254	25,520
26.	Srikalahasti (M) .	51,306	26,271	25,035
27.	Dharmavaram (M).	50,969	26,200	24,769
28.	Bodhan (M) .	50,807	26,138	24,669
29.	Yemmiganur (M) .	50,701	25,521	25,180
30.	Ponnur (M) .	50,206	25,701	24,505

V. 7--(Contd.)

6	7	8	9	10	11	2	1
42,140	27,026	15,114	47.79	60.07	34.99	Nandyal (M)	3.
50,331	31,350	18,981	57.52	68.55	45.44	Mahbubnagar (M)	4.
54,133	31,994	22,139	62.78	72.30	52.74	Chittoor(M)	5.
53,291	32,887	20,404	61.88	72.34	50.18	Karimnagar (M)	6.
49,920	30,316	19,604	58.52	68.38	47.85	Ongole(M)	7.
43,942	28,548	15,394	51.94	65.63	37.45	Guntakal(M)	8.
45,427	25,596	19,831	56.64	63.38	49.81	Gudivada (M)	9.
35,719	22,115	13,604	48.81	60.86	36.93	Anakapalli (M)	10.
36,054	21,862	14,192	50.05	60.48	39.54	Chirala (M)	11.
27,356	18,156	9,200	38.68	50.04	26.71	Jangaon (P) (Godavari Khani)	12.
39,460	23,873	15,587	57.91	69.18	46.34	Srikakulam (M)	13.
34,736	21,505	13,231	51.82	62.68	40.43	Narasaraopet (M)	14.
30,509	17,586	12,923	48.76	55.93	41.51	Tadepalligudem(M)	15.
36,122	22,210	13,912	57.83	66.85	47.59	Nalgonda(M)	16.
24,184	15,870	8,314	39.23	52.07	27.28	Chilakaluripet (M)	17.
29,537	17,831	11,706	52.84	61.52	43.49	Hindupur(M)	18.
29,478	17,665	11,813	53.26	62.24	43.81	Bapatla(M)	19.
31,089	18,993	12,096	56.59	66.21	46.08	Madanapalle (M)	20.
23,362	16,194	7,168	43.33	57.49	27.83	Tadpatri(M)	21.
30,601	17,411	13,190	57.07	63.37	50.45	Tanuku(M)	22.
24,220	15,851	8,369	45.29	56.96	32.62	Adilabad(M)	23.
23,625	15,610	8,015	44.40	56.74	31.18	Jagtial (M)	24.
21,417	14,847	6,570	40.58	54.48	25.74	Kadiri (M)	25.
23,640	15,208	8,432	46.08	57.89	33.68	Srikalahasti (M)	26.
22,657	15,268	7,289	44.26	58.27	29.43	Dharmavararam (M)	27.
20,796	13,237	7,559	40.93	50.64	30.64	Bodhan (M)	28.
15,833	11,420	4,413	31.23	44.75	17.53	Yemmiganur (M)	29.
25,390	14,895	10,495	50.57	57.95	42.83	Ponnur(M)	30.

STATEMENT

Proportion of Literate s

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	General Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Class III Towns		2,597,544	1,323,466	1,274,078
1.	Kavali (M) . .	48,119	25,139	22,980
2.	Mangalagiri (M) .	46,172	23,295	22,877
3.	Palacole (M) . .	46,146	23,133	23,013
4.	Narsapur (M) . .	46,033	22,752	23,281
5.	Bellampalle† . .	44,721	23,046	21,675
6.	Gudur (M) . .	44,630	22,323	22,307
7.	Mandamarri (P) .	44,483	22,867	21,616
8.	Suryapet (M) . .	43,663	23,215	20,448
9.	Miryalguda (P) .	44,129	22,860	22,269
10.	Siddipet (M) . .	42,755	22,052	20,703
11.	Samalkot (M) . .	41,264	20,592	20,672
12.	Nirmal (M) . .	41,412	21,125	20,287
13.	Amalapuram (M) .	38,999	19,542	19,457
14.	Palwancha (P) . .	39,116	20,290	18,826
15.	Pithapuram (M) .	36,607	18,237	18,370
16.	Parvathipuram (M)	36,348	18,324	18,024
17.	Bobbili (M) . .	36,239	18,014	18,225
18.	Salur (M) . .	36,006	17,757	18,249
19.	Rayachoti (P) . .	35,257	18,281	16,976
20.	Bheemunipatnam (M)	34,619	17,416	17,203
21.	Markapur (M) . .	34,381	17,798	16,583
22.	Repalle (M) . .	34,155	17,092	17,063
23.	Sirsilla (P) . .	34,134	17,175	16,959
24.	Peddapuram (M)	34,319	16,885	17,434
25.	Mandapeta (M) . .	33,499	16,563	16,936
26.	Kagaznagar (NMA)†	33,536	17,467	16,069
27.	Tuni (M) . .	33,204	16,489	16,715
28.	Kamareddy (P) . .	33,048	17,475	15,573
29.	Sattenapalle (P) .	33,000	16,620	16,380
30.	Rayadurg (M) . .	32,745	16,709	16,036
31.	Mancheriyal (M) .	32,478	16,938	15,540
32.	Tandur (M) . .	32,450	16,676	15,774
33.	Nuzvid (P) . .	32,044	16,319	15,725
34.	Macherla (P) . .	30,719	15,606	15,113

†civic status not yet determined

NMA:—Non Municipal Area

V.8

in each class of Towns (excluding Class I and II Towns)

Literates			Percentage of Literates			Sl. No.	Name of the Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	11	2	1
1,204,112	758,275	445,837	46.36	57.29	34.99	Class III Towns	
27,593	16,889	10,704	57.34	67.18	46.58	Kavali (M)	1.
18,869	12,413	6,456	40.87	53.29	28.22	Mangalagiri (M)	2.
25,606	14,668	10,938	55.49	63.41	47.53	Palacole (M)	3.
25,604	14,387	11,217	55.62	63.23	48.18	Narsapur (M)	4.
17,066	11,666	5,400	38.16	50.62	24.91	Bellampalle	5.
23,968	14,141	9,827	53.70	63.35	44.05	Gudur (M)	6.
12,317	8,717	3,600	27.69	38.12	16.65	Mandamarri (P)	7.
23,434	14,983	8,451	53.67	64.54	41.33	Suryapet (M)	8.
19,940	12,873	7,067	45.19	56.31	33.23	Miryalguda (P)	9.
21,513	14,210	7,303	50.32	64.44	35.28	Siddipet (M)	10.
18,514	10,924	7,590	44.87	53.05	36.72	Samalkot (M)	11.
18,889	12,802	6,087	45.61	60.60	30.00	Nirmal (M)	12.
24,005	13,764	10,241	61.55	70.43	52.63	Amalapuram (M)	13.
17,680	11,178	6,502	45.20	55.09	34.54	Palwancha (P)	14.
15,544	9,003	6,541	42.46	49.13	35.61	Pithapuram (M)	15.
16,277	10,544	5,733	44.78	57.54	31.81	Parvathipuram (M)	16.
14,653	9,224	5,429	40.43	51.20	29.79	Bobbili (M)	17.
14,415	9,153	5,262	40.03	51.55	28.83	Salur (M)	18.
15,488	10,485	5,003	43.93	57.35	29.47	Rayachoti (P)	19.
13,654	8,353	5,301	39.44	47.96	48.56	Bheemunipatnam (M)	20.
16,568	11,267	5,301	48.51	63.30	31.97	Markapur (M)	21.
19,914	11,228	8,686	58.30	65.69	50.91	Repalle (M)	22.
12,802	9,328	3,474	37.51	54.31	20.48	Sirsilla (P)	23.
15,711	9,376	6,335	45.78	55.53	36.34	Peddapuram (M)	24.
14,767	8,392	6,375	44.08	50.67	37.64	Mandapeta (M)	25.
16,196	10,750	5,446	48.29	61.54	33.89	Kagaznagar (NMA)	26.
16,582	9,581	7,001	49.94	58.11	41.88	Tuni (M)	27.
15,690	10,558	5,132	47.48	60.42	32.95	Kamareddi (P)	28.
14,299	8,990	5,309	43.33	54.09	32.41	Sattenapalle (P)	29.
13,750	9,238	4,512	41.99	55.29	28.14	Rayadurg (M)	30.
13,287	8,853	4,434	40.91	52.27	28.53	Mancherla (M)	31.
14,370	9,510	4,860	44.28	57.03	30.81	Tandur (M)	32.
17,679	10,255	7,424	55.17	62.84	47.21	Nuzvid (P)	33.
13,796	9,134	4,662	44.91	58.53	30.85	Macherla (P)	34.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Sangareddy (M)	31,360	16,392	14,968
36.	Gadwal (M)	30,959	16,100	14,859
37.	Nidadavole (M)	31,022	15,666	15,356
38.	Ramachandrapuram (M)	30,902	15,411	15,491
39.	Bhongir (M)	30,567	15,994	14,573
40.	Koratla (P)	30,196	15,067	15,129
41.	Gooty (P)	29,302	15,109	14,193
42.	Zahirabad (M)	28,956	15,054	13,902
43.	Wanaparthy (P)	28,708	15,153	13,555
44.	Vetapalem (P)	28,561	14,304	14,257
45.	Medak (P)	28,577	14,467	14,110
46.	Kovvur (M)	28,756	14,401	14,355
47.	Narayanpet (M)	27,861	13,847	14,014
48.	Yellandu (P)	27,292	13,878	13,414
49.	Jaggayyapet (P)	26,680	13,384	13,296
50.	Jammalamadugu (P)	26,580	13,404	13,176
51.	Dowleswarām (P)	25,983	13,121	12,862
52.	Punganur (P)	25,562	12,939	12,623
53.	Pedana (P)	25,200	12,567	12,633
54.	Jangaon (M)	25,112	13,051	12,061
55.	Armur (P)	23,639	11,739	11,900
56.	Tadepalle (P)	24,542	12,569	11,973
57.	Kandukur (P)	32,370	16,885	15,485
58.	Narasapatnam (P)	24,301	12,156	12,145
59.	Vinukonda (P)	24,238	12,442	11,796
60.	Palmaner (P)	240,38	12,118	11,920
61.	Srisaïlam Project Township Right Flank Colony†	23,913	12,699	11,214
62.	Peddapalle (P)	23,990	12,345	11,645
63.	Vuyyur (P)	23,369	11,756	11,613
64.	Chirala (NMA)†	23,325	11,580	11,745
65.	Bhainsa (M)	23,096	11,901	11,195
66.	Nandikotkur (P)	22,923	11,709	11,214
67.	Nandigama (P)	23,214	12,063	11,151
68.	Atmakur (P)	22,132	11,574	10,558
69.	Dhone (P)	22,509	11,467	11,042
70.	Venkatagiri (P)	21,750	11,060	10,690
71.	Uravakonda (P)	21,754	11,311	10,443

†civic status not yet determined

NMA:—Non Municipal Area

V 8—(contd.)

6	7	8	9	10	11	2	1
16,745	10,744	6,001	53.40	65.54	40.09	Sangareddy (M)	35.
11,946	8,130	3,816	38.59	50.50	25.68	Gadwal (M)	36.
16,974	9,675	7,299	54.72	61.76	47.53	Nidadavole (M)	37.
15,866	8,988	6,878	51.34	58.32	44.40	Ramachandra- puram (M)	38.
15,412	9,979	5,433	50.42	62.39	37.28	Bhongir (M)	39.
10,722	7,432	3,290	35.51	49.33	21.75	Korattla (P)	40.
14,831	9,604	5,227	50.61	63.56	36.83	Gooty (P)	41.
11,490	7,846	3,644	39.68	52.12	26.21	Zahirabad (M)	42.
12,387	8,316	4,071	43.15	54.88	30.03	Wanaparthy (P)	43.
11,892	7,706	4,186	41.64	53.87	29.36	Vetapalem (P)	44.
13,879	8,811	5,068	48.57	60.90	35.92	Medak (M)	45.
14,750	8,302	6,448	51.29	57.65	44.92	Kovvur (M)	46.
10,269	6,950	3,319	36.86	50.19	23.68	Narayanpet (M)	47.
13,028	8,167	4,861	47.74	58.85	36.24	Yellandu (P)	48.
13,618	8,205	5,413	51.04	61.30	40.71	Jaggayyapet (P)	49.
13,510	8,777	4,733	50.83	65.48	35.92	Jammalamadugu (P)	50.
13,072	7,634	5,438	50.31	58.18	42.28	Dowleswaram (P)	51.
11,151	7,077	4,074	43.62	54.70	32.27	Punganur (P)	52.
9,351	5,812	3,539	37.11	46.25	28.01	Pedana (P)	53.
12,948	8,399	4,549	51.56	64.36	37.72	Jangaon (M)	54.
8,797	5,876	2,921	37.21	50.06	24.55	Armur (P)	55.
11,868	7,325	4,543	48.36	58.28	37.94	Tadepalle (P)	56.
13,861	9,197	4,664	42.82	54.47	30.12	Kandukur (P)	57.
10,935	6,923	4,012	45.00	56.95	33.03	Narasapatnam (P)	58.
11,880	7,729	4,151	49.01	62.12	35.19	Vinukonda (P)	59.
11,734	7,042	4,692	48.81	58.11	39.36	Palmaner (P)	60.
11,425	7,576	3,849	47.78	59.66	34.32	Srisailem Project Township Right Flank Colony.†	61.
9,797	6,495	3,302	40.80	52.61	28.36	Peddapalle (P)	62.
11,608	6,636	4,972	49.67	56.45	42.81	Vuyyur (P)	63.
9,168	5,840	3,328	39.31	50.43	28.34	Chirala (NMA)†	64.
7,762	5,322	2,440	33.61	44.72	21.80	Bhainsa (M)	65.
9,389	6,119	3,270	40.96	52.26	29.16	Nandikotkur (P)	66.
10,639	6,572	4,067	45.83	54.48	36.47	Nandigama (P)	67.
9,405	6,303	3,102	42.50	54.46	29.38	Atmakur (P)	68.
11,302	7,205	4,097	50.21	62.83	37.10	Dhone (P)	69.
10,549	6,656	3,893	48.50	60.18	36.42	Venkatagiri (P)	70.
10,003	6,858	3,145	45.98	60.63	30.12	Uravakonda (P)	71.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
72.	Mahbubabad (P) .	21,654	11,241	10,413
73.	Akiveedu (P) .	21,317	10,615	10,702
74.	Chodavaram (P) .	21,122	10,571	10,551
75.	Pulivendla (P) .	21,104	10,781	10,323
76.	Ramachandrapuram (BHEL Township)† .	21,056	10,929	10,127
77.	Tirumalai (P) .	20,988	10,958	10,030
78.	Sadasivpet (M) .	20,881	10,656	10,225
79.	Sullurpet (P) .	20,995	10,724	10,271
80.	Vicarabad (P) .	20,737	10,824	9,913
81.	Penugonda (P) .	20,128	9,896	10,232
82.	Kodad (P) .	20,532	10,727	9,805
83.	Palakonda (P) .	20,424	10,159	10,265
84.	Huzurabad (P) .	21,142	11,017	10,125
85.	Kovur (P) .	20,413	10,178	10,235
86.	Tiruvur (P) .	20,028	10,272	9,756
87.	Bhadrachalam (P) .	21,354	11,163	10,191
Class IV Towns		929,303	474,345	454,958
1.	Rajampet (P) .	19,927	10,019	9,908
2.	Vijayapuri North†	19,734	10,302	9,432
3.	Pakala (P) .	19,400	9,963	9,437
4.	Yellamanchili (P) .	19,613	9,780	9,833
5.	Ichchapuram (P) .	19,152	9,302	9,850
6.	Avanigadda (P) .	19,375	9,843	9,532
7.	Badepalle (P) .	18,624	9,796	8,828
8.	Allagadda (P) .	18,757	9,605	9,152
9.	Metpalle (P) .	18,317	9,109	9,208
10.	Kagaznagar (M) .	18,120	9,312	8,808
11.	Amadalavalasa (P)	18,005	9,207	8,798
12.	Puttur (P) .	17,723	9,125	8,598
13.	Jangareddigudem (P)	17,232	8,730	8,502
14.	Andole (P) (Jogipet)	17,103	8,838	8,265
15.	Kalyandurg (P) .	17,049	8,661	8,388
16.	Tekkali (P) .	17,009	8,583	8,426
17.	Devarakonda (P)	16,838	9,017	7,821
18.	Kanigiri (P) .	16,717	8,760	7,957
19.	Kondapalem @ Sriramnagar (P) .	14,705	7,610	7,095

† civic status not yet determined

V.8—(Contd.)

6	7	8	9	10	11	2	1
10,250	6,582	3,668	47.34	58.55	35.23	Mahbubabad (P)	72.
9,437	5,405	4,032	44.27	50.92	37.68	Akiveedu (P)	73.
9,594	6,031	3,563	45.42	57.05	33.77	Chodayaram (P)	74.
10,461	6,775	3,686	49.57	62.84	35.71	Pulivendla (P)	75.
16,119	8,828	7,291	76.55	80.78	72.00	Ramachandrapuram (BHEL Town-ship)†	76.
10,850	6,900	3,950	51.70	62.97	39.38	Tirumalai (P)	77.
8,950	6,098	2,852	42.86	57.23	27.89	Sadasivpet (M)	78.
9,551	6,042	3,509	45.49	56.34	34.16	Sullurpet (P)	79.
10,169	6,547	3,622	49.04	60.49	36.54	Vicarabad (P)	80.
10,188	5,767	4,421	50.62	58.28	43.21	Penugonda (P)	81.
8,040	5,266	2,774	39.16	49.09	28.29	Kodad (P)	82.
7,751	4,934	2,817	37.95	48.57	27.44	Palakonda (P)	83.
7,851	5,523	2,328	37.13	50.13	22.99	Huzurabad (P)	84.
8,991	5,421	3,570	44.05	53.26	34.88	Kovur (P)	85.
9,726	5,867	3,859	48.56	57.12	39.56	Tiruvur (P)	86.
11,781	7,224	4,557	55.17	64.71	44.72	Bhadrachalam (P)	87.
432,479	275,255	157,224	46.54	58.03	34.56	Class IV Towns	
9,690	6,144	3,546	48.63	61.32	35.79	Rajampet (P)	1.
11,216	6,952	4,264	56.84	67.48	45.21	Vijayapuri North†	2.
10,287	6,524	3,763	53.03	65.48	39.87	Pakala (P)	3.
8,657	5,389	3,268	44.14	55.10	33.24	Yellamanchili (P)	4.
7,025	4,432	2,593	36.68	47.65	26.32	Ichchapuram(P)	5.
10,103	5,805	4,298	52.14	58.98	45.09	Avanigadda (P)	6.
9,418	6,180	23,38	50.57	63.09	36.68	Badepalle (P)	7.
9,384	6,144	3,240	50.03	63.97	35.40	Allagadda (P)	8.
6,229	4,375	1,854	34.01	48.03	20.13	Metpalle (P)	9.
7,794	5,264	2,530	43.01	56.53	28.72	Kagaznagar (M)	10.
9,035	5,437	3,598	50.18	59.05	40.90	Amadalavalasa(P)	11.
8,742	5,736	3,006	49.33	62.86	34.96	Puttur(P)	12.
8,206	4,858	3,348	47.62	55.65	39.38	Jangareddigudem(P)	13.
7,093	4,919	2,174	41.47	55.66	26.30	Andole (P) (Jogipet)	14.
8,093	5,103	2,990	47.47	58.92	35.65	Kalyandurg (P)	15.
8,068	5,090	2,978	47.43	59.30	35.34	Tekkali (P)	16.
9,599	6,379	3,220	57.01	70.74	41.17	Devarakonda (P)	17.
8,974	5,898	3,076	53.68	67.33	38.66	Kanigiri(P)	18.
6,919	4,431	2,488	47.05	58.23	35.07	Kondapalem@ Sriramnagar (P)	19.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Farooqnagar (P) .	16,325	8,566	7,759
21.	Narasannapet (P) .	16,065	8,147	7,918
22.	Nagarkurnool (P)	14,878	7,927	6,951
23.	Payakaraopet (P) .	15,266	7,711	7,555
24.	Naidupet (P) .	14,757	7,484	7,273
25.	Dornakal (P) .	14,558	7,490	7,068
26.	Banaganapalle (P) .	14,436	7,380	7,056
27.	Banswada (P) .	14,226	7,121	7,105
28.	Cheepurupalle (P) .	13,859	7,084	6,775
29.	Machavaram (P) .	13,662	6,828	6,824
30.	Kuppam (P) .	13,649	6,853	6,796
31.	Bhattiprolu (P) .	13,818	7,032	6,786
32.	Kollapur (P) .	13,484	7,200	6,284
33.	Nellimarla (P) .	13,509	6,892	6,617
34.	Palasa (P) .	11,215	5,567	5,648
35.	Kaikalur (P) .	13,223	6,676	6,547
36.	Vemulawada (P) .	13,211	6,643	6,568
37.	Nagari (P) .	12,996	6,619	6,377
38.	Kondapalle (P) .	12,991	6,659	6,332
39.	Sompeta (P) .	12,792	6,240	6,552
40.	Manthani (P) .	12,761	6,333	6,428
41.	Gannavaram (P) .	12,478	6,339	6,139
42.	Parasamba@ Kasi- bugga (P) .	12,522	6,302	6,220
43.	Penukonda (P) .	12,373	6,349	6,024
44.	Ramagundam (P).	12,181	6,331	5,850
45.	Patancheru (P) .	11,975	6,560	5,415
46.	Yerraguntla (P) .	11,784	6,098	5,686
47.	Challapalle (P) .	11,717	5,922	5,795
48.	Phirangipuram (P)	11,686	5,897	5,789
49.	Badvel (P) .	11,460	5,761	5,699
50.	Renigunta (P) .	11,415	5,813	5,602
51.	Madhira (P) .	11,404	5,893	5,511
52.	Kosigi (P) .	11,359	5,558	5,801
53.	Bugganipalle (P) .	10,742	5,528	5,214
54.	Cumbum (P) .	10,571	5,307	5,264
55.	Shamshabad (P) .	11,172	5,786	5,386
56.	Rajam (P) .	10,768	5,299	5,469
57.	Alampur (P) .	10,744	5,568	5,176
58.	Kozole (P) .	10,697	5,293	5,404
59.	Kovurpalle (P) .	10,660	5,459	5,201
60.	Yellareddy (P) .	10,471	5,329	5,142

V 8 (contd.)

6	7	8	9	10	11	2	1
6,600	4,446	2,154	40.43	51.90	27.76	Farooqnagar (P)	20.
8,209	5,023	3,186	51.10	61.65	40.24	Narasannapet (P)	21.
7,783	5,094	2,689	52.31	64.26	38.69	Nagarkurnool(P)	22.
5,962	3,756	2,206	39.05	48.71	29.20	Payakaraopet (P)	23.
6,827	4,242	2,585	46.26	56.68	35.54	Naidupet (P)	24.
7,273	4,648	2,625	49.96	62.06	37.14	Dornakal (P)	25.
6,331	4,150	2,181	43.86	56.23	30.91	Banaganapalle (P)	26.
4,957	3,370	1,587	34.84	47.32	22.34	Banswada (P)	27.
5,218	3,433	1,785	37.65	48.46	26.35	Cheepurupalle (P)	28.
6,077	3,573	2,504	44.48	52.33	36.64	Machavaram (P)	29.
6,795	4,051	2,744	49.78	59.11	40.38	Kuppam (P)	30.
6,420	3,951	2,469	46.46	56.19	36.38	Bhattiprolu (P)	31.
5,152	3,533	1,619	38.21	49.07	25.76	Kollapur (P)	32.
5,386	3,652	1,734	39.87	52.99	26.21	Nellimarla (P)	33.
3,901	2,615	1,286	34.78	46.97	22.77	Palasa (P)	34.
6,569	3,714	2,855	49.68	55.63	43.61	Kaikalur (P)	35.
5,570	3,790	1,780	42.16	57.05	27.10	Vemulawada (P)	36.
6,168	3,920	2,248	47.46	59.22	35.25	Nagari (P)	37.
5,867	3,700	2,167	45.16	55.56	34.22	Kondapalle (P)	38.
5,387	3,444	1,943	42.11	55.19	29.66	Sompeta (P)	39.
5,190	3,209	1,981	40.67	50.67	30.82	Manthani (P)	40.
6,780	3,896	2,884	54.34	61.46	46.98	Gannavaram (P)	41.
6,443	3,934	2,509	51.45	62.42	40.34	Parasamba@ Kasi- bugga (P)	42.
6,333	3,999	2,334	51.18	62.99	38.75	Penukonda (P)	43.
5,509	3,518	1,991	45.23	55.57	34.03	Ramagundam (P)	44.
5,284	3,651	1,633	44.13	55.66	30.16	Patancheru (P)	45.
4,962	3,381	1,581	42.11	55.44	27.81	Yerraguntla (P)	46.
6,392	3,690	2,702	54.55	62.31	46.63	Challapalle (P)	47.
5,062	3,054	2,008	43.32	51.79	34.69	Phirangipuram (P)	48.
4,920	3,327	1,593	42.93	57.75	27.95	Badvel (P)	49.
6,598	4,110	2,488	57.80	70.70	44.47	Renigunta (P)	50.
6,300	3,784	2,516	55.24	64.21	45.65	Madhira (P)	51.
3,513	2,539	974	30.93	45.68	16.79	Kosigi (P)	52.
4,361	2,917	1,444	40.60	52.77	27.70	Bugganipalle (P)	53.
4,927	3,313	1,614	46.61	62.43	30.66	Cumbum (P)	54.
4,542	2,992	1,550	40.66	51.71	28.78	Shamshabad (P)	55.
4,746	2,907	1,839	44.08	54.86	33.63	Rajam (P)	56.
3,558	2,478	1,080	33.12	44.50	20.87	Alampur (P)	57.
6,908	3,794	3,114	64.58	71.68	57.62	Razole (P)	58.
7,168	4,247	2,921	67.24	77.80	56.16	Kovurpalle (P)	59.
4,058	2,752	1,306	38.75	51.64	25.40	Yellareddy (P)	60.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Singarayakonda (P)	10,204	5,203	5,001
62.	Kankipadu (P)	10,007	5,121	4,886
63.	Asifabad (P)	10,026	5,229	4,797
64.	Addanki (P)	16,618	8,444	8,174
65.	Giddalur (P)	19,188	9,942	9,246
Class V Towns		216,079	110,013	106,066
1.	Kamalapuram (P)	9,873	4,988	4,885
2.	Madugula (P)	9,449	4,644	4,805
3.	Bandarulanka (P)	9,810	4,927	4,883
4.	Ghatkeswar (P)	9,773	5,222	4,551
5.	Gaddi Annaram (P)	9,693	5,143	4,550
6.	Mandasa (P)	7,307	3,524	3,783
7.	Kothapalle Haveli	8,733	4,325	4,408
8.	Tirupati Non- Municipal Area†	8,605	4,027	4,578
9.	Narayankhed (P)	8,600	4,609	3,991
10.	Nagireddipalle (P)	8,570	4,377	4,193
11.	Ramanapet (P)	8,021	4,139	3,882
12.	Gajularega (P)	7,958	3,921	4,037
13.	Budvel (P)	8,038	4,160	3,878
14.	Ramanayyapet (P)	7,703	3,915	3,788
15.	Kothavalasa (P)	7,663	3,926	3,737
16.	Madhavaram (P)	7,410	3,780	3,630
17.	Sriramsagar (Pochampad) Project Township Right Flank Colony†	7,401	3,862	3,539
18.	Yadagirigutta (P)	7,217	3,629	3,588
19.	Dommaru Nand- yal (P)	7,149	3,634	3,515
20.	Lakshettipet (P)	7,138	3,737	3,401
21.	Sirpur (P)	7,046	3,590	3,456
22.	Suryaraopet (P)	6,861	3,428	3,433
23.	Srisailem Project Township Left Flank Colony†	6,776	3,656	3,120
24.	Kanapaka (P)	6,406	3,136	3,270
25.	Chandoor (P)	6,358	3,211	3,147
26.	Vijayapuri South†	6,186	3,332	2,854
27.	Veparala (P)	5,194	2,611	2,583
28.	Shankarampet (P)	5,141	2,560	2,581

†Civic Status not yet determined

V 8 (Contd.)

6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2
4,421	2,898	1,523	43.33	55.70	30.45	Singarayakonda (P)	61.
5,586	3,306	2,280	55.82	64.56	46.66	Kankipadu (P)	62.
4,221	2,794	1,427	42.10	53.43	29.75	Asifabad (P)	63.
7,634	4,861	2,773	45.94	57.57	33.92	Addanki (P)	64.
10,079	6,739	3,340	52.53	67.78	36.12	Giddalur (P)	65.
94,566	61,916	32,650	43.76	56.28	30.78	Class V Towns	
3,944	2,488	1,456	39.95	49.88	29.81	Kamalapuram (P)	1.
3,586	2,242	1,344	37.95	48.28	27.97	Madugula (P)	2.
4,771	2,992	1,779	48.63	60.73	36.43	Bandarulanka (P)	3.
4,397	2,978	1,419	44.99	57.03	31.18	Ghatkeswar (P)	4.
7,406	4,172	3,234	76.41	81.12	71.08	Gaddi Annaram (P)	5.
2,733	1,791	942	37.40	50.82	24.90	Mandasa (P)	6.
3,306	2,367	939	37.86	54.73	21.30	Kothapalle Haveli (P)	7.
5,205	2,753	2,452	60.49	68.36	53.56	Tirupati Non- Municipal Area*†	8.
3,837	2,699	1,138	44.62	58.56	28.51	Narayankhed (P)	9.
5,107	3,289	1,818	59.59	75.14	43.36	Nagireddipalle (P)	10.
3,648	2,585	1,063	45.48	62.45	27.38	Ramannapet (P)	11.
2,425	1,646	779	30.47	41.98	19.30	Gajularega (P)	12.
3,493	2,309	1,184	43.46	55.50	30.53	Budvel (P)	13.
3,934	2,386	1,548	51.07	60.95	40.87	Ramanayyapet (P)	14.
3,351	2,228	1,123	43.73	56.75	30.05	Kothavalasa (P)	15.
2,639	1,969	670	35.61	52.09	18.46	Madhavaram (P)	16.
3,299	2,189	1,110	44.58	56.68	31.37	Sriramsagar (Pochampad) Project Township Right Flank Colony†	17.
2,217	1,531	686	30.72	42.19	19.12	Yadagirigutta (P)	18.
2,169	1,704	465	30.34	46.89	13.23	Dommaru Nandyal (P)	19.
3,472	2,284	1,188	48.64	61.12	34.93	Lakshettipet (P)	20.
2,213	1,493	720	31.41	41.59	20.83	Sirpur (P)	21.
3,733	2,183	1,550	54.41	63.68	45.15	Suryaraopet (P)	22.
2,903	1,977	926	42.84	54.08	29.68	Srisaillam Project Township Left Flank Colony†	23.
1,975	1,461	514	30.83	46.59	15.72	Kanapaka (P)	24.
2,169	1,467	702	34.11	45.69	22.31	Chandoor (P)	25.
3,330	2,192	1,138	53.83	65.79	39.87	Vijayapuri (South)†	26.
1,577	1,289	288	30.36	49.37	11.15	Veparala (P)	27.
1,727	1,252	475	33.59	48.91	18.40	Shankarampet (P)	28.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
Class VI Towns		14,687	7,755	6,932
1.	Upper Sileru Project Site Camp†.	4,782	2,606	2,176
2.	Mothugudem† .	4,569	2,383	2,186
3.	Donkarayi (P) .	3,891	1,998	1,893
4.	Sri Ramsagar (Pochampad) Project Township Left Flank Coiony† . .	1,445	768	677

†Civic Status not yet determined.

V.8 (Concl'd.)

6	7	8	9	10	11	2	1
6,223	4,298	1,925	42.37	55.42	30.93	Class VI Towns	
2,211	1,478	733	46.24	56.72	33.69	Upper Sileru Project Site Camp†	1.
1,930	1,437	493	42.24	60.30	22.55	Mothugudem †	2.
1,689	1,085	604	43.41	54.30	31.91	Donkarayi (P)	3.
393	998	95	27.20	38.80	44.02	Sri Ramsagar (Pochampad) Project Township Left Flank Colony†	4.

As seen from the statement V.7 and V.8 there are 20 towns in class I i.e. (having the population 1,00,000 and above); 30 towns in class II (population ranging between 50,000 to 99,999); 87 towns in class III (having the population 20,000 to 49,999); 65 towns in class IV (population ranging between 10,000 to 19,999); 28 towns in class V (Population ranging between 5,000 to 9,999) and 4 towns in class VI (less than 5,000 population) in Andhra Pradesh state.

Of the 234 towns in Andhra Pradesh, the largest number of 87 towns is found under class III. The proportion of the literates for this class of towns works out to about 46.36% of the corresponding total population. Next in order comes class IV towns with 65, whose literacy rate is 46.54%. It can be observed from the statement shown below that the literacy rate gets reduced gradually from class to class as we proceed from class I to class VI towns.

Class	Literacy Percentage for		
	Persons	Males	Females
I	2	3	4
I	55.53	64.47	46.03
II	50.93	61.57	39.70
III	46.36	57.29	34.99
IV	46.54	58.03	34.56
V	43.76	56.28	30.78
VI	42.37	55.42	30.93

A similar tendency is discernible both in the case of males and females. The highest and lowest literacy rates in the towns of each size class are given below:

Class of town	Name of the town with	
	Highest literacy rate	Lowest literacy rate
I	2	3
I	Tirupati (M) (62.58)	Adoni (M) (39.45)
II	Chittoor (M) (62.78)	Yemmiganur (M) (31.23)

1	2	3
III	Ramachandrapuram (BHEL Township) (76.55)	Mandamarri (P) (27.69)
IV	Kovurpalle (P) (67.24)	Kosigi (P) (30.93)
V	Gaddi Annaram (P) (76.41)	Dommaray Nandyal (P) (30.34)
VI	Upper Sileru Project Site camp (46.24)	Sriramsagar (Pochampad) Project Township LFC (27.20)

The effective literacy rates in the districts :

If all children aged 4 years and below are deducted from the general population and if the percentage of literates among them is worked out, we will get the effective literacy rate. It is simple and goes without saying that the infants aged below 4 years cannot be expected to read and write simple letter with understanding and hence should be considered as illiterates. The effective literacy rate gives a more accurate picture about literacy. While the general literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh stands at 29.94% the effective literacy rate works out to 34.09%. Statement V.9 given below presents the details of district-wise effective literacy rates among males and females separately.

STATEMENT V. 9

Effective literacy rate in the districts

State/District	Effective literacy rate		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	34.09	44.63	23.26
Srikakulam	25.93	37.35	14.83
Vizianagaram	24.58	35.05	14.19
Visakhapatnam	31.56	41.39	21.55
East Godavari	40.16	47.35	32.88
West Godavari	42.69	49.43	35.88
Krishna	47.08	54.75	39.15
Guntur	40.58	50.84	30.00
Prakasam	33.50	46.13	20.55
Nellore	36.31	46.30	26.08

STATEMENT V.9 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
Chittoor	35.98	48.57	22.09
Cuddapah	35.16	49.58	20.10
Anantapur	33.22	46.59	18.98
Kurnool	32.91	45.75	19.55
Mahbubnagar	22.47	32.47	12.26
Rangareddi	34.04	45.22	22.32
Hyderabad	66.48	75.56	56.47
Medak	24.62	36.52	12.45
Nizamabad	24.76	36.32	13.34
Adilabad	21.53	31.75	11.01
Karimnagar	24.25	35.90	12.50
Warangal	26.97	37.77	15.66
Khammam	29.35	37.86	20.38
Nalgonda	25.73	36.14	14.94

Of the districts in the state, Hyderabad district with an effective literacy rate of 66.48% occupies the first place. The reason is very obvious. The states' highest seat of administration is located in Hyderabad city which constitutes this district. The location of several government offices, educational institutions, innumerable number of other establishments is responsible for the highest literacy rate in this district. Other districts like Krishna and West Godavari which come next in order with their effective literacy rate of 47.08% and 42.69% respectively are not very close to Hyderabad district in this behalf. The lowest literacy rate is found in Adilabad district (21.53%) preceded by Vizianagaram, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Medak and Nizamabad districts.

If we glance at the literacy position among males and females of different districts of the state, we may notice that the highest literacy rates are recorded by Hyderabad district while Krishna district occupied the second place. Males in Guntur district, females in West Godavari district occupy the third place. The lowest rate of effective literacy among males and females is found in Adilabad district. The above statement also reveals that very poor literacy rates both among males and females are found in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts all lying in the Telangana region. In all these districts, as also in Warangal and Khammam districts, the effective literacy rates among males are between 32% to 38%. Among females, the literacy rates are between 11% to 15% in the districts of Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Karimnagar. When compared to literacy among males, the literacy rate among females is noticeably low in all the districts in the state except

in Hyderabad, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts. According to the 1971 Census only 18.32% of the women in the state were literates. This proportion has increased to 23.26 % by 1981.

Effective literacy rates in rural and urban areas

Let us now observe how the rural and urban areas of each district fare in the matter of effective literacy. Statement V. 10 given below presents the effective literacy rates in the rural and urban areas of each district in the state among males and females separately.

STATEMENT V. 10

Effective literacy rates in the rural and urban areas

State/District	Effective literacy rates (in percent) in					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	26.49	58.92	36.71	69.92	16.07	47.23
Srikakulam	22.42	54.09	33.61	67.04	11.57	41.22
Vizianagaram	19.43	51.76	29.43	64.35	9.52	39.03
Visakhapatnam	18.55	59.96	27.39	71.13	9.67	48.14
East Godavari	34.77	58.78	41.54	67.37	27.93	50.05
West Godavari	38.47	58.55	44.80	66.79	32.08	50.18
Krishna	38.37	65.11	45.73	73.39	30.79	56.53
Guntur	34.70	56.06	44.86	66.54	24.23	45.21
Prakasam	29.49	55.81	41.97	68.94	16.76	42.00
Nellore	29.65	61.31	39.56	71.32	19.56	50.87
Chittoor	30.51	62.63	43.22	74.22	17.37	50.26
Cuddapah	30.38	54.92	44.90	68.74	15.29	40.29
Anantapur	27.04	56.16	40.19	70.11	13.10	41.05
Kurnool	26.94	51.25	39.65	64.30	13.79	37.44
Mahbubnagar	18.67	53.16	28.09	63.59	9.12	38.63
Rangareddi	25.86	59.81	36.75	71.04	14.68	47.39
Hyderabad	..	66.48	..	75.56	..	56.47
Medak	20.31	56.15	31.82	69.77	8.65	41.33
Nizamabad	19.11	48.90	30.13	61.65	8.38	35.44
Adilabad	15.60	46.26	24.79	59.90	6.27	31.47
Karimnagar	19.32	51.17	30.34	65.30	8.31	36.13
Warangal	20.33	58.81	30.30	72.94	9.98	43.51
Khammam	23.31	58.70	31.22	69.98	14.99	46.70
Nalgonda	21.55	58.47	31.52	70.71	11.30	44.75

The literacy position is comparatively better in the urban areas than in the rural areas mainly due to the availability of more educational facilities. The effective literacy rate in the urban areas in the state as a whole is 58.92% which is more than double the rate in the rural areas (26.49%).

Similar position is seen in 15 districts of the state. Of the remaining 7 districts (leaving Hyderabad district which has no rural population at all), 5 districts lie in coastal Andhra and 2 districts in Rayalaseema regions. Hyderabad district has the highest effective literacy rate of 66.48% in its urban areas closely followed by Krishna district (65.11%); Chittoor (62.63%); Nellore (61.31%); Visakhapatnam (59.96%) and Rangareddi (59.81%). Excepting the districts of Nizamabad and Adilabad, the effective literacy in the urban areas of the remaining districts exceeds 50%.

If the effective literacy rates among men and women are examined separately, we may find the higher literacy rates in urban areas in both the cases. Among males, the effective literacy rate in the urban areas works out to 69.92% whereas in the rural areas of the state, it is slightly more than half of this i.e., (36.71%). In urban areas of all the districts in the state except Adilabad the effective literacy rate among males exceeds 60%. Hyderabad district which is entirely urban claims the highest rate of effective literacy among males with 75.56% for obvious reasons. Adilabad district is at the other extreme with the lowest effective urban literacy rate of 59.90% among males. The minimum and maximum-effective literacy rates among males in the rural areas of the districts oscillate between 24.79% (Adilabad district) and 45.73% (Krishna district). The effective literacy rate among women is generally low when compared to the literacy rate among men. Particularly the picture of female literacy in the rural areas is appallingly low. Excepting in the districts of West Godavari (32.08%), East Godavari (27.93%), Krishna (30.79%) and Guntur (24.23%), in the remaining districts, their literacy rates are very poor ranging between 6.27% in Adilabad district and 19.56% in Nellore district. The effective literacy rates among women are relatively higher in the urban areas than in rural areas. In the state as a whole, the urban proportion of female effective literacy rate is almost three times that of rural areas. The same situation is discernible in all the districts of Telangana; Anantapur district of Rayalaseema and Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts of Coastal Andhra. Of the 23 districts in the State, the urban areas of Krishna district have the largest proportion of effective literates (56.53%) among women. Slightly more than half of the urban female population (excluding those in the 0-4 age-groups) is returned as literate in this district whereas less

than only one-third of the urban females are literates in Adilabad district which occupied the lowest rank among the districts in the state in respect of effective literacy in case of females in the urban areas. The female literacy is distressingly poor in the rural areas of the districts of Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Warangal where the literacy rates are less than even 10%. Again Adilabad district remains at the bottom with only 6.27% of its rural females returned as effective literates. Though the notion of "Women for hearth and man for field" is fast changing, yet it is obvious that much remains to be done to tackle the problem of illiteracy among women in the state. It may be worth-while recalling the following remark made by the University Education Commission as long back as 1948-49.

*"There cannot be an educated people without educated women. If general education had to be limited to men or to women, that opportunity should be given to women, for, then it would most surely be passed on to the next generation".

Growth of literacy

You have observed already the growth of literacy at the all India level and each state during the last two decades in statement V.3. Now let us observe the growth of the effective literacy rate during the decade 1971-81 in the districts of our state in the following statement.

STATEMENT V. 11

Effective literacy rate in 1971 and 1981 in the districts of Andhra Pradesh and growth of literacy rate between 1971 and 1981

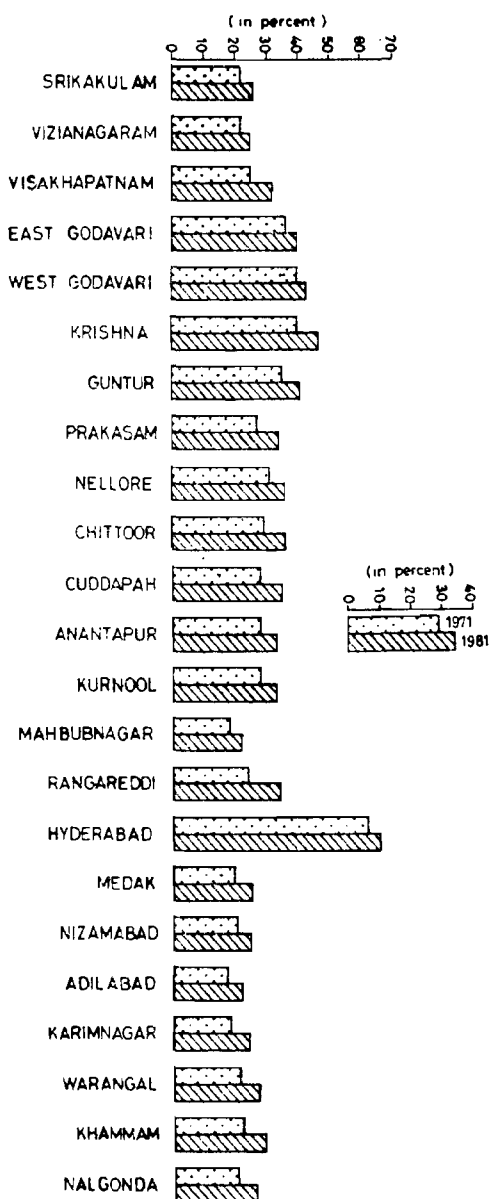
State/District	Effective literacy rates in percentage		Percentage growth of literates 1971-81
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	28.52	34.39	50.00
Srikakulam	22.09	25.93	32.48
Vizianagaram	21.50	24.58	32.99

*Report of the University Education Commission 1948-49, Manager of Publications, Delhi 1950, Vol. I. P. 393.

STATEMENT V.11 (Concl.d.)

1	2	3	4
Visakhapatnam	25.19	31.56	61.21
East Godavari	35.58	40.16	37.27
West Godavari	39.68	42.69	32.29
Krishna	40.44	47.08	44.97
Guntur	35.26	40.58	41.69
Prakasam	26.64	33.50	54.00
Nellore	30.59	36.31	48.90
Chittoor	29.26	35.98	49.54
Cuddapah	28.47	35.16	54.20
Anantapur	27.81	33.22	46.61
Kurnool	27.71	32.91	48.05
Mahbubnagar	18.32	22.47	57.97
Rangareddi	23.99	34.04	103.03
Hyderabad	61.95	66.48	46.89
Medak	18.97	24.62	64.58
Nizamabad	20.15	24.76	61.68
Adilabad	16.68	21.53	68.91
Karimnagar	17.68	24.25	74.23
Warangal	21.24	26.97	59.85
Khammam	21.90	29.35	76.82
Nalgonda	19.97	25.73	64.83

It may be seen from the above statement, that the effective literacy rate in the state as a whole increased from 28.52% in 1971 to 34.09% in 1981. We find an increase in the rates of effective literacy in all the districts of the state in 1981 over 1971. Though the growth rate is not encouraging in the state as a whole



LITERACY RATES IN ANDHRA PRADESH
1971-81

(50.00%) over 1961-71 (40.16%). We can observe the heavy growth rate in the districts of Rangareddi (103.03), Khammam (76.82), Karimnagar (74.23), Adilabad (68.91), Nalgonda (64.83), Medak (64.58), Nizamabad (61.68) and Visakhapatnam (61.21). In the remaining districts, the growth rate oscillates between 32.29% to 59.85%. The rate of literacy for the state as a whole in 1951 is estimated to be 13.34%. The various developmental schemes implemented in the field of education after Independence and the states' re-organisation resulted in pushing up the literacy rate of the state to 21.19% by 1961. Consequent on the formation of the enlarged state of Andhra Pradesh in 1956 with Hyderabad city as the capital, Hyderabad district stood first in 1961 with the proportion of literates forming 35.05% closely followed by Krishna district with 31.15% and West Godavari district with 30.76%. Adilabad district with the lowest proportion of only 11.72% of literates stood at the other extreme preceded by Karimnagar district with 12.90%.

In East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts of the Coastal, Cuddapah district of Rayalaseema and Hyderabad district of Telangana, the literacy rate is higher than the state's average i.e. 21.19%. There has been a slight improvement in the over all literacy position in the decades 1971 and 1981. The proportion of literates in total population of the state has increased from 21.19% in 1961 to 24.57% and 29.94% in 1971 and 1981 respectively.

Like-wise in 1961, Hyderabad district stood first in 1971 and 1981 with its literates forming 53.36% and 58.33% respectively followed by Krishna and West Godavari districts. Though the literacy rates in Adilabad district improved from decade to decade, the district continued to be at the lowest rung in the ladder of literacy among the districts of the state. The number of districts having the literacy rates higher than the state's average was 8 in 1981 also as it was in 1971.

Let us see the literacy rates among males and females in the state separately. We observe at once that there has been not

only much difference between the literacy rates of males and females but also the female literacy rates have been very low. The female literates in Andhra Pradesh constituted only 6.54% of the total female population in 1951. Though this proportion almost doubled by 1961 (12.03%) and recorded a slight further rise with 15.75% and 20.39% in 1971 and 1981 respectively, the position in this regard cannot be considered satisfactory. The following statement shows the comparative picture of the districts that have occupied the highest and lowest ranks among the districts in the state in the matter of literacy and the number of districts with male and female literacy rates higher than the state's average since 1961.

STATEMENT V. 12
Literacy rates of districts, 1961, 1971 and 1981

Year	Males/ Females	Name of the district with highest literacy rate.	Name of the district with lowest literacy rate.	No. of districts having higher literacy rates than the state's average.
1961	M	Hyderabad (45.88%)	Adilabad (18.76%)	8
	F	Hyderabad (23.67%)	Adilabad (4.55%)	7
1971	M	Hyderabad (62.54%)	Adilabad (21.66%)	10
	F	Hyderabad (43.36%)	Adilabad (6.45%)	6
1981	M	Hyderabad (66.72%)	Adilabad (27.81%)	11
	F	Hyderabad (49.22%)	Adilabad (9.57%)	7

We may notice a striking improvement in the literacy rates in Hyderabad district both in case of males and females in 1971 over 1961. The formation of Andhra Pradesh and the location of the state capital in Hyderabad district with the consequent concentration of several administrative offices etc., and the setting up of

different establishments and institutions in Hyderabad city may be mostly responsible for the large number of literates in Hyderabad district.

During the 20 years period i.e., 1961-81 there has been an increase of 110.25% in the absolute number of literates in Andhra Pradesh. The proportion of literates for the state as a whole during this period increased by 8.75%. The corresponding increase in the proportions for males and females are 9.07% and 8.36%. Among the districts in the state, a very notable increase is observed in Hyderabad (23.28%), Prakasam (11.03%) and Chittoor (10.89%) districts.

The following statement shows the growth rate of literacy for persons, males and females, 1961-81.

STATEMENT V. 13

Growth rate of literacy, 1961-1981

State/District	Growth rate		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	8.75	9.09	8.36
Srikakulam	7.01	7.95	5.98
Vizianagaram	5.39	6.13	4.50
Visakhapatnam	10.67	11.46	9.68
East Godavari	9.31	8.31	10.27
West Godavari	6.85	5.46	8.24
Krishna	10.56	9.71	11.40
Guntur	8.39	7.91	8.95
Prakasam	5.87	7.39	6.21

(Contd.)

STATEMENT V.13 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
Nellore .	11.03	10.97	10.91
Chittoor .	10.89	11.48	10.42
Cuddapah	9.35	10.28	8.42
Anantapur	8.41	9.17	7.60
Kurnool .	7.32	7.02	7.43
Mahbubnagar .	5.95	6.61	5.12
Rangareddi .	9.43	13.75	11.39
Hyderabad	23.28	20.84	25.55
Medak	7.47	8.68	6.12
Nizamabad	7.41	8.91	5.96
Adilabad	7.06	9.05	5.02
Karimnagar	8.60	10.71	6.48
Warangal	8.17	9.40	6.98
Khammam	10.36	11.12	9.55
Nalgonda	8.33	9.59	7.19

During the period 1961-81, the growth rate of female literacy has been increased to 8.36% while the male literacy growth rate is 9.07%. The same pattern is followed in almost all the districts

Let us now examine the position of literacy at the taluk level by considering different ranges of proportions of literates. The following picture emerges if all the 315 taluks in the state are distributed into the following six ranges according to the taluk wise rates of literacy.

STATEMENT V. 14
Taluks by literacy range

Range of literacy	No. of taluks.
1	2
Below 15%	16
15.00 to 19.99%	71
20.00 to 24.99%	80
25.00 to 29.99%	47
30.00 to 34.99%	44
35.00 to 39.99%	22
40% and above	35

The largest number of 80 taluks is found in the range of 20.00% to 24.99%. In 71 taluks of the state, the rate of literacy in each is 15.00% to 19.99%. 50 out of 144 taluks in Coastal Andhra, 17 out of 57 taluks in Rayalaseema and 84 out of 114 taluks in Telangana region belong to either of these two ranges of literacy rates. These two ranges account for nearly half of the taluks in the state. Apparently a large tract of the Telangana region is lagging far behind the other two natural divisions in Andhra Pradesh in respect of literacy. Of the 148 taluks in the state having literacy rates above 25%, there are only 20 taluks in the Telangana region. These 20 taluks have high literacy rates due to the influence of the capital city of Hyderabad and the district of Warangal. The Coastal Andhra region, due to its better economic and social conditions has a large number of taluks with high literacy rates. 22 out of 144 taluks in this region have literacy rates exceeding 25%. The highest literacy rate among them is returned by Vijayawada taluk where the literate people form 55.74% of the total population of the taluk. However, the highest literacy rate in the whole state is found in Charminar taluk (76.41%) of Hyderabad district for obvious reasons. Paderu and Araku taluks of Visakhapatnam district and Wankadi taluk of Adilabad district recorded the lowest literacy rates of only 7.64%, 8.38% and 9.58% respectively among all the 315 taluks in Andhra Pradesh state.

We have discussed so far the extent of literacy among the people in the rural and urban areas of the state as also for males and females separately. Let us now see how the literate population in the state distributed according to the different educational levels. The following statement may be referred to.

STATEMENT

Percentage distribution of literates among educational level

Education levels	Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total literates	16,034,822	10,642,377	5,392,441
Literates (without—educational level)	24.65	23.16	27.59
Primary	37.76	35.99	41.25
Middle	18.21	18.40	17.81
Matriculation/Secondary.	11.03	12.37	8.37
Higher secondary/Intermediate/PUC	4.12	4.83	2.71
Non-technical Dip. or certificate not equal to degree	0.08	0.08	0.06
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to Degree	0.60	0.80	0.23
Graduate and above	3.55	4.37	1.98

V.15

in Andhra Pradesh

Rural			Urban		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
5	6	7	8	9	10
9,542,250	6,674,454	2,867,796	6,492,568	3,967,923	2,524,645
28.67	27.03	32.47	18.75	16.65	22.05
43.25	41.69	46.88	29.69	26.42	34.85
16.25	17.07	14.34	21.08	20.65	21.75
7.80	9.15	4.67	15.77	17.79	12.58
2.22	2.75	1.00	6.90	8.32	4.67
0.06	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.10
0.35	0.44	0.15	0.97	1.37	0.33
1.40	1.80	0.46	6.74	8.70	3.67

As we have seen earlier, only 16,034,822 persons forming 29.94% of the total population in the state are literate. Of these literates, those with primary level of education form the most numerous category with 37.76% of the total literates. Persons who are literates but do not have any educational level constitute 24.65% of the total literates. Only 11.03% of the total literates have matriculation qualification whereas graduates and above form a very small proportion of only 4%.

Among the total literates, those with primary standard and literates without any educational level, females returned higher proportions than males in both the rural and urban areas of the state. Upto matriculation level, female literates form to some extent, considerable proportions and in other levels of education, their proportions are negligible particularly in rural areas.

First time in 1981 Census, the data relating to educational levels for only those who were attending school/college were collected. The following statement shows the number of persons who are attending school/college and attained certain level of education.

STATEMENT V. 16

Number of persons with different levels of education

State	Total persons attending school/college		Illiterates	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	4,484,021	2,560,899	639,152	463,872

Literates (without any educational levels)		Primary		Middle		Matriculation/Secondary	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1,464,231	980,690	1,089,223	599,126	731,834	322,700	310,075	116,557

STATEMENT V. 16—(Concl'd.)

Number of persons with different levels of education

State	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/PUC		Non-Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	189,297	60,215	906	322

Tech. diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	19	20	21	22	23
8,881	1,232	50,364	16,168	57	17

Out of the 53 million population, 70 lakhs of persons or 13.16% are attending school/college. From the above statement, we see only one percent (1%) of the school/college going students have completed their graduation and above qualification. The highest proportion of 24% of the students completed their primary education. In middle education, the percentage came down to 15, in matriculation 6 and in intermediate/P.U.C. 4%. In the non-technical and technical diploma courses, we see a negligible percentage. 35% of the total school/college going persons are literates only without having any educational levels. Though the persons attended the school, 16% of them are treated as illiterates. In almost all the educational levels males outnumber the females.

In the rural areas of the state, the proportion of literates possessing educational qualifications higher than matriculation is very insignificant. The position in the urban areas is slightly better and slightly more than 6% of the literates have educational levels higher than matriculation. In the category of non-technical diploma and technical diploma, the literate percentages are negligible.

General literacy among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes : We have discussed in detail about the position of general as well as effective literacy in Andhra Pradesh. Let us now examine the literacy position among the scheduled castes' and scheduled tribes' populations. Details regarding their numerical strength, distribution and main activity will be discussed in Chapter VIII. Statement V. 17 below gives the proportion of literates among the general population, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT V. 17

Literacy among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Total/Rural/Urban areas of Andhra Pradesh

T/R/U	Persons	Males	Female
1	2	3	4
General population			
Total	29.94	39.26	20.39
Rural	23.24	32.25	14.08
Urban	51.99	61.89	41.55
Scheduled caste population			
Total	17.65	24.82	10.25
Rural	14.05	20.66	7.28
Urban	37.69	47.78	27.09
Scheduled tribe population			
Total	7.82	12.02	3.46
Rural	6.80	10.68	2.78
Urban	23.27	31.50	14.14

It will be observed that the literacy rate among the scheduled castes' and scheduled tribes population is far too low compared to that of the general population of the state. In these three groups of population, the literacy rates in the urban areas are sufficiently higher than those in the rural areas and the proportion of literates among women is particularly low.

The proportion of literates among the scheduled castes (17.65%) is only slightly more than half of the corresponding proportion for the total population of the state (29.94%). Among scheduled tribes population in the state, the position is still discouraging and their literates constitute a proportion less than half of the corresponding proportion among scheduled castes. Another feature that can be observed from the above statement is that the literacy rates, even of males, among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes populations are very low in the rural areas, these rates are lower than those for females in urban areas in the total population.

It may be concluded from the factual position relating to literacy in Andhra Pradesh discussed above that concerted efforts have to be made to improve the educational facilities particularly in the rural areas where a very large majority of the population in the state lives. As observed earlier, all our neighbouring states except Madhya Pradesh and many other small states like Kerala and Punjab have considerably higher literacy rates than we have in our state. The following observation of Sri Kuruvilla Jacob regarding the slow progress of education in India and his suggestions for improving the literacy position in the country may be very relevant in this context.

“Inadequate finance is not the only reason for the slow progress. Among the poorer classes, boys and girls have to look after the younger children at home when mothers go to work. Parents

who are illiterate do not appreciate the advantages of education, especially when school teaching is uninteresting and unrelated to their life. In order to attain the maximum literacy, the financial and social problems should be taken into account. Our national leaders like Gokhale, Gandhiji, Rajagopalachari, Vinoba Bhave and Dr. Zakir Hussain had made in the past realistic suggestions to give literacy to children recognising the economic and social problems. Gokhale wanted part-time education and double shift classes. Gandhiji suggested self-supporting education with productive work related to environment”.

“Not having succeeded in the efforts to get universal education following the traditional methods, perhaps the time has come for us to draw from the wisdom of our great national leaders. Kerala, which is one of the poorer states in India, has achieved Universal enrolment, though part-time education was used for some years”.

“The success of a programme to liquidate illiteracy will need the understanding, co-operation and support of all citizens”.

K. Kuruville Jacob's article on "Overhaul education" in the Illustrated Weekly of India, Vol. XCVI, 30 July, 1975, p. 11-13.

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

In the 1981 Census, a new question on the "Language mainly spoken in the household" was asked in the household schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'Mother Tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data.

Out of the total population of 53,549,673 in the state, the institutional population is only 374,396 constituting 0.70 %.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household's in the household schedule was canvassed in all the households other than the institutional households. The new returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinised following usual linguistic methods including study of 'Language Specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of statement VI.1.

Out of the 53,175,277 total population (excluding institutional household population) in the A.P. state, 52,754,352 are the speakers of languages mentioned in Scheduled VIII constituting 99.21 % and 420,925 are the speakers of other languages constituting 0.79 % to the total household population.

In both parts A and B of the statement, variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages.

This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at the all India level and have been grouped under part A and B languages are shown below.

Part A

Gujarati . . .	Saurashtra.
Hindi . . .	Banjari, Chhattisgarhi, Garhwali, Haryanvi, Kangri, Kumauni, Lemani/Lambadi, Lodhi, Magadhi/Magahi, Maithili, Marwari, Pahari Rajasthani, Sugali
Kannada . . .	Badaga; Kuruba/Kurumba
Oriya . . .	Relli
Sindhi . . .	Kachchi
Tamil . . .	Kaikadi; Yerukala/Yerukula

Part B

Bhili/Bhilodi . . .	Parabhi, Wagdi.
Gondi . . .	Ganda/Gando, Kawari
Lahnda . . .	Multani.

All other returns falling under part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'Others' occurring as the last entry in part B

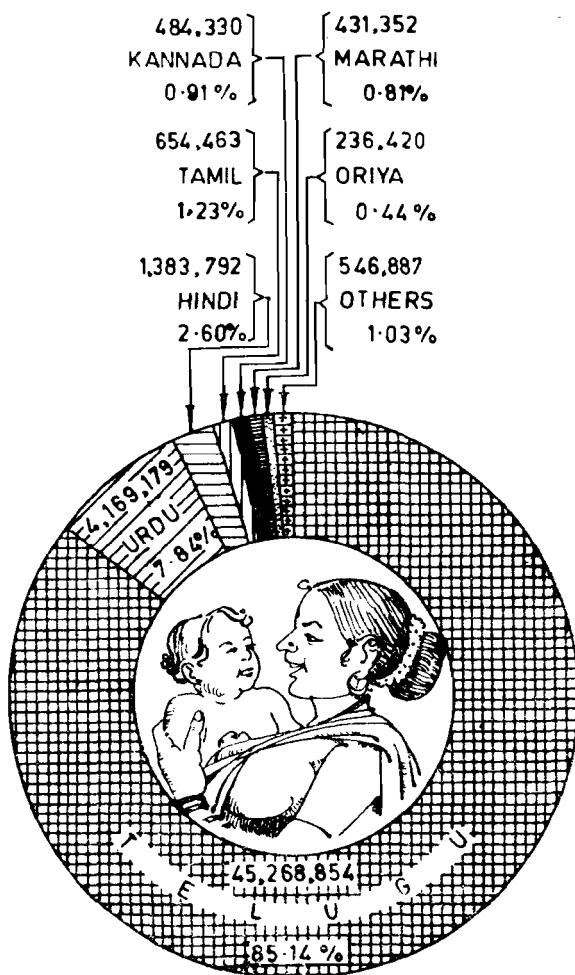
STATEMENT VI-1—PART (A)

Speakers of household population by language mainly spoken in the household

Andhra Pradesh	
*Language	No. of Speakers
1	2
1. Assamese	248
2. Bengali	18,544
3. Gujarati	36,180
4. Hindi	1,383,792
5. Kannada	484,330
6. Kashmiri	121

*Note: Languages including variants grouped in Schedule VIII of the constitution of India.

POPULATION BY MAJOR SPOKEN LANGUAGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH



STATEMENT VI.1 PART(A) —(concl.)

1	2
7. Malayalam	44,489
8. Marathi	431,352
9. Oriya	236,420
10. Punjabi	16,833
11. Sanskrit	26
12. Sindhi	9,521
13. Tamil	645,463
14. Telugu	45,268,854
15. Urdu	4,169,179
Total	52,754,352

STATEMENT VI.1- PART (B)

Speakers of household population by language mainly spoken in the household.

*Languages	No. of Speakers
1	2
1. Arabic/Arabi	414
2. Bhili/Bhilodi	1,474
3. Bhumij	3
4. Bodo/Boro	48
5. Coorgi/Kodagu	61
6. Dogri	399
7. English	11,066
8. Gadaṭa	11,291

STATEMENT VI.1 PART(B) —(concl.)

1	2
9. Garo	4
10. Gondi	112,303
11. Gorkhali/Nepali	3,051
12. Halam	65
13. Ho	6
14. Jatapu	23,366
15. Kharia	8
16. Khondi/Kondh	11,890
17. Kolami	13,395
18. Konda	9,951
19. Konkani	2,643
20. Koya	158,097
21. Kui	111
22. Lahanda	1,018
23. Lusha/Mizo	7
24. Manipuri/Meithei	152
25. Mundari	35
26. Parji	80
27. Santhali	14
28. Savara	47,609
29. Tibetan	3
30. Tripuri	1
31. Tulu	429
32. Other Languages	11,931
Total	420,925

*Languages including variants grouped, other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the constitution of India.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGION WE FOLLOW

In the previous chapter, we had seen how a clear picture of the linguistic distribution of population in Andhra Pradesh emerged from the data on Mother-tongue languages collected in the census. We will now examine the data about religion in this chapter.

Religion, as is commonly understood, is a system of beliefs, faith and worship. Sociologists tell us that religion is "a belief in, recognition of, or an awakened sense of a higher unseen controlling power or powers with the emotion and morality connected with it. It is one of the great driving forces in human activity both individually and socially. . . . It is more than a reflection or symbolic expression of social structure, A religious system represents one way of obtaining a frame work for handling fundamental problems of social organisation—for reducing uncertainty and anxiety, for increasing coherence in human relationship. . . . *Religion may be considered, perhaps as the hard core of any culture as it plays a very important role in individual and social life.

We are also aware that there are different religions in our country. The most important feature of the religious life of India is that every person enjoys the freedom of faith according to his or her choice. Articles 25, 26 and 28 of the Constitution of India guarantee freedom of conscience, profession, practice and propagation of religion. Thus India is a secular state. That being the case, it may be questioned as to why information on religion should be collected at all. We had observed already how religion is inextricably woven into the variegated pattern of social life. Hence the social aspects relating to any section of population cannot be

*From "Elements of Social Organisation"—by Raymond Firth, Professor of Anthropology, University of London.

appreciated fully without reference to the religion of that section. Also, it is necessary to collect data on religion from the demographic point of view to analyse and study how and why differences exist in the fertility and mortality patterns among the different religious groups. Data on religion are also required for paying special attention to the problems of religious minorities in the country.

Religions in India

In India, data on religion are being collected from the earliest censuses. In the censuses prior to Independence of the country, caste-wise particulars also were being collected. But from the 1951 census onwards, caste-wise/tribe-wise particulars are being collected only in respect of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. These caste-wise/tribe-wise details are discussed later in chapter VIII of this book.

The six major religions of the country are : (i) Hinduism (ii) Islam (iii) Christianity (iv) Sikhism (v) Buddhism and (vi) Jainism. Data relating to these six religious groups are collected and tabulated in the Census. Religions other than these six also are recorded under the head 'Other Religions and Persuasions'. If any person stated during the enumeration that he or she did not profess any religion, that individual was classified under the last category of 'Religion not stated'.

The religion data of 1981 Census which has been discussed in this chapter are based on the religion of the head of the household as recorded in household schedule in case of normal and houseless households and on the religion of the individuals as returned in the individual slips for the institutional households. The reader may keep these limitations in mind while comparing the data with those of earlier censuses when these were based on the individual returns.

The Statement VII.1 given below shows the number of persons belonging to each of the principal religions of India and their proportions to total population.

STATEMENT VII.1

Distribution of population of India by major religions

Religion	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
India	665,287,849	100.00
Hinduism	549,724,717	82.63
Islam	75,571,514	11.35
Christianity	16,174,498	2.43
Sikhism	13,078,146	1.97
Buddhism	4,719,900	0.71
Jainism	3,192,572	0.48
Other religions and Persuasions.	2,766,285	0.42
Religions not stated	60,217	0.01

It is evident that a massive bulk of the people in India constituting 82.6% of the total population of the country profess Hinduism. Islam has the next largest following forming 11.4% of the total population of the country. Christianity and Sikhism form small proportions of 2.4% and 2.0% respectively of the total population of India while the people professing Jainism constitute only 0.5%. The other religious communities form very small proportion i.e., all put together form only less than 0.5%.

Let us now see in the following statement the state-wise distribution of each religious group in the country.

STATEMENT VII.2
Population and percentage by Religion of States in India

Sl. No.	India/State	General Population	Population of each religious community in each state of India and the corresponding percentage to total population of the concerned community in the country						
			Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
	INDIA	665,287,849	549,724,717	75,571,514	16,174,498	13,078,146			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	47,525,681 8.65	4,533,700 6.00	1,433,327 8.86	16,222 0.12			
2.	Assam*	..	..	..	..	..			
3.	Bihar	69,914,734	58,011,070 10.55	9,874,993 13.08	740,186 4.58	77,704 0.59			
4.	Gujarat	34,085,799	30,518,500 5.55	2,907,744 3.85	132,703 0.82	22,438 0.17			
5.	Haryana	12,922,618	11,547,676 2.10	523,536 0.69	12,215 0.08	802,230 6.13			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	4,099,706 0.75	69,613 0.09	3,954 0.02	52,209 0.40			
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	1,930,448 0.35	3,843,451 5.09	8,481 0.05	133,675 1.02			
8.	Karnataka	37,135,714	31,852,029 5.79	4,163,691 5.44	773,560 4.73	6,401 0.05			
9.	Kerala	25,453,680	14,801,347 2.69	5,409,687 7.16	5,233,865 32.38	1,295 0.01			

*In the above statement the population particulars for Assam were not given as Census was not conducted in 1981 in that State.

STATEMENT VII.2 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
10.	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	52,178,844	48,504,575	2,501,919	351,972	143,020
						8.82	3.31	2.18	1.09
11.	Maharashtra	.	.	.	62,784,171	51,109,457	5,805,785	795,464	107,255
						9.30	7.69	4.92	0.82
12.	Manipur	.	.	.	1,420,953	853,180	99,327	421,702	992
						0.16	0.13	2.61	0.01
13.	Meghalaya	.	.	.	1,335,819	240,831	41,434	702,854	1,674
						0.04	0.05	4.35	0.01
14.	Nagaland	.	.	.	774,930	111,266	11,806	621,590	743
						0.02	0.02	3.85	0.01
15.	Orissa	.	.	.	26,370,271	25,161,725	422,266	480,426	14,270
						4.58	0.56	2.97	0.11
16.	Punjab	.	.	.	16,788,915	6,200,195	168,094	184,934	10,199,141
						1.13	0.22	1.14	77.99
17.	Rajasthan	.	.	.	34,261,862	30,603,970	2,492,145	39,568	492,818
						5.57	3.30	0.24	3.77
18.	Sikkim	.	.	.	316,385	212,780	3,241	7,015	322
						0.04	N	0.04	N
19.	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	48,408,077	43,016,546	2,519,947	2,798,048	4,395
						7.83	3.34	17.31	0.03
20.	Tripura	.	.	.	2,053,058	1,834,218	138,529	24,872	285
						0.34	0.18	0.15	N
21.	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	110,862,013	92,365,968	17,657,735	162,199	458,647
						16.80	23.38	1.00	3.51
22.	West Bengal	.	.	.	54,580,647	42,007,159	11,743,259	319,670	49,054
						7.64	15.55	1.98	0.38

STATEMENT VII-2 (concl.)

1	2	8	9	10	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh		444,960 13.88	155,692 5.63	1,394 2.31
11.	Maharashtra		939,392 29.30	74,386 2.69	6,283 10.43
12.	Manipur		975 0.03	35,490 1.28	8,814 14.64
13.	Meghalaya		542 0.02	344,215 12.44	1,530 2.54
14.	Nagaland		1,153 0.04	27,852 1.01	3 N
15.	Orissa		6,642 0.21	273,596 9.89	3,318 5.51
16.	Punjab		27,049 0.84	7,658 0.28	1,045 1.74
17.	Rajasthan		624,317 19.47	3,543 0.13	1,074 1.78
18.	Sikkim		108 N	1,987 0.07	84 0.14
19.	Tamil Nadu		49,564 1.55	16,972 0.61	1,870 3.11
20.	Tripura		297 0.01	27 N	24 0.04
21.	Uttar Pradesh		141,549 4.42	20,339 0.74	1,034 1.72
22.	West Bengal		38,663 1.21	263,414 9.62	3,132 5.20

We observe that the more populous states have higher proportions of Hindu and Muslim populations, usually corresponding to their population sizes. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have relatively higher proportions of Muslims; these three states together accounting for 39, 275, 987 persons i.e., more than half of the country's Muslim population of 75,571,514 persons. 3.41 crores of the remaining 3.61 crores of Muslim population may be noticed in 9 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu and the remaining Muslim population represented in all Union Territories and the remaining states. Coming to the Christian religion, Kerala contributes nearly one-third of the total Christians (32%) in the country. The other states which contribute relatively higher proportions of Christians are Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh with 17% and 9% respectively. The contribution of all the states except Punjab and Haryana, to the All-India population of Sikhs is very small. The Sikhs are mostly concentrated in Punjab which claims 77.99% of the total Sikh population of the country. Haryana comes next having 6% of the country's Sikh population. Similarly, Maharashtra contains most (84%) of the Buddhist population of India. The concentration of Jains is very low in all the states except in the states of Maharashtra 29%; Rajasthan 19%; Gujarat 15%; Madhya Pradesh 14% and Karnataka 9% which together account for about 86% of the total population of Jains in the country.

Major Religions in Andhra Pradesh

Now let us examine the picture of the religious composition of population in Andhra Pradesh. statement VII.3 gives the distribution of major religions in Andhra Pradesh and their proportion to all India population of each of the major religions.

STATEMENT VII.3

Distribution of major religions in Andhra Pradesh and their proportions to all-India population of each of the major religions

Sl. No.	Religion	Population of		Proportion to all India population (%)
		India	Andhra Pradesh	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hinduism	549,724,717	47,525,681	8.65
2.	Islam	75,571,514	4,533,700	6.00
3.	Christianity	16,174,498	1,433,327	8.86
4.	Sikhism	13,078,146	16,222	0.12
5.	Buddhism	4,719,900	12,930	0.27
6.	Jainism	3,192,572	18,642	0.58
7.	Other Religions and Persuasions	2,766,285	851	0.03
8.	Religion not stated	60,217	8,320	13.82

As already mentioned in Chapter II, the population of Andhra Pradesh constitutes nearly 8% of the total population of India. Its contribution to the all India population of Hindus is almost similar being slightly more i.e., 8.65%. While the contribution of Andhra Pradesh to the all India population of Muslims (6.00%) falls short of this mark, the state claims third place having 8.86% of the total Christian population of the country, first and second places occupied by Kerala and Tamil Nadu 32.38% and 17.31% respectively. The State's contribution to the total population of Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains in India is very negligible.

The following statement gives the population of the major religious groups and the corresponding proportions to total population in Andhra Pradesh, as per the 1981 Census.

STATEMENT VII.4

Distribution of population of Andhra Pradesh by major religions

Sl. No.	Religion	Population	Proportion to total population (Percent) of the state
1.	Hindusim	47,525,681	88.75
2.	Islam	4,533,700	8.47
3.	Christianity	1,433,327	2.68
4.	Jainism	18,642	0.03
5.	Sikhism	16,222	0.03
6.	Buddhism	12,930	0.02
7.	Other religious and persuasions	851	N
8.	Religion not stated	8,320	N

Source : Table HH- 15 Household population by religion of head of household of 1981 Census, Andhra Pradesh.

N: Negligible

The proportion of Hindus in the state (89%) is higher than the corresponding proportion (83%) for India, while in the case of Muslims who constitute 11.36% at all India levels are only 8.47% in our state. The proportion of Christians (2.68%) in Andhra Pradesh is greater than the all India average of 2.43%. As we noticed earlier, Andhra Pradesh houses nearly 9% of the total Christian population of the country.

In this connection, we might recall that apart from the major religions, a few other religions with a few followers had also been recorded in the census count. They are 2,766,285 in number in the whole country, constituting 0.42% of the total population of India. The followers of Swarna, and Zorashtrians (Parsi) are more in noteworthy number showing their figure at 1,391,178 and 71,630 respectively. Of them, 0.03% are accounted for in Andhra Pradesh. The number of persons who refused to divulge their religion for any reason is very low being 60,217 in the country. Of them, 8,320 persons or 13.82% are in Andhra Pradesh state.

Now let us examine the comparative picture of the districts in the state in respect of the different religious groups.

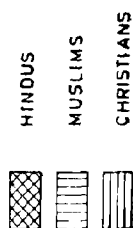
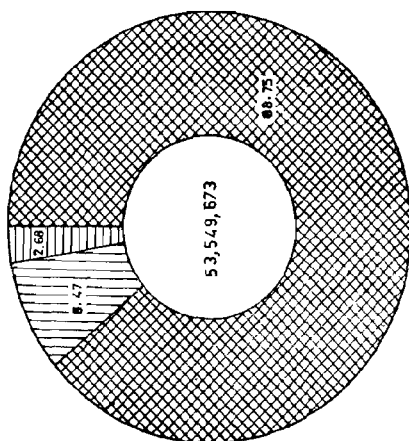
Hindus

Out of the total population of 53.5 million persons in Andhra Pradesh, about 47.5 million persons profess Hinduism. The proportion of Hindus is over-whelmingly large in most of the coastal districts, particularly in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts where Hindus constitute more than 96% of the total population of the district concerned. The highest proportion of 99.57% Hindus in any district of this state is recorded in Srikakulam district. The lowest proportion of Hindus in coastal districts is (78.99%) in Guntur. This is due to the fact that Guntur district has relatively much higher proportions of Christian and Muslim populations among the coastal districts. This district has been sort of Christian focus for a long time having Christians more or less evenly distributed throughout the district. Krishna, Prakasam and Nellore are the other districts in coastal Andhra where the proportions of Hindus vary between 86% and 90%. In all the Rayalaseema districts except Chittoor, the proportion of Hindus is less than 90% due to Muslims constituting relatively higher proportions in these districts vis-a-vis other districts. The lowest proportion of Hindus in the Rayalaseema districts (80.10%) is observed in Kurnool district which incidentally has the second highest proportion of 16.95% Muslims among the districts in the state. Hyderabad district has the highest proportion of 35.91% Muslims. Though Muslims come next to Hindus in Chittoor district also, their proportion is only less than 9% and hence the

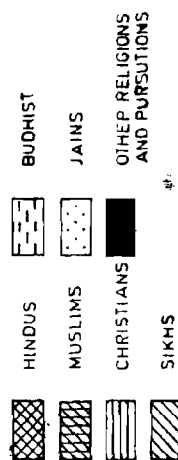
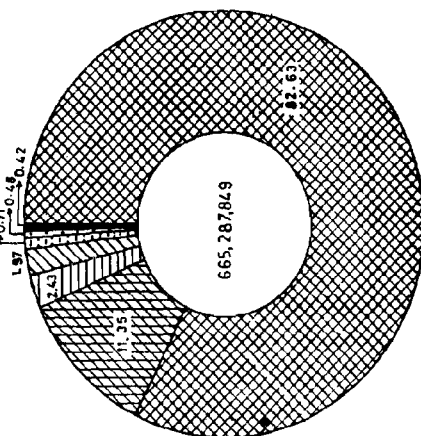
RELIGION COMPOSITION

1981

ANDHRA PRADESH



INDIA



STATEMENT VII.5
Percentage distribution of population by major religions in each district of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	Percentage of population by major religion										Religion not stated
		Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	Jainism	Sikhism	Buddhism	Other religions	9	10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
ANDHRA PRADESH												
1.	Srikakulam	88.75	8.47	2.68	0.03	0.03	0.02	N	N	N		
2.	Vizianagaram	99.57	0.25	0.18	N	N	N	N	N	0.01		
3.	Visakhapatnam	98.94	0.67	0.34	0.03	N	N	N	N	0.01		
4.	East Godavari	97.15	1.69	1.08	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		
5.	West Godavari	97.07	1.49	1.37	0.06	0.01	N	N	N	0.01		
6.	Krishna	92.45	2.11	5.42	0.03	N	N	N	N	0.07		
7.	Guntur	86.40	6.09	7.37	0.06	0.01	N	N	N	0.06		
8.	Prakasam	78.99	10.43	10.53	0.04	0.01	N	N	N	0.12		
9.	Nellore	88.33	6.93	4.68	0.06	N	N	N	N	0.06		
10.	Chittoor	89.30	8.88	1.64	0.01	0.01	N	N	N	0.01		
11.	Cuddapah	90.28	8.64	1.05	0.01	0.01	N	N	N	0.01		
12.	Anantapur	82.07	14.82	3.09	0.02	N	N	N	N	0.01		
13.	Kurnool	88.03	11.27	0.66	0.04	N	N	N	N	0.01		
14.	Mahabubnagar	80.10	16.95	2.89	0.06	N	N	N	N	0.04		
15.	Rangareddi	90.21	8.92	0.86	N	N	N	N	N	0.04		
16.	Hyderabad	87.00	11.27	1.59	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	N		
17.	Medak	60.65	35.91	2.77	0.24	0.35	0.06	0.06	0.06	N		
18.	Nizamabad	86.61	11.16	2.19	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01		
19.	Adilabad	86.14	13.01	0.70	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01		
20.	Karimnagar	90.12	8.54	0.66	0.02	0.04	0.61	N	N	0.02		
21.	Warangal	93.92	5.53	0.50	N	0.04	N	N	N	0.02		
22.	Khammam	93.25	5.59	1.10	0.01	0.03	N	N	N	0.01		
23.	Nalgonda	91.66	5.88	2.44	0.01	0.01	N	N	N	0.02		
		93.16	5.28	1.53	N	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02		

Source : Table HH—15 Household population by Religion of Head of Household of 1981 Census, Andhra Pradesh.

N : Negligible percentage

proportion of Hindus crosses the 90% mark when compared with other districts in Rayalaseema region.

Even in the Telangana region, the proportion of Hindus is about 90% or more in all the districts except Hyderabad, Rangareddi Medak and Nizamabad. But the highest proportion in Telangana districts does not reach the 99% mark observed in Srikakulam but it is around 94% in Karimnagar.

Muslims

The next most populous religion is Islam which covers 8.47% of the total population of the state. Muslims constitute a fairly high proportion in all the Rayalaseema districts except Chittoor as mentioned earlier. While Kurnool has recorded the highest proportion of Muslims in the state next to Hyderabad district, Cuddapah district comes close to it with 14.82% Muslims. In the Telangana districts, the proportion of Muslims is more than 10% only in Hyderabad (30.91%); Medak (11.16%) and Nizamabad (13.01%) and Rangareddi (11.27%). In the coastal Andhra region, the highest proportion of Muslims is 10% in Guntur district followed by about 9% in Nellore, 7% in Prakasam and 6% in Krishna. In the other coastal Andhra districts, the proportion is less than 2.1%; the lowest being only 0.25% Muslims in Srikakulam district. The relatively higher proportion of Muslims in the Rayalaseema and Telangana districts is due to the influence of Muslim rule in the Deccan region for a long time.

Christians

The next important religion in the state is Christianity. Its followers constitute 2.68% of the state's total population. Guntur district, as observed earlier, has the highest proportion of about 11% Christians. Krishna and West Godavari are the other districts in the state that have more than 5% Christian populations followed by Prakasam district with 4.68%. Cuddapah, Kurnool, Medak and Khammam are the only districts in the state which have Christians forming proportions 2% and 3% while in all other districts, the proportion is below 2%. The lowest proportion of Christians in the whole state is 0.18% in Srikakulam district.

Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists

Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists put together form a very meagre proportion of below 1% of the total population of Andhra Pradesh. Out of 18,642 Jains in our state, more number of Jains are found in the districts of Hyderabad (5,536 persons), East Godavari (2,287 persons), Krishna (1,815 persons), Kurnool (1,437 persons) and Nellore (1,154 persons). Sikhs are worth-mentioning in number

only in the districts of Hyderabad, Rangareddi and Nizamabad. Of the total 16,222 Sikhs in the state, Hyderabad district has 7,848 Sikhs constituting 0.35% of the total population of the district, while there are 1,136 Sikhs in Rangareddi, 1,278 in Nizamabad forming 0.07% of the district population of each. There are only 12,930 Buddhists in Andhra Pradesh. A very large majority of them (10,010) are from Adilabad district. Hyderabad district has 1,421 Buddhists. Thus, these three religions with very few followers in Andhra Pradesh do not make any significant proportions in the population of the state.

Rural, Urban distribution of major religions

Statement VII.6 presented below gives the rural-urban distribution of the different religious groups in Andhra Pradesh.

STATEMENT VII.6

Distribution of Major Religious groups between rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Religion	Rural Population	Percentage to total R/ population	Urban Population	Percentage to total U/ population
1	2	3	4	5	6
	All Religions	41,069,097	76.68	12,487,586	23.32
1.	Hinduism	37,900,491	79.75	9,625,190	20.25
2.	Islam	2,141,057	47.23	2,392,643	52.77
3.	Christianity	1,002,541	69.95	430,786	30.05
4.	Jainism	1,029	5.52	17,613	94.48
5.	Sikhism	1,915	11.80	14,307	88.20
6.	Buddhism	8,072	62.43	4,858	37.57
7.	Other Religions and Persuasions	159	18.68	692	81.32
8.	Religions not stated	6,833	82.13	1,487	17.87

Source : Table HH- 15 Household Population by Religion of head of Household of 1981 Census, Andhra Pradesh.

Over three-fourths of the total population of the state (76.68%) are residing in the rural areas and nearly one-fourth only are urban-dwellers. The Hindu population is distributed between the rural and urban areas of the state in almost similar proportions. The urban proportion is slightly less on account of other religious faiths being found more in the urban population than in the rural population. Those of Islamic religious faith are almost evenly distributed between the rural and urban areas. The rural-urban proportions of Christians are almost similar to the corresponding proportions among Hindus. Jains and Sikhs are found concentrated in the urban areas whereas Buddhists are found mostly (about two-thirds) in the rural areas.

STATEMENT VII.7
Distribution of people of different religious faiths in the rural and urban areas of the districts of Andhra Pradesh, 1981

Sl. No.	State/Districts	Hindus		Muslims		Christians		Sikhs	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ANDHRA PRADESH	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.	Srikakulam	4.60	2.17	0.08	0.13	0.22	0.33	2.19	0.10
2.	Vizianagaram	3.98	2.87	0.22	0.31	0.33	0.65	1.50	0.20
3.	Visakhapatnam	4.61	7.83	0.72	1.19	0.60	5.06	6.06	7.93
4.	East Godavari	7.46	7.97	1.06	1.35	3.01	4.75	2.14	1.89
5.	West Godavari	5.59	5.59	1.37	1.31	12.88	6.17	1.04	0.17
6.	Krishna	4.75	8.65	3.82	4.34	17.14	12.27	1.57	2.20
7.	Guntur	5.29	7.35	9.39	6.57	28.20	18.35	1.36	1.13
8.	Prakasam	4.69	2.92	5.25	2.04	8.90	4.62	1.31	0.20
9.	Nellore	3.87	3.46	5.16	2.86	1.76	3.56	1.62	0.92
10.	Chittoor	5.51	3.98	7.83	2.88	1.92	2.23	0.68	1.02
11.	Cuddapah	3.54	2.54	8.00	4.82	4.52	3.35	0.42	0.53
12.	Anantapur	4.94	3.87	6.56	6.13	0.56	2.61	0.16	0.80
13.	Kurnool	4.07	4.01	10.79	7.39	4.42	5.81	0.73	0.29
14.	Mahabubnagar	5.32	1.96	6.72	3.11	1.72	0.89	0.78	0.33
15.	Rangareddi	2.85	3.09	5.40	3.72	0.92	3.72	20.63	5.18
16.	Hyderabad	..	14.24	..	33.93	..	14.55	..	54.85
17.	Medak	3.73	1.60	6.73	2.40	3.42	1.22	10.91	1.34
18.	Nizamabad	3.25	2.22	5.42	4.28	0.70	1.08	14.73	6.96
19.	Adilabad	3.28	2.45	3.14	3.04	0.57	1.18	12.32	2.61
20.	Karimnagar	5.22	3.22	3.07	2.88	0.73	1.12	12.38	5.99
21.	Warangal	4.82	3.30	2.78	2.78	1.39	2.65	4.23	3.94
22.	Khammam	3.59	2.53	2.86	1.75	3.10	2.71	0.37	0.97
23.	Nalgonda	5.05	2.18	3.52	1.89	2.99	1.12	2.87	0.45

STATEMENT VII. 7—(Concl'd).
Distribution of people of different religious faiths in the rural and urban areas of the districts of Andhra Pradesh, 1981

Sl. No.	State/Districts	Buddhists		Jains		Others		Religion not stated	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	ANDHRA PRADESH	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.	Srikakulam	..	0.12	1.17	0.18	..	..	..	..
2.	Vizianagaram	..	0.09	2.43	3.19	1.89	6.22	1.43	5.99
3.	Visakhapatnam	..	2.38	1.30	1.81	22.01	13.58	..	..
4.	East Godavari	..	0.28	23.63	11.60	12.58	1.88	..	..
5.	West Godavari	..	..	0.58	4.11	5.03	1.59	..	..
6.	Krishna	..	0.04	0.10	10.54	6.29	2.75	25.14	25.76
7.	Guntur	..	0.10	0.43	8.52	5.66	2.60	..	..
8.	Prakasam	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	17.12	10.49
9.	Nellore	..	0.02	0.29	6.53	..	..	24.25	48.01
10.	Chittoor	..	0.10	9.04	1.64	6.92	0.87	..	..
11.	Cuddapah	..	..	1.55	2.07	..	0.58	..	..
12.	Anantapur	..	..	11.86	4.62	..	0.29	..	..
13.	Kurnool	..	..	4.57	7.84	2.52	1.30	1.26	2.89
14.	Mahabubnagar	..	..	5.25	0.10	..	..	..	..
15.	Rangareddi	..	1.09	2.62	0.77	8.18	4.19	8.58	0.74
16.	Hyderabad	..	29.25	..	31.43	..	59.39	..	..
17.	Medak	..	0.14	17.78	0.43	..	..	0.54	0.47
18.	Nizamabad	..	1.66	1.65	1.53	1.26	..	4.14	0.67
19.	Adilabad	..	90.56	5.25	1.16	24.53	2.45	1.70	4.98
20.	Karimnagar	..	0.74	2.04	0.02	0.63	1.15	..	..
21.	Warangal	..	0.29	..	1.18	..	0.87	8.22	..
22.	Khammam	..	0.04	6.51	0.65	2.50	..	..	..
23.	Nalgonda	..	0.05	1.75	0.08	..	0.29	7.62	..

Among districts in the state, we may notice that the largest concentration of Hindu population is found in the rural areas of East Godavari district where these people form 7.46% of the total Hindus in the rural areas of the state as against the district's total rural population (all religions put together) forming 7.0% of the entire state's rural population. Its neighbouring district of West Godavari comes next with a concentration of 5.59% Hindu population in its rural areas. In the urban areas, Hyderabad district accounts for 14.24% of urban Hindu population of the whole state. Krishna district takes second rank with 8.65%. Medak district contains the lowest proportion of only 1.60% of the Hindu population in its urban areas. As regards Muslim population, Kurnool district has in its rural areas 10.79% of the total population of Islamic faith in the rural areas of whole state. Guntur district comes next in order with 9.39%. Hyderabad district in its urban areas has the largest concentration of these people accounting for 33.93% of such people in the urban areas of entire state. Kurnool district follows it with 7.39%.

The Christian population in rural areas is concentrated in comparatively larger proportion in Guntur district (28.20%) followed by Krishna district (17.40)%. In the urban areas too, Guntur district topped the list with a proportion of 18.35%. But the second place has gone to Hyderabad district (14.55%). The Sikh people are found in highest proportion in the rural areas of Rangareddi district while in urban areas, Hyderabad district takes such place. In Adilabad district, Buddhists are in the largest proportion both in its rural and urban areas. In the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda, there are no Buddhists at all. About one-fourth of the total Jain population in rural areas of the state is found in the rural areas of East Godavari district (23.62%) while Hyderabad district has the largest proportion of 31.43% in its urban areas.

Now let us see the religious composition of the population of the cities having each total population exceeding 100,000 persons.

STATEMENT VII.8
Percentage distribution of population by major religions in the cities of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the city	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Sikhs	Buddhists	Other religions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Vizianagaram (M)	93.92	4.50	1.02	0.44	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.05
2.	Visakhapatnam (U.A.)	92.55	4.01	3.19	0.04	0.19	0.01	0.01	..
3.	Rajahmundry (U.A.)	91.97	4.27	3.37	0.33	0.05	0.01	..	..
4.	Kakinada (M)	92.92	4.72	2.10	0.23	0.03	N	N	..
5.	Eluru (M)	88.73	7.66	3.49	0.12	N	..	N	..
6.	Bheemavaram (M)	89.14	3.48	7.27	0.11	..	..	N	..
7.	Vijayawada (U.A.)	83.50	10.05	6.10	0.28	0.06	N	N	0.01
8.	Machilipatnam (M)	85.94	10.60	3.37	..	N	..	N	0.09
9.	Tenali (M)	81.11	12.16	6.45	0.26	0.02	..	..	..
10.	Guntur (M)	72.82	18.64	8.18	0.32	0.03	N	0.01	..
11.	Nellore (M)	76.99	18.51	3.86	0.41	0.03	N	..	0.20
12.	Tirupati (M)	91.68	7.25	0.93	0.11	0.03	N	..	..
13.	Proddatur (M)	70.43	24.85	4.72	..	N	..	..	..
14.	Cuddapah (M)	53.96	41.54	4.15	0.31	0.04	..	N	..
15.	Anantapur (M)	72.57	24.96	2.13	0.27	0.07	..	..	..
16.	Adoni (M)	69.39	27.86	2.25	0.49	..	..	0.01	..
17.	Kurnool (M)	63.24	32.19	4.17	0.38	0.02	..	..	..
18.	Hyderabad (U.A.)	62.89	33.51	2.96	0.22	0.34	0.06	0.02	N
19.	Nizamabad (M)	67.00	31.16	1.30	0.03	0.37	0.13	..	0.01
20.	Warangal (M)	79.88	17.15	2.79	0.04	0.14	N	N	..

Source : Table HH-15 Household Population by Religion of Head of Household of 1981 Census, Andhra Pradesh.

Note : N : Negligible.

Statement—VII.8 indicates the distribution of people of major religions in the cities. The first three religions that have considerable following are only taken for discussion here and the rest of the three i.e., Jain, Sikh and Buddhist and others are omitted in view of their insignificant bearing on the population of the state.

Hindus form the major proportion in all the cities but the proportion varies between 54% and 94%. Vizianagaram city has the largest proportion of Hindus and Cuddapah city the lowest. Kurnool and Hyderabad cities record lower, almost identical but lower proportions of Hindus. Incidentally these two cities have relatively highest proportions of Muslims with 32% and 34% respectively of their total populations. Cuddapah and Nizamabad cities have also a fairly high proportion of Muslims i.e., 41.54% and 31.16% in its population. The lowest proportion of about 3.5% of Muslims is found in Bheemavaram city. The proportion of Christians is high in Guntur city where about 8% of the City's population is Christians and their proportion is low in Tirupati, Vizianagaram and Nizamabad cities oscillating between 0.93% and 1.30%.

Having discussed so far some of the important aspects of the religious composition of the population in Andhra Pradesh as per the 1981 Census data, now let us see the pattern of distribution of 1,000 persons of each religious faith among the rural and urban population at each Census from 1921 onwards.

STATEMENT VII.9

The pattern of distribution of 1,000 persons of each religion in the state 1921-1981

Sl. No.	Religion	Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
	All Religions	1981	1,000	767	233
		1971	1,000	807	193
		1961	1,000	826	174
		1951	1,000	826	174
		1941	1,000	866	134
		1931	1,000	889	111
		1921	1,000	898	102

STATEMENT VII.9- (Contd).

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hinduism	1981	1,000	797	20 3
		1971	1,000	834	166
		1961	1,000	850	150
		1951	1,000	852	148
		1941	1,000	884	116
		1931	1,000	902	98
		1921	1,000	911	89
2.	Islam	1981	1,000	472	528
		1971	1,000	526	474
		1961	1,000	551	449
		1951	1,000	521	479
		1941	1,000	609	391
		1931	1,000	674	326
		1921	1,000	684	316
3.	Christianity	1981	1,000	699	301
		1971	1,000	792	208
		1961	1,000	804	196
		1951	1,000	825	175
		1941	1,000	873	127
		1931	1,000	883	117
		1921	1,000	871	129
4.	Jainism	1981	1,000	55	945
		1971	1,000	139	861
		1961	1,000	171	829
		1951	1,000	135	865
		1941	1,000	480	520
		1931	1,000	528	472
		1921	1,000	342	658
5.	Sikhism	1981	1,000	118	882
		1971	1,000	94	906
		1961	1,000	108	892
		1951	}	NA	NA
		1941			
		1931			
		1921			

STATEMENT VII.9—(Concl'd).

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Buddhism	1981	1,000	624	376
		1971	1,000	849	151
		1961	1,000	872	128
		1951 } 1941 } 1931 } 1921 }		NA	NA
7.	Other Religions and persua- sions	1981	1,000	187	813
		1971	1,000	418	582
		1961	1,000	445	555
		1951	1,000	813	187
		1941	1,000	971	29
		1931	1,000	965	35
		1921	1,000	959	41
8.	Religion not stated	1981	1,000	821	179
		1971	1,000	418	582
		1961 } 1951 } 1941 } 1931 } 1921 }	1,000	140	860
				NA	NA

The Hindus who constitute nearly 89% of the total population of the state are found distributed in both the rural and urban populations in proportions relatively close to the strength of the total rural and urban populations of the state than in the case of other major religious groups. However, against 233 per 1,000 of the total population living in the urban areas, 203 out of 1,000 Hindus

are found in the urban areas. The concentration of Muslims became more marked in the urban population in 1951 and correspondingly their proportion in the rural population decreased as compared to the proportion in 1941 and earlier. There was an obvious over-concentration of Muslim population in urban areas in 1951 probably as a result of the apprehensions of communal trouble that had effected the northern parts of the country after Independence (1947). But their fears did not apparently come true and on account of peace and tranquility and intercommunal cordiality that prevailed in the state among the various religious groups after 1951, the Muslim population seems to have got dispersed into rural areas, thus subsequently leading to slight depleting of their proportion in urban population and increased in their rural proportion at the 1961 census as compared to 1951.

Christians, like Hindus, are represented both in the rural and urban populations almost in proportion to the rural and urban components of the total population though showing a slight bias towards a greater concentration in urban areas. Also, the proportion of Christians in the urban areas has been increasing generally from census to census, as in the case of Hindus. Jains are found essentially in the urban areas because they are mostly engaged in commercial activities and naturally prefer to live in cities and towns. More than four-fifths of the Jains have been recorded in the urban areas at each census from 1951 onwards. At the 1931 and 1941 Censuses their proportions were almost even in rural and urban areas. In 1931, the Jains were found in higher proportion in rural areas than in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. Sikhs are also mainly town dwellers while majority of Buddhists are found in rural areas. By 1981, the Buddhists have increased their number in urban areas indicating a trend of migration into urban areas.

Growth rate among the major religions

The following statement VII.10 gives the growth rates in the population of the different religious communities during 1971-81.

STATEMENT VII.10

Growth rate of major religions during 1971-81 in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	Religion	Population		Growth rate
		1981	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hinduism	47,525,681	38,119,279	24.68
2.	Islam	4,533,700	3,520,166	28.79
3.	Christianity	1,433,327	1,823,436	(—)21.39
4.	Jainism	18,642	16,108	15.73
5.	Sikhism	16,222	12,591	28.83
6.	Buddhism	12,930	10,035	28.85
7.	Other religions	851	995	(—)14.47
8.	Religion not stated	8,320	98	8389.80

The growth rate of Hindus during the decade 1971-81 is very close to the growth rate of 23% of the total population of the state during this period. Among Muslims, there has been an increase of over one million people during this decade indicating a growth rate of about 29%. In case of Christians, we may notice a considerable decrease. The very high growth rates recorded among Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists may also be partly due to in-migration but it should be noted here that because of the small population of these communities, the percentages of increase tend to give an exaggerated picture even though the increases are small in terms of absolute numbers.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

By applying certain criteria a particular Caste or Tribe is declared by the Government as Scheduled and the Government guarantees them some rights and privileges.

Following the attainment of independence for our country it was considered of course rightly that the all-round welfare of all sections of society should be looked after by the Government. Accordingly, in the democratic constitution framed for our country many safe guards have been provided to all citizens of India in general and to the backward sections in particular. Part IV of Article 46 of the Constitution of India lays down as follows:-

“The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from Social injustice and all forms of exploitation”.

There is a specific list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for each State or Local area issued as per the Orders of the President of India from time to time. Only those Castes or Tribes included in the Presidential Order are recognised as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution empower the President to specify the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State in consultation with the Governors of the respective States. Such a list has been notified first in 1950 (Constitution Order of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1950).

Generally a caste is considered as Scheduled basing on the following social disabilities:—

- (a) Untouchability
- (b) Poverty
- (c) Illiteracy
- (d) General backwardness

The Scheduled Castes are recognised only in Hindu and Sikh religions.

Similarly, the following criteria are followed to determine whether a tribe should be scheduled or not.

- (a) Primitive traits of culture
- (b) Habitation in remote and less easily accessible areas.
- (c) Resistance to assimilation of cultural traits of the plains areas.

Unlike in the case of Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

There are 59 Scheduled Castes and 33 Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh according to the President's Notification Orders of (Amendment) Act 1976 (No. 108 of 1976, dated 27-7-1977) was the basis for the determination of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe.

At the 1971 Census enumeration, the list of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe had area restriction within Andhra Pradesh. The area restriction was removed by the amendment act 1976. During 1971 Census, out of 59 Scheduled Castes in the list, 28 were Scheduled Castes in Andhra Districts and 27 were Scheduled Caste in Telangana Districts while only 4 were common to both the regions. Out of the 33 Scheduled Tribes in the list, 21 were Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Districts and 7 in Telangana Districts while only 5 Scheduled Tribes were common to both the areas. The removal of area restrictions and contributed to a considerable growth at the 1981 Census in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, compared to the 1971 Census.

Evidently, reliable statistics about the number and the Socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are essential for formulating and implementing ameliorative measures for them. Such data had been provided for the first time at the 1961 Census. Though Census is being taken in our country at regular intervals from 1872, only the population figures for different principal castes and certain tribes were presented along with occupation details for some of them upto the 1931 Census. Complete tabulation of Census data was not done for the 1941 Census due to the II world war. In the 1951 Census, only group totals were given for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When the plan-

ning of 1961 Census was taken up it was felt that group totals alone would not be adequate to formulate any development schemes with reference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Hence a special question was included in the 'Individual Slip' of the 1961 Census to record the Caste/Tribe of every individual belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. A complete volume viz., Part V—A of the 1961 Census gives full details about the workers, non-workers, age, marital status, education, religion and mother tongue in respect of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Field surveys were conducted for gathering socio-economic data of selected Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh and Ethnographic notes on these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were also published. The 1971 Census particulars about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were published in Part-II-C(i) and Part V-A combined volume of Andhra Pradesh. Six special tables dealing with age and marital status education industrial classification of workers, type of activity of non-workers etc., in each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh are included in this Volume.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Andhra Pradesh

The total population of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh according to the 1981 Census is 7,961,730 persons forming 14.87% of the total population of the state. This proportion is a little lower than the corresponding figure of 15.75% for India as a whole.

The Scheduled Tribes population in the State is 3,176,001 persons forming 5.93% of the total persons in Andhra Pradesh. For the country as a whole, there are 51,628,638 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Thus the proportion of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh is less than the corresponding proportion for India. They constitute 7.76% of the total population of India.

The following statement which shows the percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population in the total population of each of the States/U.Ts. in India provides comparative data.

STATEMENT VIII. 1

S.C. / S.T. Population and percentage to total population of States/U. Ts.

S. India/State No.	General Population	S.C. Population	S.T. population	S.C. percentage	S.T. percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	665,287,,849	104,754,623	51,628,638	15.75	7.76	
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	7,961,730	3,176,001	14.87	5.93	
2. Assam	N.A.	..	..	..	..	
3. Bihar	69,914,734	10,142,368	5,810,867	14.51	8.31	
4. Gujarat	34,085,799	2,438,297	4,848,586	7.15	14.22	
5. Haryana	12,922,618	2,464,012	..	19.07	..	
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	1,053,958	197,263	24.62	4.61	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	497,363	..	8.31	..	
8. Karnataka	37,135,714	5,595,353	1,825,203	15.07	4.91	
9. Kerala	25,453,680	2,549,382	261,475	10.02	1.03	
10. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	7,358,533	11,987,031	14.10	22.97	
11. Maharashtra	62,784,171	4,479,763	5,772,038	7.14	9.19	
12. Manipur	1,420,953	17,753	387,977	1.25	27.30	
13. Meghalaya	1,335,819	5,492	1,076,345	0.41	80.58	
14. Nagaland	774,930	..	650,885	..	83.99	
15. Orissa	26,370,271	3,865,543	5,915,067	14.66	22.43	
16. Punjab	16,788,915	4,511,703	..	26.87	..	
17. Rajasthan	34,261,862	5,838,879	4,183,124	17.04	12.21	
18. Sikkim	316,385	18,281	73,623	5.78	23.27	
19. Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	8,881,295	520,226	18.35	1.07	
20. Tripura	2,053,058	310,384	583,920	15.12	28.44	
21. Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	23,453,339	232,705	21.16	0.21	
22. West Bengal	54,580,647	12,000,768	3,070,672	21.99	5.63	

Note: India population excluding Assam State figure.

Source :— Part II-B (i) (ii) & (iii)

We may see from the above statement that the SC/ST people are spread over almost in all the states/union territories with an exception of a few. We do not find any Scheduled Castes' people in Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep at all while Scheduled Tribes' people are not seen in Haryana Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

Among the States in India (excluding Assam) the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste people is returned by Punjab where they form 26.87% of the total population of the State. We may also observe that the states of Meghalaya and Nagaland have tribal population, forming more than 80%. Among the Union Territories, Lakshadweep and Mizoram almost have their entire population belonging to Scheduled Tribes (exceeding 93%) while in Dadra & Nagarhaveli the tribal people form more than three-fourths of the total population (78.82%) and in Arunachal Pradesh, it is nearly 70%.

Distribution of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Population in districts

(a) Scheduled Castes population

Let us see how the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are distributed among the districts of Andhra Pradesh State and what proportion they constitute to total population of each district.

The proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the total population of a district ranges from a minimum of 7.85% in Visakhapatnam district to the maximum of 20.67% in Nellore District. The high proportion in Nellore district is largely due to its functional character. Agriculture and other 'Labour-Intensive' economic activities that sustain a large number of workers are dominant in this district. In the southern and eastern parts of the district wet crops are extensively raised under the Pennar canal system and numerous irrigation tanks. Agricultural workers constitute 70.94% of the total workers in the district exceeding the corresponding proportion of 69.53% of the State as a whole. Of the total agricultural workers of the district over 30% belong to Scheduled Castes. A large number of workers of these Castes in this district are engaged in the manufacture of coarse sugar from Palmyra juice and wild date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*) and also in the mining complex covering activities like separation, cobbling, splitting, trimming, sizing and grading of mica in Rapur and Gudur taluks of this district.

Next to Agricultural workers, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs are important professions for S.Cs. There are 56,432 persons engaged in this profession. Among them more than half of the persons of this category i.e., 28,100 are in Telangana region showing the majority of the persons in Nizamabad district (5,333) followed by Mahbubnagar (4,074) and Karimnagar (4,067) districts.

In Coastal Andhra Region, this category of workers are more in number in East Godavari and Prakasam Districts. In Rayalaseema, Kurnool District comes first in this category with a population of 3,383.

(b) Scheduled Tribes population

Andhra Pradesh State has quite a sizable share of Scheduled Tribes' population of the country. 6.15% of the total Scheduled Tribes' population of India is enumerated in Andhra Pradesh. These people constitute 5.93% of the total population of the State. The total Tribal Population in the State is quite small when compared with the Scheduled Castes' people who form 14.87% of the total population of the State. Among the three natural divisions of the state the Telangana Region has returned the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes' population claiming 52% of the total Scheduled Tribes' population of Andhra Pradesh while the Rayalaseema region has 8% of the tribal population. Among all the districts, a heavy concentration of Scheduled Tribes' population is found in Khammam district followed by Visakhapatnam and West Godavari districts. If we view their share in the total population of the district concerned, we may find that Khammam district with 24.55% ranks first followed by Adilabad (16.65%) and Visakhapatnam (13.74%) districts. Krishna District in the Coastal Andhra Region has the lowest proportion of tribal population (2.20%). The proportions in the districts of Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Nalgonda oscillate in between 3.79% and 8.58%. Khammam, Adilabad and Visakhapatnam Districts which have large tribal population have vast area under forest. All these thickly forested hilly forests are largely inhabited by tribal people. On the whole, 8 of the 23 districts, in Andhra Pradesh have shown higher proportion of Scheduled Tribe population than the States' average while the proportions are relatively smaller in the remaining 15 districts.

Growth of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Population—1971-81

In 1971, the Scheduled Caste people formed 13.27% and Scheduled Tribes 3.81% of the population of Andhra Pradesh as against the corresponding figures of 14.82% in case of the Scheduled Castes and 6.82% for Scheduled Tribes for all-India. The proportions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people during 1971 and 1981 are given in the following table for India and for Andhra Pradesh.

	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population		Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
India	14.82	15.75	6.82	7.76
Andhra Pradesh	13.27	14.87	3.81	5.93

It may be seen from the above statement that the present census has recorded an increase in the proportions of SC/ST population at the State level and also at the National level.

The following statement shows the growth rates of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population and general population during the decade 1971—81 in Andhra Pradesh State as also in the country as a whole.

	Growth rate of general population	Growth rate of Scheduled Caste population	Growth rate of Scheduled Tribe population
	(1971-81)	(1971-81)	(1971-81)
India	24.69	32.45	41.80
Andhra Pradesh	23.10	37.88	91.60

In terms of actual number, the net increase is 2,187,182 in case of Scheduled Castes and 1,518,344 in case of Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh during the decade 1971—81 as against an addition of 10,046,965 persons to the total population of the state during the decade.

Now let us see how the districts in the state fare in this matter.

STATEMENT VIII. 2

Growth rate of S.Cs & S.Ts. in Andhra Pradesh by districts

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ District	Growth rate of S.Cs. 1971-81	Growth rate of S.Ts 1971-81
1	2	3	4
	ANDHRA PRADESH	37.88	91.60
1.	Srikakulam	12.19	11.98
2.	Vizianagaram	22.35	10.63
3.	Visakhapatnam	35.64	26.51
4.	East Godavari	25.81	20.50
5.	West Godavari	36.39	28.74
6.	Krishna	69.68	31.90
7.	Guntur	132.02	32.49
8.	Prakasam	109.67	41.25
9.	Nellore	28.54	34.54
10.	Chittoor	21.92	21.01
11.	Cuddapah	46.19	41.22
12.	Anantapur	25.34	26.43
13.	Kurnool	68.72	23.16
14.	Mahbubnagar	30.36	2,672.14
15.	Rangareddi	35.36	6,290.15
16.	Hyderabad	30.98	310.42
17.	Medak	33.25	56,996.67
18.	Nizabad	29.40	15,516.26
19.	Adilabad	32.25	61.19
20.	Karimnagar	24.28	268.57
21.	Warangal	29.24	576.35
22.	Khammam	54.81	113.20
23.	Nalgonda	28.75	37,599.42

Source: Paper I of 1982 PCA. of S.C. & S.T.

If we compare the proportions of Scheduled Caste's population to total population in the districts of Andhra Pradesh during 1971 and 1981, we may notice wide fluctuations. The highest growth rate of 132.02% is observed in Guntur district followed by 109.67 in Prakasam district while the lowest increase of 12.19% is found in Srikakulam district. In the remaining districts, the growth rate ranges between 21.92% in Chittoor district to 69.68% in Krishna district. The highest growth rate of Scheduled Castes' population in Guntur and Prakasam (Ongole)

districts is largely due to the large extents of rich tobacco growing fields which absorb not only a large number of agricultural workers in the fields but also considerable number of workers, mostly from Scheduled Castes in its various tobacco processing activities. On the other end, Srikakulam district has recorded very low growth rate of Scheduled Caste population. This may be largely due to out-migration of several agricultural and other workers to the neighbouring state of Orissa to eke out their livelihood.

The population of Scheduled Tribes is 3,176,001 persons in the State at the 1981 Census compared to 1,657,657 persons in the 1971 Census showing thereby a rapid growth rate of 91.60% when compared to the increase of general population that accounts for only 23.10%. The decadal growth of Scheduled Tribes population widely differs from one district to another. Leaving aside the five districts of Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi, Medak, Nizamabad and Nalgonda which have insignificant number of people belonging to Scheduled Tribes, in 4 districts viz., Warangal, Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Khammam, the growth rate is more than 100%. In the remaining districts, the percentage increase is lower than the state average, the figures oscillating in between 10.63% (Vizianagaram Dist.) and 61.19% (Adilabad District).

Rural-Urban distribution

So far we have observed the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in the districts of the state. Now we may like to have an idea about their distribution in the rural and urban areas of the state. The Scheduled Caste population in Andhra Pradesh State constitutes 14.87% of the total population. In the total rural population of the state, those belonging to Scheduled Castes form 16.44% in contrast to 9.68% in the urban population of the state. About 84.81% of the total Scheduled Castes population in the state live in the rural areas against a proportion of 77% of the general population indicating thereby a greater concentration of Scheduled Caste people in the rural areas. A similar situation is noticed in all the districts in the state except in Hyderabad where there is no rural area at all and the entire Scheduled Caste population lives in urban area only.

In the case of Scheduled Tribes, it is noticed that the tribal population is largely concentrated in the forest tracts of the state and as many as 94% of them inhabit the rural areas. The remaining 6% of the population live in urban areas.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio among Scheduled Castes' Population in the State works out to 971 females per 1,000 males which is quite close to the corresponding figure of 975 females per 1,000 males for the general population. The sex ratios among Scheduled Castes are very high in Nizamabad and Srikakulam districts being 1,048 and 1,013 females per 1,000 males respectively.

The lowest sex-ratio among these Scheduled Caste people is observed in Anantapur and Khammam Districts showing 936 and 937 females per 1,000 males respectively. In the district Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Adilabad and Karimnagar, the sex-ratio is higher than the State average while in Chittoor District the figure 971 which is equal to states average. In the remaining districts of Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Warangal and Nalgonda the sex ratio is less than the State average. The sex-ratio of Prakasam district is 970 which shows a slight variation from the state average.

In the total Scheduled Tribes' Population of the state, there are 962 females per 1,000 males in Andhra Pradesh. In Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Adilabad and Khammam districts, the sex-ratios are higher than the figure for the state in respect of Scheduled Tribes. The following statement shows the sex-ratio for General, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population for each district with taluk-wise break up.

STATEMENT VIII.3

Sex—Ratio of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General population for all Taluks

Sl. No.	Name of the Dist/ Taluk	Sex—Ratio in		
		General Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
1. Srikakulam District				
1.	Ichchapuram	1,150	1,297	1,144
2.	Sompeta	1,128	1,217	1,004
3.	Palasa	1,041	1,048	985
4.	Pathapatnam	1,001	1,000	979
5.	Tekkali	1,026	1,020	975

STATEMENT VIII.3 —(Contd).

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kotabommali	1,013	1,004	1,054
7.	Narasannapet	1,009	1,021	828
8.	Srikakulam	994	988	1,078
9.	Amadalavalasa	998	980	977
10.	Hiramandalam	996	1,008	972
11.	Palakonda	1,008	981	976
12.	Rajam	1,004	1,009	993
13.	Ponduru	1,000	987	789
14.	Ranasthalam	976	980	883
2. Vizianagaram District				
1.	Kurupam	975	950	972
2.	Parvathipuram	1,013	975	1,023
3.	Salur	1,016	975	1,015
4.	Bobbili	1,017	1,002	1,013
5.	Badangi	1,019	983	966
6.	Cheepurupalle	983	957	997
7.	Gajapathinagaram	1,023	1,000	994
8.	Nellimarla	993	950	940
9.	Bhogapuram	989	960	952
10.	Vizianagaram	995	1,016	972
11.	Srungavarapukota	1,015	961	963
12.	Viyyampeta	1,013	980	976
3. Visakhapatnam District				
1.	Chintapalle	953	833	959
2.	Paderu	962	838	964
3.	Araku	985	970	994
4.	Chodavaram	1,029	1,018	903
5.	Madugula	1,045	1,048	972
6.	Narasapatnam	1,015	974	983
7.	Kotauratla	983	942	978
8.	Nakkapalle	1,003	964	957
9.	Yellamanchili	1,016	990	1,023
10.	Anakapalle	1,015	993	791
11.	K. Kotapadu	1,027	1,017	978
12.	Sabbavaram	1,013	1,010	692
13.	Visakhapatnam	931	950	829
14.	Bheemunipatnam	1,000	976	959

STATEMENT VIII-3—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
4. East Godavari District				
1. Rampachodavaram		981	882	1,004
2. Yellavaram		960	953	973
3. Prathipadu		977	969	977
4. Tuni		982	968	899
5. Pithapuram		985	970	966
6. Peddapuram		1,001	983	1,025
7. Rangampeta		988	963	987
8. Korukonda		992	966	955
9. Rajahmundry		974	979	943
10. Rayavaram		1,019	1,016	976
11. Kakinada		990	993	932
12. Tallarevu		995	996	996
13. Ramachandrapuram		1,002	976	1,020
14. Alamur		1,003	997	997
15. Kothapeta		995	1,010	1,012
16. Mummidivaram		990	974	900
17. Amalapuram		1,001	977	1,034
18. P. Gannavaram		1,006	1,004	927
19. Razole		1,030	1,046	993
5. West Godavari District				
1. Polavaram		985	935	1,010
2. Chintalapudi		976	949	982
3. Eluru		987	965	1,025
4. Bhimadole		973	955	931
5. Tadepalligudem		990	981	963
6. Gopalapuram		985	976	1,004
7. Kovvur		986	983	944
8. Tanuku		991	976	986
9. Ganapavaram		997	978	998
10. Akiveedu		1,002	978	964
11. Bheemavaram		971	961	993
12. Penumantra		1,016	989	956
13. Poduru		1,002	1,007	944
14. Narsapur		1,005	993	1,010
6. Krishna District				
1. Jaggayyapet		978	940	992
2. Nandigama		962	944	930

STATEMENT VIII-3—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kanchikacherla	971	959	958
4.	Mylavaram	951	934	956
5.	Tiruvur	955	957	940
6.	Vissannapet	966	957	929
7.	Nuzvid	958	932	959
8.	Gannavaram	986	952	974
9.	Vijayawada	958	964	993
10.	Vuyyur	983	980	960
11.	Gudivada	985	954	938
12.	Mandavalli	983	962	968
13.	Kaikalur	989	971	882
14.	Bantumilli	980	997	937
15.	Pamaruru	995	962	986
16.	Movva	996	973	955
17.	Bandar	982	970	939
18.	Divi	974	972	952
7. Guntur District				
1.	Macherla	971	979	960
2.	Palnad	969	978	935
3.	Piduguralla	962	939	925
4.	Rajupalem	974	949	958
5.	Talluru	972	959	933
6.	Tadikonda	962	948	979
7.	Mangalagiri	968	950	968
8.	Emani	978	937	948
9.	Tenali	985	958	956
10.	Amruthalur	983	937	915
11.	Repalle	974	925	941
12.	Pallapatla	977	948	946
13.	Bapatla	965	924	983
14.	Ponnur	972	934	940
15.	Prathipadu	973	966	936
16.	Guntur	973	947	954
17.	Sattenapalle	985	923	958
18.	Chilakaluripet	975	948	959
19.	Narasaraopet	964	952	910
20.	Ipur	972	969	955
21.	Vinukonda	968	969	918

STATEMENT VIII-3- (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
8. Prakasam District				
1.	Yerragondapalem	952	932	926
2.	Darsi	954	931	929
3.	Addanki	974	960	941
4.	Santhamagulur	967	955	911
5.	Parchur	977	954	976
6.	Chirala	988	983	992
7.	Ongoile	961	931	955
8.	Maddipadu	968	951	967
9.	Podili	990	968	960
10.	Tarlupadu	956	945	876
11.	Markapur	961	962	1,001
12.	Bestavaripeta	972	967	974
13.	Giddalur	813	1,001	809
14.	Pamur	1,089	1,165	939
15.	Kanigiri	1,010	1,037	883
16.	Kondepi	1,001	1,011	944
17.	Kandukur	973	966	898
9. Nellore District				
1.	Udayagiri	1,042	1,033	972
2.	Atmakur	982	990	916
3.	Vinjamur	1,012	1,017	1,011
4.	Kavali	961	956	943
5.	Butchireddipalem	982	975	951
6.	Kovur	993	992	958
7.	Indukurpet	981	985	950
8.	Nellore	965	979	942
9.	Podalakur	967	968	897
10.	Rapur	968	969	958
11.	Venkatagiri	953	949	891
12.	Gudur	992	1,001	925
13.	Vakadu	932	943	933
14.	Naidupet	977	987	944
15.	Sullurpet	978	976	926
10. Chittoor District				
1.	Thamballapalle	957	992	953
2.	Madanapalle	945	944	944
3.	Vayalpad	968	977	933

STATEMENT VIII-3 - (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chinagottigallu	950	927	951
5.	Chandragiri	949	965	928
6.	Srikalahasti	965	962	914
7.	Thottambedu	974	982	932
8.	Satyavedu	985	973	925
9.	Puttur	986	986	906
10.	Nagari	974	977	948
11.	Chittoor	962	971	982
12.	Bangarupalem	962	967	923
13.	Punganur	973	965	962
14.	Palmaner	976	985	992
15.	Kuppam	985	1,004	939
11. Cuddapah District				
1.	Jammalamadugu	975	981	927
2.	Proddatur	961	942	959
3.	Badve ¹	954	935	838
4.	Sidhout	971	968	912
5.	Cuddapah	947	968	963
6.	Kamalapuram	964	932	937
7.	Muddanur	948	894	890
8.	Pulivendla	960	979	969
9.	Lakkireddipalle	953	968	966
10.	Raycchoti	949	966	920
11.	Rajampet	976	973	947
12.	Kodur	974	959	918
12. Anantapur District				
1.	Rayadurg	962	969	971
2.	Kanekal	962	944	958
3.	Uravakonda	956	969	969
4.	Gooty	943	936	965
5.	Tadpatri	936	943	981
6.	Singanamala	935	926	953
7.	Anantapur	928	778	839
8.	Kalyandurg	964	967	935
9.	Kambadur	948	942	931
10.	Chennekothapalle	943	973	961
11.	Dharmavaram	953	985	984

STATEMENT VIII-3—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Penukonda	950	970	1,027
13.	Madakasira	955	947	974
14.	Hindupur	937	939	986
15.	Nallamada	955	955	963
16.	Kadiri	950	945	982
17.	Sri Satya Sai	945	967	977
13. Kurnool District				
1.	Adoni	977	988	1,006
2.	Yemmiganur	997	985	1,074
3.	Kodumur	977	955	944
4.	Kurnool	936	947	938
5.	Nandikotkur	968	958	921
6.	Atmakur	933	928	963
7.	Nandyal	962	954	899
8.	Allagadda	963	947	919
9.	Koilkuntla	972	950	977
10.	Banganapalle	964	938	929
11.	Dhone	948	956	941
12.	Pattikonda	971	986	969
13.	Alur	970	962	960
14. Mahbubnagar District				
1.	Kodangal	1,019	1,013	973
2.	Makthal	1,023	1,038	1,021
3.	Mahbubnagar	947	940	958
4.	Jadcherla	966	957	940
5.	Shadnagar	970	979	914
6.	Kalvakurthi	973	965	928
7.	Nagarkurnool	994	1,004	958
8.	Wanaparthi	983	963	999
9.	Atmakur	1,010	1,010	988
10.	Gadwal	970	951	970
11.	Alampur	975	966	930
12.	Kollapur	979	974	996
13.	Achampet	972	972	967
15. Rangareddi District				
1.	Medchal	941	943	998
2.	Marpally	984	986	925
3.	Hayathnagar	938	944	955

STATEMENT VIII-3—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Ibrahimpattanam	970	968	944
5.	Maheswaram	972	971	920
6.	Rajendranagar	919	951	913
7.	Chevella	978	964	919
8.	Vicarabad	970	975	948
9.	Tandur	1,002	1,016	945
10.	Pargi	1,011	999	988
11.	Vallabhannagar	912	945	927
16. Hyderabad District				
1.	Golconda (Entire taluk is included in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.)	..	..	..
2.	Secunderabad	783	980	954
3.	Mushirabad	768	770	696
4.	Charminar	885	604	333
17. Medak District				
1.	Narayankhed	975	959	936
2.	Andole	990	995	939
3.	Medak	1,006	1,027	984
4.	Ramayampet	1,007	1,012	989
5.	Dubbak	1,013	988	999
6.	Siddipet	973	906	954
7.	Gajwel	983	957	1,002
8.	Narsapur	994	993	945
9.	Sangareddi	931	976	947
10.	Sadasivpet	975	973	975
11.	Zahirabad	973	988	933
18. Nizamabad District				
1.	Armur	1,059	1,121	976
2.	Bheemgal	1,091	1,176	968
3.	Nizamabad	996	1,048	964
4.	Bodhan	989	1,036	934
5.	Madnur	981	984	911
6.	Banswada	1,004	1,025	977
7.	Yellareddy	1,021	1,027	965
8.	Kamareddy	983	991	912
9.	Domakonda	1,006	979	942

STATEMENT VIII-3—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
19. Adilabad District				
1. Adilabad		999	1,015	1,030
2. Utnur		975	927	998
3. Wankadi		964	968	964
4. Asifabad		953	945	961
5. Sirpur		970	978	969
6. Chinnur		968	954	955
7. Lakshettipet		944	945	947
8. Khanapur		985	932	942
9. Boath		987	990	1,029
10. Nirmal		1,022	1,062	1,000
11. Mudhole		1,004	1,018	947
20. Karimnagar District				
1. Mahadevpur		968	940	1,005
2. Manthani		974	941	957
3. Peddapalle		960	957	942
4. Huzurabad		962	940	902
5. Bheemadevarapalle		974	954	926
6. Sultanabad		979	961	993
7. Mallial		1,043	1,002	989
8. Jagtial		1,000	988	950
9. Metpalle		1,068	1,121	899
10. Vemulawada		1,022	1,015	972
11. Gangadhara		1,009	1,002	1,088
12. Karimnagar		951	978	936
13. Husnabad		991	1,007	919
14. Sirsilla		1,024	1,036	925
21. Warangal District				
1. Chitijal		976	964	952
2. Parkal		970	934	937
3. Mulug		965	945	963
4. Eturnagaram		939	943	953
5. Gudur		976	964	965
6. Narasampet		968	931	943
7. Warangal (Urban)		936	941	845
8. Warangal (Rural)		914	914	922
9. Ghanpur		975	927	948
10. Cheriyal		990	974	912
11. Jangaon		977	976	897
12. Kodakondla		973	958	893

STATEMENT VIII-3—(Conold.)

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Wardhannapet	965	924	927
14.	Maripeda	970	942	933
15.	Mahbubabad	963	950	940
22. Khammam District				
1.	Nugur	981	957	1,012
2.	Bhadrachalam	977	954	992
3.	Bhoorgampad	963	946	979
4.	Mangoor	953	935	979
5.	Sudimalla	969	908	973
6.	Yellandu	969	947	971
7.	Kothagudem	948	956	947
8.	Aswaraopet	960	904	979
9.	Sathupalli	949	940	964
10.	Madhira	954	931	917
11.	Khammam	946	936	943
12.	Thirumalayapalem	955	936	946
23. Nalgonda District				
1.	Yadagirigutta	997	983	864
2.	Bhongir	964	960	942
3.	Ramannapet	994	1,002	1,007
4.	Mothkur	1,007	941	1,020
5.	Thungathurthi	972	981	939
6.	Suryapet	952	939	940
7.	Nakrekal	997	993	989
8.	Chandoor	968	946	953
9.	Nalgonda	950	960	831
10.	Nampalle	974	945	939
11.	Devarakonda	961	962	940
12.	Nidamanur	954	962	934
13.	Miryalguda	960	974	960
14.	Huzurnagar	963	960	953
15.	Kodad	965	944	951

Literacy rate among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Since literacy is an important factor that induces social change and improvement, we must also look at the literacy position among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in comparison with General population are too low as can be seen from the following statement.

STATEMENT VIII.4

Percentage of literates in General, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in total, rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh—1981

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of literates among		
	General Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	29.94	39.26	20.39
Rural	23.24	32.25	14.08
Urban	51.99	61.89	41.55

Scheduled Castes Population			Scheduled Tribes Population		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
5	6	7	8	9	10
17.65	24.82	10.25	7.82	12.02	3.46
14.05	20.66	7.28	6.80	10.68	2.78
37.69	47.78	27.09	23.27	31.50	1.41

The literacy rates in the urban areas in both the cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are higher than in rural areas as is the case with the General population. Also the literacy rates among the women in these sections of population are extremely low particularly among Scheduled Tribes. Though the literacy rates among both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are very low in comparison with General population. One encouraging factor is that their literacy position is fast improving. Among the Scheduled Castes, the increase in the number of literates from 1971 to 1981 has been 128.22% as against the corresponding figure of 50.00% in General population. The increase of the number of literates among females has been very high, the figure being 167.31% during the decade. Among the Scheduled Tribes, the number of literates has improved substantially during 1971—81 recording an

increase of 180.72%. Here also the increase in the number of female literates is almost 210.34% during the decade. A similar trend is noticed in both the rural and urban areas of the state.

STATEMENT VIII. 5

Growth rate of Literates during 1971-81 in General, S.C and S.T populations in Andhra Pradesh

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Growth Rate in								
	General			Literates			S.C.s.		
	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
T	23.10	23.17	23.01	50.00	45.72	59.24	37.88	37.98	37.77
R	16.99	16.95	17.02	41.70	38.09	50.90	32.60	32.51	32.70
U	48.62	48.74	48.49	64.13	60.66	69.90	77.23	78.61	75.78

Growth Rate in								
Literates			S.Ts.			Literates		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
128.22	115.57	167.31	91.60	92.70	90.47	180.72	173.48	210.34
121.88	111.30	159.70	89.40	90.34	88.45	169.58	163.16	198.51
142.65	126.47	179.76	132.16	135.26	128.82	243.22	239.26	253.40

It is observed from the above statement that there is an abnormal increase in the number of literates in both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when compared to the 1971 Census. This may be due to the facts that those who became literates have not been trying

to acquire any educational standard. Unlike the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes literates, we may see only 50% in the growth rate in literacy in General Population. This may be due to the fact that they have been trying to acquire some educational standard. Generally, high growth rate may be seen in urban areas than in the rural areas in the above three categories of the population.

Economic activity among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Now let us see how the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are economically engaged. The following table gives you the percentage of workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with comparative figures for the general population as per the 1981 Census.

	Percentage of workers to the total Population in the concerned category		
	Persons	Males	Females
General Population	42.26	57.12	27.02
Scheduled Castes Population	50.33	59.13	41.28
Scheduled Tribe Population	49.39	59.94	38.43

It can be seen at once that a substantially larger segment among Scheduled Castes population constitutes the working category than in the general population.

More than 85% of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes workers are engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers as against 70% in respect of general population.

The total number and their distribution among the different industrial categories as also the corresponding percentages to total population by sex are given in the following statement for the general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT VIII.6

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement showing proportions among General, Scheduled Castes & Pradeshs—

Sl. No.	State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh		Total	53,549,673	27,108,922	26,440,751
		Rural	41,062,097	20,697,627	20,364,470
		Urban	12,487,576	6,411,295	6,076,281
2. Scheduled Castes		Total	7,961,730	4,039,242	3,922,488
		Rural	6,752,368	3,419,221	3,333,147
		Urban	1,209,362	620,021	589,341
3. Scheduled Tribes		Total	3,176,001	1,618,689	1,557,312
		Rural	2,978,593	1,514,856	1,463,737
		Urban	197,408	103,833	93,575

VIII-6

of workers in different Industrial Cate-
Scheduled Tribes population in Andhra
1981

Total Main Workers (I—IX)			Cultivators (I)		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
7	8	9	10	11	12
22,629,101	15,485,825	7,143,825	7,407,938	5,708,222	1,699,716
42.26	57.12	27.02	13.83	21.06	6.43
18,832,866	12,326,971	6,505,895	7,229,577	5,556,880	1,672,697
45.86	59.56	31.95	17.61	26.85	8.21
3,796,235	3,158,854	637,381	178,361	151,342	27,019
30.40	49.27	10.49	1.43	2.36	0.45
4,007,564	2,388,468	1,619,096	697,705	529,413	168,292
50.33	59.13	41.28	8.76	13.11	4.29
3,595,702	2,092,604	1,503,098	685,599	520,177	165,422
53.25	61.20	45.09	10.15	15.21	4.96
411,862	295,864	115,998	12,106	9,236	2,870
34.06	47.72	19.68	1.00	1.49	0.49
1,568,668	970,199	598,469	677,838	496,495	181,343
49.39	59.94	38.43	21.34	30.67	11.64
1,491,824	917,182	574,642	674,788	493,891	180,897
50.08	60.54	39.26	22.65	32.60	12.36
76,844	53,017	23,817	3,050	2,604	446
38.93	51.05	25.46	1.54	2.51	0.48

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement showing proportions among General, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh—

Sl. No.	State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Agricultural Labourers (II)		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	13	14	15
1. Andhra Pradesh	Total		8,325,017	4,105,738	4,219,279
			15.55	15.14	15.96
	Rural		7,912,322	3,877,712	4,034,610
			19.27	18.73	19.81
	Urban		412,695	228,026	184,669
			3.30	3.55	3.04
2. Scheduled Castes	Total		2,734,910	1,395,984	1,338,926
			34.35	34.56	34.13
	Rural		2,613,232	1,332,833	1,280,399
			38.70	38.98	38.41
	Urban		121,678	63,151	58,527
			10.06	10.18	9.93
3. Scheduled Tribes	Total		685,778	331,747	354,031
			21.59	20.49	22.73
	Rural		663,604	319,312	344,292
			22.28	21.08	23.52
	Urban		22,174	12,435	9,739
			11.23	11.97	10.41

VIII-6 (concl.d.)

of workers in different Industrial Cate-
Scheduled Tribes population in Andhra
1981

Household Industry —Manufactur- ing, Processing, Servicing and repairs (V (a))			Other workers III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21
1,064,110	697,040	367,070	5,832,036	4,974,825	857,211
1.99	2.57	1.39	10.89	18.35	3.24
845,866	556,885	288,981	2,845,101	2,335,494	509,607
2.06	2.69	1.42	6.93	11.28	2.50
218,244	140,155	78,089	2,986,935	2,639,331	347,604
1.75	2.19	1.29	23.91	41.16	5.72
56,432	37,862	18,570	518,517	425,209	93,308
0.71	0.74	0.47	6.51	10.53	2.38
46,533	31,545	14,988	250,338	208,049	42,289
0.69	0.92	0.45	3.71	6.08	1.27
9,899	6,317	3,582	268,179	217,160	51,019
0.82	1.02	0.60	22.18	35.02	8.66
59,708	34,763	24,945	145,344	107,194	38,150
1.88	2.15	1.60	4.58	6.62	2.45
52,774	30,624	22,150	100,658	73,355	27,303
1.77	2.02	1.51	3.38	4.84	0.19
6,934	4,139	2,795	44,686	33,839	10,847
3.51	3.98	2.98	22.64	32.58	11.59

If the proportions of workers among Scheduled Castes to the total Scheduled Castes population of the districts are considered, 9 districts out of 23 in the state have **higher proportions than the** state average of 50.33%. The highest proportion of 57.42% is noticed in Nizamabad district followed by Mahbubnagar district (55.69%) whereas Hyderabad District stands at the other end with the smallest proportion of 30.42%.

Among the Scheduled Tribes, a heavy concentration of workers i.e., more than 50.00% of the workers is noticed in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Nizamabad and Karimnagar Districts. As many as 13.49% of the total Tribal workers of the State are found in Khammam district followed by Visakhapatnam district (10.28%), Warangal (8.84%) and Adilabad district (8.41%). In the remaining districts, the proportion ranges from 0.32% in Hyderabad district to 6.13% in Nellore district.

Let us see how the workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are distributed among different industrial categories. As the economy of Andhra Pradesh state is mainly based on agriculture, about 70% of the total workers in the state are engaged in agricultural activities, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. It is but natural that very large proportions of workers among Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes find employment in agricultural activities. Of the nearly 4 millions of workers among Scheduled Castes in the state, as many as 3.4 million people are engaged in these activities while the rest are distributed among the other industrial categories. A heavy concentration of 62.70% of Scheduled Caste cultivators is found in the Telangana region when compared to the other two natural divisions of the state. The highest proportion of Scheduled Caste cultivators is returned by Mahbubnagar district which accounts for 12.25% of the total Scheduled Caste cultivators in the state. If we observe the proportion of Scheduled Caste cultivators to the total Scheduled Caste workers of the district concerned, Medak ranks highest among the districts in Andhra Pradesh with 35.43% followed by Nizamabad district with 34.75%.

Of the total workers, 1,568,668 belonging to Scheduled Tribes, 677,838 are engaged in cultivation, constituting 43.21% of the total Scheduled Tribe workers against the corresponding proportions of 17.41 among Scheduled Castes and 32.74 in the General population. Many of those tribal cultivators practise shift ('Pödu') cultivation unauthorisedly in Government lands situated on the hill slopes particularly in the Agency and forest areas of the State where the tribal people predominantly reside. Nearly 60% of the total Scheduled Tribe cultivators are returned from Telangana region followed by about 36.06% from the Coastal region. Rayalaseema region accounts for only a proportion of 3.90% of the Scheduled Tribe cultivators in the State. Visakhapatnam district which has 11.15% of the total tribal population in the State and where Scheduled Tribes people constitute 13.74% of the total population of the district has returned the largest number of tribal cultivators forming 18.06% of the total tribal cultivators in the State. Khammam district comes next with 14.38 followed by Warangal district (10.97%).

The largest number of Scheduled Caste workers are accounted for under the category of 'agricultural labourers' when compared to other economic activities in Andhra Pradesh State. Among the districts in the state, the largest number of these workers has been returned by East Godavari district with 9.28% of the agricultural labourers among the Scheduled Castes in the entire state. Among other districts, the corresponding proportions of agricultural labourers vary between 0.05% in Hyderabad district and 7.68% in West Godavari district. In terms of proportion of agricultural labourers to total Scheduled Caste workers in the district, concerned West Godavari stands first with 84.17 followed by Krishna (79.98), East Godavari (79.55), Prakasam (79.94) and Cuddapah (79.64%).

Among the 1,568,668 Schedule Tribes workers in the State, as many as 685,778 persons constituting 43.72% are engaged in agricultural labour. 46.32% of the total tribal agricultural labourers of the state are enumerated in the Telangana region. The largest number of agricultural labourers is returned in Khammam district. They form 14.44% of the total tribal agricultural labourers in the state. Nellore district with 10.77% closely follows it. Adilabad (8.40%), Warangal (7.74%), Guntur (6.30%), Vizianagaram (5.58%) are the other districts having considerable proportions of Tribal Agricultural labourers. If we observe the proportion of agricultural labourers to the total tribal workers of the district concerned, it is discernible that Nellore ranks first with a population of 76.73%. Next to Nellore, Prakasam (65.00%), Chittoor (64.33%), Guntur

(62.25%), Krishna (58.44%), Srikakulam (55.66%), West Godavari (51.80%) and Cuddapah (50.72%) districts follow in order with their proportions ranging above 50%. In the remaining districts, the proportions vary in between 0.07% in Hyderabad district and 48.48% in Vizianagaram district.

Numerically strong: Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

Out of 59 Scheduled Castes returned in Andhra Pradesh, two are numerically large communities—they are Madiga and Mala. The Madiga community has recorded a population of 3,551,344 persons. The Mala community has a numerically strength of 2,929,177 as per 1981 Census. Adi-Andhra and Adi-Dravida with a population of 703,633 and 95,156 persons respectively come next in order.

*** STATEMENT VIII.7**

Four numerically strong S.C. communities in the districts of Andhra Pradesh and percentage

Name of the District	Madiga	Mala	Adi-Andhra	Adi-Dravida
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	3,551,344	2,929,177	703,633	95,156
Srikakulam .	20,866 0.58	102,173 3.49	22,193 3.15	..
Vizianagaram .	40,155 1.13	89,665 3.06	10,119 1.44	..
Visakhapatnam .	46,816 1.32	112,285 3.83	8,085 1.16	5 N
East Godavari .	78,737 2.22	154,673 5.28	355,772 50.56	1,195 1.26
West Godavari .	116,918 3.29	161,754 5.52	148,790 21.15	
Krishna . .	199,983 5.63	203,598 6.95	8,332 1.18	22 0.02

STATEMENT VIII.7—(concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Guntur . . .	146,324 4.12	156,440 5.34	443 0.06	41 0.04
Prakasam . . .	155,696 4.38	193,514 6.61	13,401 1.90	6 0.01
Nellore . . .	90,502 2.55	233,207 7.96	35,852 5.11	299 0.32
Chittoor * . .	96,920 2.73	243,188 8.30	28,411 4.04	93,139 97.88
Cuddapah . . .	109,948 3.10	113,772 3.88	17,970 2.55	1 N
Anantapur . . .	237,161 6.68	46,784 1.60	46,042 6.55	268 0.28
Kurnool . . .	224,763 6.33	122,788 4.19	4,516 0.64	12 0.01
Mahbubnagar . .	326,903 9.21	81,874 2.80	4 N	..
Rangareddi . . .	203,845 5.74	84,759 2.89	235 0.03	29 0.03
Hyderabad . . .	103,616 2.92	85,399 2.92	1,920 0.27	120 0.13
Medak . . .	172,462 4.86	118,033 4.03	195 0.03	..
Nizamabad . . .	129,948 3.66	118,712 4.05	31 N	..
Adilabad . . .	101,521 2.86	94,593 3.23	55 0.01	..
Karimnagar . . .	262,583 7.39	143,073 4.88	57 0.01	6 0.01
Warangal . . .	275,654 7.76	77,115 2.63	85 0.01	
Khammam . . .	148,109 4.17	97,713 3.34	999 0.14	13 0.01
Nalgonda . . .	261,894 7.37	94,065 3.22	126 0.01	

N:—Denotes negligible percentage

It may be observed from the above statement that in 6 districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Khammam, the order of castes as per their numerical strength almost conforms to that of the state. Though the Adi Dravida Caste is not in existence in the districts of Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Warangal and Nalgonda, Madiga, Mala and Adi-Andhra Castes rank the top positions. The largest concentration of Madiga population is seen in Mahbubnagar district where they form 9.21% of the total population of the same caste in the state. Warangal district comes next in order with 7.76% of such people. Kalvakurthi taluk is responsible for the high percentage of the Madiga people in Mahbubnagar district. Like-wise, Warangal Urban taluk has returned a high percentage of Madiga population in Warangal District. In 11 districts viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, and Cuddapah, Mala Caste is dominating. 8.30% of the total Mala population of the State is covered in Chittoor District. Nellore District with 7.96% comes next to Chittoor. Chandragiri taluk of Chittoor district, Nellore taluk of Nellore District provide shelter to Mala people forming a high percentage in their respective districts. Out of 703,633 Adi-Andhra population of the state, more than half of the population (50.56%) is found in East Godavari District alone. West Godavari District with 21.15% comes next. A concentration of the people of this community can be seen in Amalapuram taluk of East Godavari district and Poduru taluk of West Godavari district.

Out of 95,156 persons belonging to Adi-Dravida Caste in the whole state, 93,139 people forming 97.88% are found only in Chittoor district. A negligible percentage is returned in other districts. In Telangana and Rayalaseema Regions, Madiga people are more in number than of Mala and Adi-Andhra Castes. The remaining 24 Scheduled Castes have each a meagre numerical strength of below 10,000 persons. Of these 24 castes, 15 castes returned each with a population of less than 900. Those who could not inform their community correctly were treated as belonging to un-classified Scheduled Castes. Such persons are 128,240 in number in the entire state of Andhra Pradesh.

Though the people of different Scheduled Castes are found in all the districts of the State, there is largest concentration of Scheduled Castes people in East Godavari (651,457), Chittoor (478,876), West Godavari (464,145) and Karimnagar (459,367) districts. If we see their proportions to total population of the district concerned, the ranking of the districts with significant proportion in the descending order will be seen in Nellore, Rangareddi, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Chittoor, Mahbubnagar and Medak districts.

Among the Scheduled Tribes, Sugalis and Lambadies in Andhra Pradesh State, have the largest population of 1.2 millions. This tribe is found throughout the State but mostly concentrated in Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad districts. The second largest community among Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh State is Koya with a population 3.6 lakhs. This tribe is largely concentrated in Khammam, Warangal, West Godavari, East Godavari and Adilabad Districts. 'Yerukula tribe' occupies the third place in the order of numerical strength. With a total population of 3.2 lakhs, it is largely concentrated in Guntur, Anantapur, Prakasam, Krishna, Kurnool, Warangal, Nellore and Mahbubnagar districts. The fourth largest tribe is Yenadi with a total population of 3.2 lakhs. This tribe is largely found in Nellore, Chittoor and Prakasam districts. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond are the other tribes with a population of more than 1 lakh persons each. Gond, Naikpod are found in large numbers in the Telangana region of Adilabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam and Nizamabad districts. Not even a single person of Gond, Naikpod is returned in Krishna district of Coastal region, Anantapur district of Rayalaseema region and Medak district of Telangana region. Konda Dhoras are concentrated in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari and Srikakulam districts. Out of the remaining tribes, only three tribes viz., Savara, Jatapu and Bagata have a population of more than 70,000 persons each. Savaras and Jatapus are found largely in Srikakulam district while Bagatas are found concentrated in Visakhapatnam district.

CHAPTER IX

WHAT ARE OUR MAIN OCCUPATIONS ?

The population is broadly divided into two categories i.e., males and females by sex. Thus, the total numbers of males and females in a place or district or State or Country are known. Another and, perhaps equally if not more important categorisation of the population is done based on the activities they are engaged in. The two broad categories according to this criteria are those of workers and non-workers. Then, you may ask what is the necessity to know the number of workers and non-workers? Yes—the answer is that unless we know how many are actually working and how many are depending on them without being engaged in any economic activity, we cannot plan properly for our economic development. Hence, it is very essential to know the number of workers and non-workers for different administrative units in our State as also in the Country. Accordingly at the 1981 Census, particulars inter-alia about the main activity of each and every person were collected. If a person spent most of his time in the year preceding the period of enumeration i.e., 183 days in a year, in economically productive activity i.e., engaged in production of goods and services, he was treated as a worker and recorded as such. If a person returned himself basically as not engaged in any economically productive activity, he was asked to which of the categories of non-workers like student, dependent, retired or rentier, beggar, etc., he belonged and was recorded accordingly.

A worker, according to 1981 Census, is a person whose activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work not only involves actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. A man or woman engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or girl attending to school and helping occasionally in the household economic activity should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the contrary, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity and at the same time attends to some household chores or night college or school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity:

The workers are divided into the following nine categories.

Category	Description
1	2
I	Cultivators
II	Agricultural labourers
III	Workers in livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities.
IV	Workers in Mining and Quarrying
V (a)	Workers in Manufacturing, Processing, servicing and repairs run on household industry basis.
V (b)	Workers in Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs run on other than household industry basis.
VI	Workers in construction
VII	Workers in Trade and Commerce
VIII	Workers in Transport, Storage and Communications.
IX	Workers in Other Services

So also the non-workers are categorised into 7 broad heads—viz

- (1) Persons engaged in household duties.
- (2) Full-time students or children attending school.
- (3) Rentiers, retired persons, receivers of royalties, etc. and persons with independent means for which he does not have to work.
- (4) Dependents—infants, permanently disabled persons due to illness or old age and those who are not seeking any work.
- (5) Beggars, vagrants, independent women without indication of source of income but are not engaged in any economically productive work, etc.
- (6) Persons in institutions such as Jails, Penal, mental or charitable institutions.
- (7) Other non-workers those not covered in any of the above six categories.

Workers in our State

There are 22,629,101 workers in our state. The total population of our State is 53,549,673 persons. Thus workers constitute 42% of our State's population and 54% are non-workers. A provision has also been made for Marginal workers in the 1981 Census. A small percent i.e., 4% of the marginal workers are recorded in Andhra Pradesh. There are, 1,876,580 marginal workers in our State. More than half of the marginal workers i.e. 58.62% are engaged in Agricultural labourers. The percentage of these workers among the remaining categories oscillates between 0.07% in category IV to 5.21% in category V(a). The following statement gives the distribution of total workers among males and females and their proportion to the corresponding total population in the rural and urban areas of the State.

STATEMENT IX.1

Workers by Sex in Rural and Urban Areas of Andhra Pradesh, 1981

	Total Workers		Male Workers		Female Workers	
	Number	Percentage to total population	Number	Percentage to total population	Number	Percentage to total population
	1	2	3	4	5	6
T	22,629,101	42.26	15,485,825	57.12	7,143,276	27.02
R	18,832,866	45.86	12,326,971	59.56	6,505,895	31.95
U	3,796,235	30.40	3,158,854	49.27	637,381	10.49

The proportions of workers both among males and females are considerably lower in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The following reasons may be responsible for such a situation. In the rural areas, the workers particularly in agriculture and household industry constitute not only adult males but also sufficiently aged persons and females including children aged above 9 or 10 years, whereas in the urban areas, the workers comprise mostly men in the age group 15 to 55 and fewer females and children. Further, the proportion of school-going children is much higher in the urban areas when compared to the rural areas.

Among the total male population of our State, 57% are workers, whereas among females the proportion is about 27%. In the urban areas, their participation in work is still low. Slightly exceeding one-tenth of the total female population are workers in the urban areas compared to the corresponding proportion of nearly one-third in the rural areas. The disparity in the urban-rural proportions among male workers is not so large.

Workers in the districts

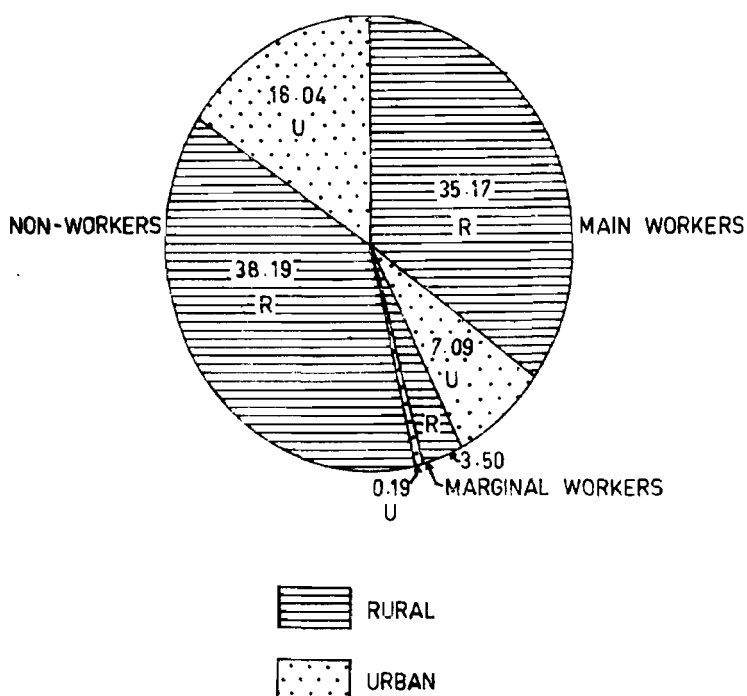
Statement IX. 2 below shows the proportions of workers in the total population and among men and women in each district of our State.

STATEMENT IX.2

Proportion of workers by sex in Andhra Pradesh State by Districts

Sl. No.	District	Proportion (in percentage) of Workers in the District		
		Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH		42.26	57.12	27.02
1.	Srikakulam	43.50	58.02	29.30
2.	Vizianagaram	43.53	59.16	27.98
3.	Visakhapatnam	39.20	56.66	21.41
4.	East Godavari	38.04	58.52	17.40
5.	West Godavari	41.20	58.63	23.61
6.	Krishna	40.07	57.39	22.24
7.	Guntur	43.69	57.91	29.07
8.	Prakasam	44.54	57.15	31.66
9.	Nellore	42.73	58.38	26.72
10.	Chittoor	42.11	58.54	25.08
11.	Cuddapah	41.12	57.15	24.42
12.	Anantapur	42.66	56.27	28.27
13.	Kurnool	44.25	55.67	32.38
14.	Mahbubnagar	46.91	58.18	35.45
15.	Rangareddi	42.76	55.49	29.44
16.	Hyderabad	27.73	47.32	6.44
17.	Medak	44.79	57.72	31.62
18.	Nizamabad	48.08	57.18	39.15
19.	Adilabad	43.12	56.85	29.10
20.	Karimnagar	47.72	58.61	36.77
21.	Warangal	42.87	56.50	28.72
22.	Khammam	41.93	56.48	26.72
23.	Nalgonda	44.39	58.58	29.76

**ANDHRA PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS, 1981
(RURAL/URBAN)**



The proportion of workers to total population in all the districts except Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, and Hyderabad is more than 40%. The lowest proportion of 27.73% of workers are found in Hyderabad district. The proportion of workers among males is much higher than females in all the districts of the State. One would be inclined to think that in agriculturally advanced delta districts like East and West Godavari and Krishna, the participation of female workers would be large. But, it is not so. In these districts, the cultivating families apparently can afford to utilise the services of hired labourers and quite a large number of women in these districts are exclusively engaged in household or domestic duties as house wives. They do not go for toiling in the fields with the menfolk unlike their sisters in other less fortunate areas. In the household industries like weaving, manufacturing of earthen utensils, beedis, etc., women can take part in helping the males. The proportion of workers among women is more than 30% in Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak and Karimnagar Districts of Telangana Region, Prakasam district of Coastal Andhra Region and Kurnool district of Rayalaseema Region where the household industries are playing a vital role in the rural economy. But women usually do not find much employment in medium and heavy industries. This is the reason for the low proportion of female workers (6.44%) in Hyderabad district and East Godavari district (17.40%). Further, the social values, customs and traditions sometime tend to discourage female participation in certain economic activities.

As stated earlier, workers are distributed into 9 broad categories., statement IX.3 gives distribution of workers in these categories by sex.

STATEMENT IX.3
Workers by Industrial Categories in Andhra Pradesh, 1981

Category	Total workers	Percentage	Male workers	Percentage	Female workers	Percentage
Total	22,629,101	100.00	15,485,825	100.00	7,143,276	100.00
I	7,407,938	32.74	5,708,222	36.86	1,699,716	23.79
II	8,325,017	36.79	4,105,738	26.51	4,219,279	59.07
III	564,628	2.50	513,245	3.31	51,383	0.72
IV	101,304	0.45	87,616	0.57	13,688	0.19
V (a)	1,064,110	4.70	697,040	4.50	367,070	5.14
V (b)	1,215,493	5.37	1,031,244	6.66	184,249	2.58
VI	321,629	1.41	285,894	1.85	35,735	0.50
VII	1,346,219	5.95	1,168,457	7.55	177,762	2.49
VIII	608,770	2.69	595,568	3.85	13,202	0.18
IX	1,673,992	7.40	1,292,800	8.34	381,192	5.34

Categories I and II i.e., cultivators and agricultural labourers together constitute 69.53% of the total working population of the State while the remaining workers are distributed among the rest of the 7 categories. Our State, just as any other State in the country, is predominantly agricultural. Next to the agricultural sector, the category of other services with 7.40% of the total workers claim the second place. This category includes all Government employees, teachers and employees in Municipalities, washermen, domestic servants, cooks, etc. The proportion of workers in trade and commerce (5.95%) claims the third place. The workers in other than Household Industry (Category V (b)) with a proportion of 5.37% come next in order. Compared to other activities like live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting etc., (Category III), Mining and quarrying (Category IV), construction in Category VI, the workers in Household Industry in category V (a) with a proportion of 4.70% are in comparatively better position and claim the 5th place. The proportion of the workers engaged in categories III, IV, VI and VIII fluctuate between 0.45% to 2.69%.

The sex-wise break up too shows that the highest proportions of workers both among males and females are in agriculture only. But we find that in category I i.e., cultivators, the highest proportion is found among males (36.86%) whereas in the case of category II i.e., agricultural labourers, the proportion of females is the highest (59.07%) obviously the tradition of most of the land owners being males explains the situation. It might be noted here that a cultivator is a person who may cultivate the land owned by him, and/or other plots which he might have rented from others i.e., he is the manager of cultivation. Hence, males are predominant in this category. The number of female workers in Category III—Live-stock and Forestry; IV—Mining and Quarrying, VI—Construction and VIII Transport, storage and communication is negligible. In no category except II i.e., Agricultural labourers, and V(a) Household Industry, the proportion of female workers is higher than the male workers.

Having thus seen the distribution of workers among the 9 Industrial categories for the entire State, let us now see how the workers are distributed among these 9 categories in all the 23 districts of our State. statement IX.4 provides the required data.

STATEMENT IX. 4

Workers by different industrial categories in Andhra Pradesh by districts, 1981

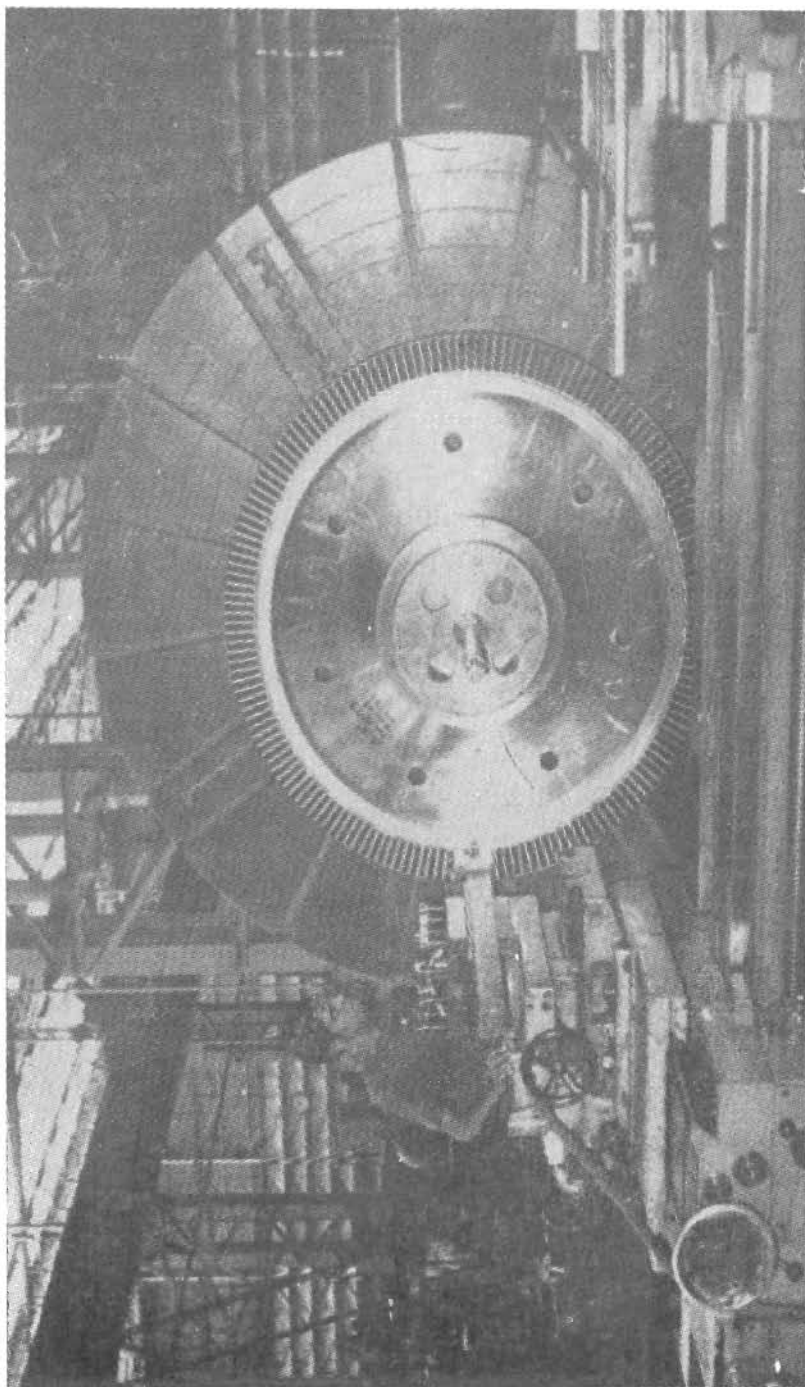
Sl. No.	State/District	Total workers	Percentage of workers									
			I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ANDHRA PRADESH		22,629,101	33	37	3	0.45	5	5	1	6	3	7
1.	Srikakulam	851,236	41	34	4	N	5	3	1	5	1	6
2.	Vizianagaram	785,283	44	31	2	N	4	5	1	6	2	5
3.	Visakhapatnam	1,010,014	41	21	3	N	4	7	2	7	6	9
4.	East Godavari	1,407,726	22	43	4	N	5	6	1	8	3	8
5.	West Godavari	1,193,130	22	49	2	N	4	6	1	6	2	8
6.	Krishna	1,222,531	20	44	2	N	3	7	2	8	6	8
7.	Guntur	1,500,725	26	45	2	N	3	6	1	7	3	7
8.	Prakasam	1,037,682	31	44	2	N	5	4	1	5	2	6
9.	Nellore	860,929	27	44	3	N	4	5	2	5	3	7
10.	Chittoor	1,128,580	45	33	2	N	4	4	1	5	2	4
11.	Cuddapah	794,973	32	38	2	1	6	5	1	6	2	7
12.	Anantapur	1,087,005	40	36	2	N	4	4	1	5	2	6
13.	Kurnool	1,065,137	26	47	1	1	3	5	2	6	2	7
14.	Mahbubnagar	1,146,829	45	34	2	N	5	3	1	4	1	5
15.	Rangareddi	676,468	33	29	4	N	4	9	3	6	3	9
16.	Hyderabad	626,937	..	1	..	N	2	22	4	23	13	35
17.	Medak	809,423	45	32	3	N	5	4	1	4	1	5
18.	Nizamabad	807,634	39	28	2	N	12	5	1	5	2	6
19.	Adilabad	706,707	37	35	2	4	5	6	1	4	1	5
20.	Karimnagar	1,162,716	35	35	3	2	9	4	1	4	1	6
21.	Warangal	986,053	36	37	3	N	6	4	1	4	3	6
22.	Khammam	734,365	33	42	2	2	3	3	2	4	2	7
23.	Nalgonda	1,012,043	38	38	3	N	6	3	2	4	1	5

Note:-- N- Negligible.

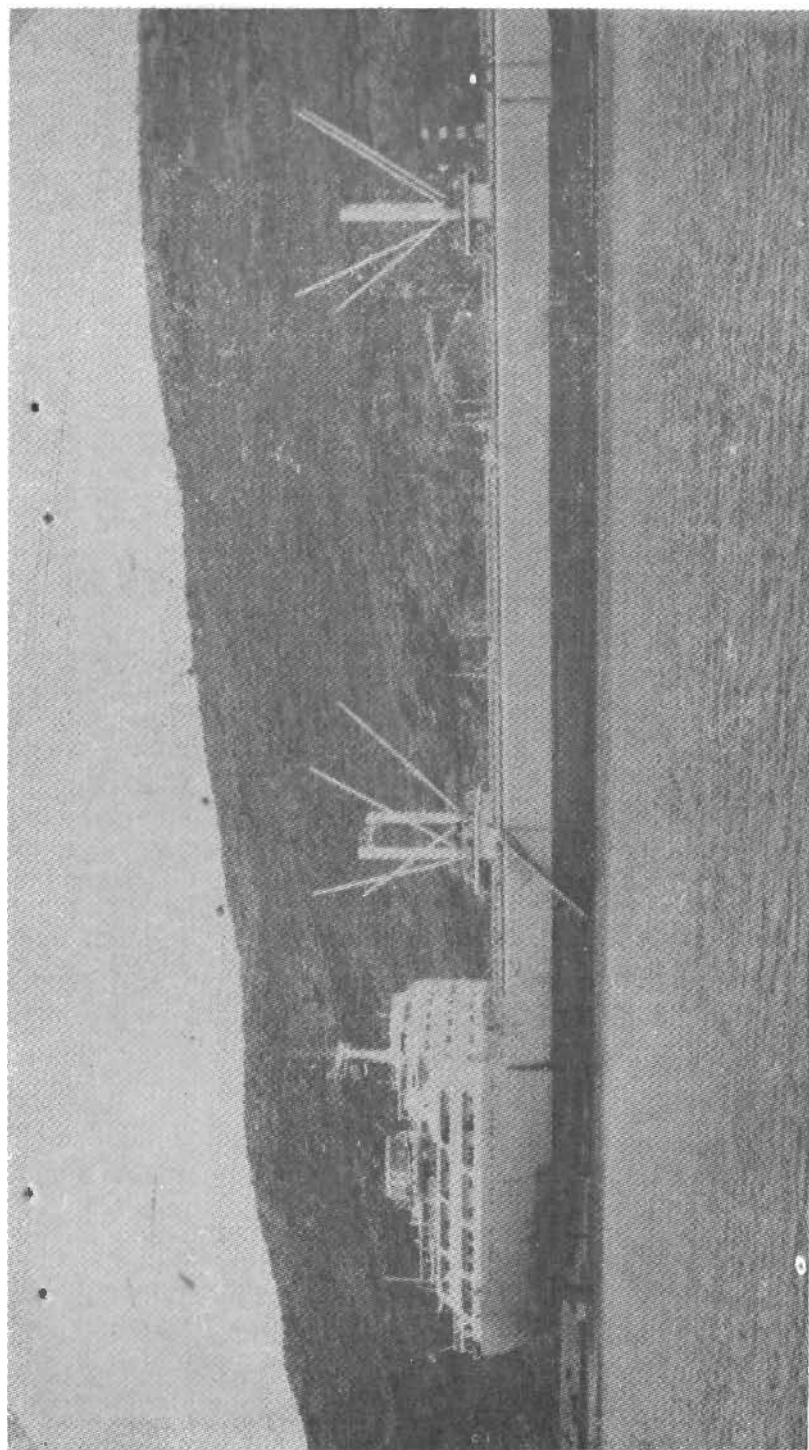
We may see that negligible percentage of workers are engaged in Category IV i.e., Mining and Quarrying who constitute 0.44% of the total working force in the entire State. Adilabad, Khammam and Karimnagar are the three important coal mining districts while Nalgonda district is noted for mica mining. 4% of total workers in the districts of Adilabad, 2% of the workers in Karimnagar and Khammam are engaged in mining activities. As already stated, agriculture and agricultural labour together cover 70% of the total working force in the State. The workers in agricultural activities constitute about 70% of the total workers in all the districts of the State except Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Rangareddi, Hyderabad and Nizamabad, that is to say in as many as 17 districts, their proportions surpass even the State's average of 70% of agricultural workers. Further, the percentages of agricultural labourers in districts like East Godavari (43%), West Godavari (49%), Krishna (44%), Guntur (45%), Prakasam (44%), Nellore (44%), Kurnool (47%), Khammam (42%) indicate that in spite of considerable urbanisation in these districts, the economic activity is still based on agriculture, to a considerable extent. The cultivators in 10 districts of the State form higher proportions than agricultural labourers. The high proportions of 45% and above cultivators are returned in Chittoor, Mahbubnagar and Medak districts. West Godavari district has almost half of its total workers as agricultural labourers. Kurnool (47%) and Guntur (45%) follow next in order (leaving Hyderabad district), the lowest proportion of agricultural labourers is found in Visakhapatnam district (21%). In Hyderabad district, other services (35), trade and commerce (23), non-household industry (22), transport, storage and communication. (13), account for higher proportions of workers.

III. Workers in Livestock, Forestry, fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities

The proportion of workers in this group is generally small in all the districts. It includes among others, all herdsmen and shepherds and those who breed or maintain herds of cattle buffaloes and other animal, as their principal means of livelihood. Workers in poultry farms, bee keeping, plantations and orchards etc., also are covered under this category. As these occupations usually provide a secondary means of livelihood to many, the proportions of workers in this group is obviously small. Hunting and fishing are the chief source of livelihood for a very small proportion. So also is the case with plantations and forestry. The highest proportion of 4% under this category is returned by Srikakulam, East Godavari and Rangareddi districts.



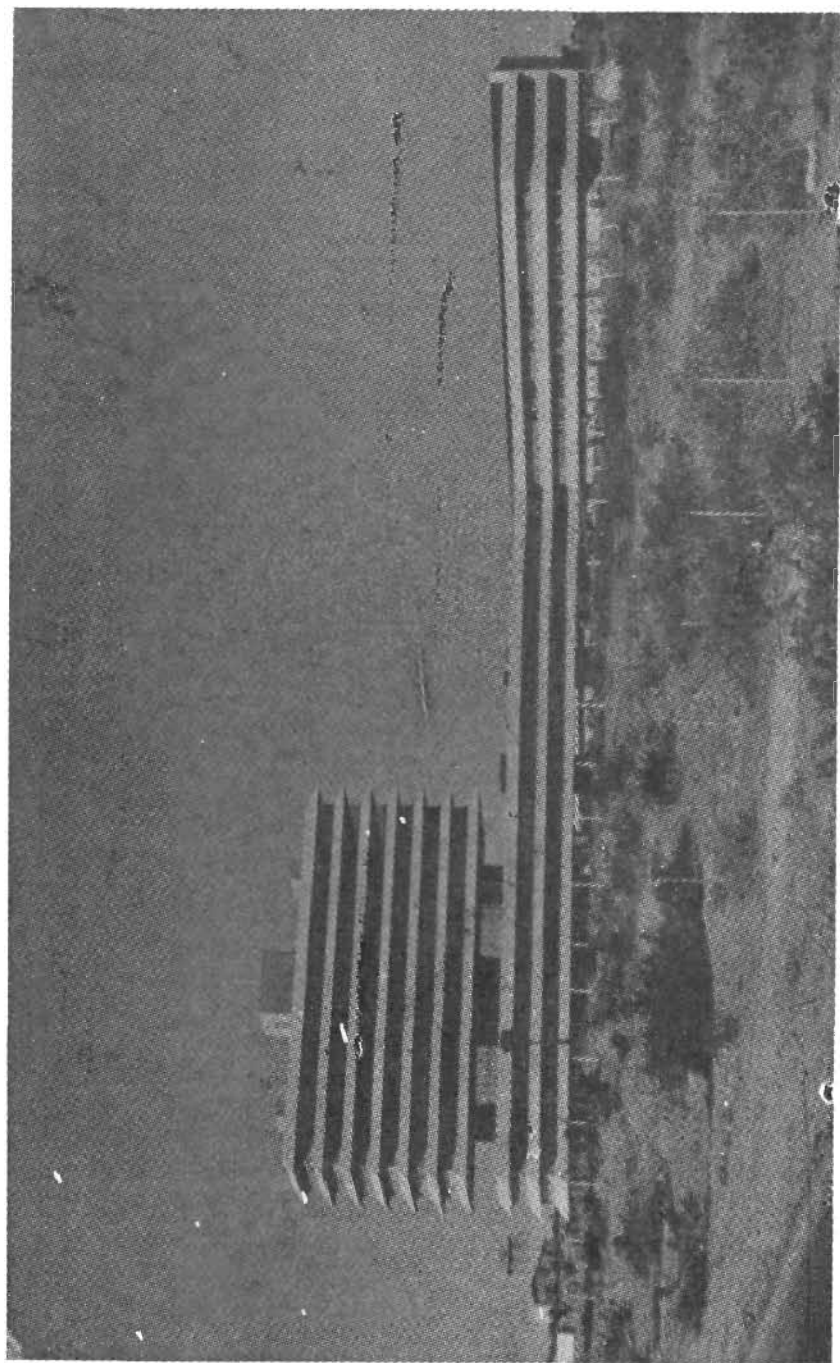
Unit of B. H. E. L.
An Industrial worker at the wheel—B. H. E. L. Bharat Heavy Electrical, Ramachandrapuram,
a satellite town of Hyderabad city.



Visakhapatnam Harbour—This is one of the natural harbours in the country—Major output for Export and Import of goods.

Imported goods—Rice, Crude Oil and sulphur

Exported goods—Petrol, Iron Ore, Manganese



H. M. T.
Hindustan Machine Tools Factory—Hyderabad

V (a) Household Industry

There are 1,064,110 workers engaged in different household industries in our State. Of them, 697,040 are males and 367,070 are females. This category accounts for nearly 5% of total workers in the State. This is one of the important economic activities after agriculture and services. Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted mostly by the members of the household involving manufacturing or processing or servicing of goods which are available for sale to outsiders and are not meant merely for domestic use or consumption. It should not be on the scale of a registered factory. In rural areas, it can be located any where in the village but in urban areas, it should be within the premises of the house concerned. In our State, Nizamabad has the highest proportion of workers (12%) in household industry. Next comes Karimnagar district with 9% of its workers engaged in household industry. The third place goes to Cuddapah, Warangal and Nalgonda districts with 6% each. In Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts manufacture of beedis is a major household industry in which mostly women participate. The well established beedi manufacturers of the State as well as from Bombay and other places keep their agents in these two districts who distribute the tobacco and the covering leaves among the households who take up the work. In Mahbubnagar district, weaving of sarees is an important household industry. The famous Gadwal sarees of Telangana are from this district only. 6% of the total workers are engaged in household industries like weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms, manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel, manufacture of bidi and country liquor and toddy in Cuddapah, Warangal and Nalgonda districts. In Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam districts, the tribals collect the minor forest produce and process them at their homes and then sell them through the Girijan Co-operative Societies. Manufacture of brooms and leaf plates, collection of honey and tamarind constitute the most common household industry in the Agency areas of these districts. The proportion of workers in this category is just equal to the State average of 5% in Srikakulam, East Godavari, Prakasam, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Adilabad districts. In the 12 districts, the proportions of workers in household industry lie in between 2% and 4%. The reason for the low proportion in these districts except Adilabad and Khammam is the preponderance of non-household industries. In Adilabad and Khammam districts, the workers in mining and quarrying constitute considerable numbers. The proportions of the workers in the Cuddapah, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda districts are more than the State average.

Manufacture of toys in Adilabad district and silver filigree in Karimnagar district, Crochet lace works of Narsapur in West Godavari, Kalamkari printing of Machilipatnam, woollen carpets of Warangal and Eluru, brass icons of Tirupati are some of the reputed household industries in our State. Manufacture of baskets, mats, sweetmeats, puffed rice etc.— are common household industries all over the State.

V(b). Non-Household Industry

This category covers all workers engaged in medium and large-scale industries where considerable number of workers are employed. Under this category, there are 1,215,493 workers in our State which accounts for 5% of the total working force. Hyderabad district has the highest proportion of such workers (22%). This is largely due to the location of several large-scale industries in the public and private sectors. The proportion of workers in Rangareddi district (9%) comes next to Hyderabad (22%). In these two districts, Vazir Sultan Tobacco in Private Sector, Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Hindustan Machine Tools, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Electronics Corporation of India Limited, etc., in the public sector are some of the huge undertakings employing thousands of workers. Besides a considerable number of workers are also engaged in repairs of motor vehicles etc., manufacture of all types of textiles and garments including wearing apparel, manufacture of machine tools, their parts and accessories, manufacture of drugs and medicines, manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal and non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal etc.

Next to Hyderabad and Rangareddi districts, the high proportions of workers in this category V(b) are found in Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts with 7% each. East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Adilabad having 6% of workers each occupy the fourth place. In Guntur district, 6% of the workers are engaged in this category not only in Tobacco Industry for which the district is famous but also in manufacture of all types of Textiles. We may see 5% of the workers are engaged in Vizianagaram, Nellore, Cuddapah and Nizamabad districts.

In all other districts of the State, the workers in this category form 4% or less of the total workers in the district.

VI. Construction

Workers in this category constitute only 1 % of the total workers in the State. Broadly this category includes all those workers who are engaged in construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, railway projects etc. The high proportion of such workers i.e., 4 % in Hyderabad, followed by Rangareddi with 3 % can be attributed to the house construction activity in and around Hyderabad city.

VII. Trade and Commerce

1,346,219 persons comprising 1,168,457 males and 177,762 constituting 6 % of the total working population in the State are engaged in Trade and Commerce. They include those engaged in all activities relating to wholesale and retail trade. The workers in this category form 23 % of the total workers in Hyderabad district, 8 % each in East Godavari and Krishna districts, 7 % each in Visakhapatnam and Guntur districts. The highest proportion of 23 % in Hyderabad district is due to mostly the large wholesale and retail markets in Hyderabad city. Vijayawada city in Krishna district and Rajahmundry and Kakinada in East Godavari district, Guntur and Tenali cities in Guntur district are responsible for high proportion of workers under this category in their respective districts.

VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications

This category represents 3 % of the total workers of the State. This includes all those workers engaged in transport of goods by road, railways, airlines and water ways. 608,770 persons consisting 595,568 males and 13,202 females are employed in these services. In this category also Hyderabad district, for obvious reasons, tops the list with 13 % workers. The lorry transport is rather heavy in Visakhapatnam and Krishna districts also where the workers in this category constitute 6 % of the total workers of the district concerned.

IX. Other Services

This category accounts for 7 % of the total workers in the State. There are 1,673,992 persons—1,292,800 males and 381,192 females of this category in our State. It includes workers in all community, social and personal services, State and Central Government services etc. For example—the maid servant, washerman, barber who provide personal service belong to this category. Again, teachers, clerks, nurses, doctors, police, etc., are also brought under this

group. Hyderabad district returned 35% of its total working population under this category. This is understandable because Hyderabad is the Capital city of the State. Rangareddi and Visakhapatnam districts with 9% each come in second rank. East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts with 8% each rank next in order. This category accounts for the second largest segment of workers in the State as a whole after agriculture.

Workers in the rural and urban areas

Now, let us see how many workers are there in the rural and urban areas in our State in each of the industrial categories.

STATEMENT IX.5

Workers by Industrial Categories in Rural and Urban Areas

Category	Proportion of workers (in percentage) in the	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH	83.22	16.78
I	97.59	2.41
II	95.04	4.96
III	91.31	8.69
IV	54.32	45.68
V (a)	79.49	20.51
V (b)	43.33	56.67
VI	48.44	51.56
VII	43.77	56.23
VIII	27.48	72.52
IX	49.91	50.09

It is clear from the above statement that a massive bulk of workers in categories I Cultivators; II agricultural labourers and III those engaged in livestock, etc., V(a) workers in manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs run on Household Industry basis are found in rural areas only. On the other hand, in the case of medium and large-scale industries and government offices which are usually located in urban areas, the proportion of workers is more in the urban areas. The workers in Category IV i.e., mining and quarrying constitute 54.32% in the rural areas and 45.68% in the urban

areas. The latter covers all those employed in the coal mines situated in the urban areas of Kothagudem, Bellampalle, Mandamari, Jangaon, etc. In the rural areas, the splitting of mica in Nellore district, iron ore in Krishna district and certain other minerals in Cuddapah district as also the stone quarrying at several places in the State are responsible for higher proportions in rural areas under this category.

The workers in category V(b) i.e., manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in non-household industry constitute over 43% in the rural areas and about 57% in the urban areas whereas in Category V(a) i.e., household industry, the proportion of workers is 79.49% in the rural areas and 20.51% in the urban areas. Household industries are more common in the rural areas, whereas organised industries find their place mostly in urban areas, due to the availability of several facilities like electric supply, banking, warehousing, transport and marketing.

The workers in category VI i.e., construction constitute 48.44% in the rural areas as against 51.56% in the urban areas of the State. The former comprise the workers engaged in constructional activities in villages and those employed for construction of projects like Pochampad, Srisaillam, etc., and living in rural areas adjacent to the project damsite camps which are treated as urban areas. The reverse is the case with regard to the workers in category VII—Trade and Commerce. The proportion of workers in this category is 56.23% in the urban areas while it is 43.77% in the rural areas. This is quite understandable because trade and commerce flourish mostly in urban areas. Similarly is the case with Category VIII i.e., Transport, Storage and Communications but the disparity in the proportions of rural and urban workers in this category is more marked, the rural proportion being 27.48% against the urban proportion of 72.52%.

Workers by age-groups

Having thus seen the distribution of workers among the different categories of work in the rural and urban areas, let us see how they are distributed in different broad age-groups in our State. We know that children aged below 10 years and persons above 60 years of age usually cannot attend to hard and strenuous work. However, quite often, we may find that the children of the poorer families particularly in the rural areas are compelled to do some

odd job by way of assisting the elder family members in their occupations or sometimes independently also, to supplement their family incomes. The following statement shows the percentage of workers in different age-groups in the rural and the urban areas of the State.

STATEMENT IX.6

Workers to Total Population by Broad Age-Groups in Rural and Urban Areas of Andhra Pradesh State, 1981

Age-group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	42.26	57.12	27.02	45.86	59.56	31.95	30.40	49.27	10.49
0-14	8.50	9.76	7.21	10.15	11.47	8.79	2.86	3.91	1.79
15-59	65.90	89.07	41.94	70.27	89.67	49.88	48.47	77.72	14.86
60+	43.32	67.51	19.75	46.44	70.79	22.16	29.09	51.51	9.39

About one-twelfth of the children below 15 years of age are workers in our State. In the rural areas, this proportion is over 10% while in the urban areas, it is only about 3%. Why is the proportion larger in the rural areas than in the urban areas? In the rural areas, as already stated, due to several domestic, economic and social circumstances, many children aged below 15 years are compelled to engage themselves in some economic activity while in the urban areas many other children may be attending schools and may not have to toil as their less unfortunate brothers and sisters in the rural areas. Both in rural and urban areas, male workers in this age-group predominate the females.

The next age-group i.e., 15-59 may broadly be called the working force or labour force age-group. Bulk of the working population is found concentrated in this age-group only. In our State, 89.07% of the men in this age-group are workers, in contrast to 41.94% only among women. This disparity is prevalent both in the rural and urban areas but more pronounced in the urban areas where the proportion of female workers is slightly less than one-fifths of the proportion of males. The main reason for such a situation is that agriculture and household industry provide employment to a greater proportion of rural folk and

women also help their men in maintaining the household while in the urban areas, more women in this age-group may be housewives attending only to household duties.

In a tropical climate like ours, one would not expect that many people aged 60 years or more would be working. However, we find that 43.32% of such people still continue to work. Again, here too, they are found in good number only in the rural areas. Usually as we know, many of the older people in the rural areas keep on doing some little work at least by sheer force of habit and try to lend their supporting hand to the main bread-earners in the household. But in urban areas, many of the older people lead a retired life. It can also be observed that less than one-fifth of the females in this age-group attend to some work against over two-thirds among the male (67.51%).

Non-Workers

As we know, the population of our State is 53,549,673 persons among whom 29,043,992 or about 54.24% are non-workers. The non-workers consist of students, those who attend to household duties, infants and dependents, retired persons or rentiers, beggars, those in penal, mental or charitable institutions etc. 11,472,163 males or 42% of the total male population and 17,571,829 females or 66% of the total female population are non-workers. The high percentage of non-workers among women is mainly due to the fact that a large number of women are housewives attending to household duties and are, therefore classified as non-workers. The distribution of non-workers among the different categories is given below:

STATEMENT IX.7

Non-workers by Categories in Andhra Pradesh State, 1981

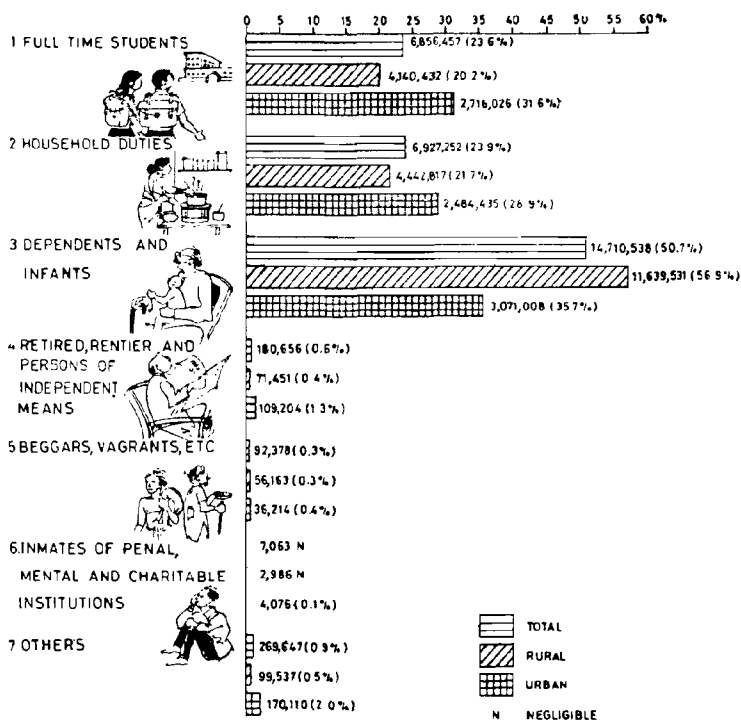
Sl. No.	Type	Number of persons	Proportion to total Non-workers
1	2	3	4
	TOTAL NON-WORKERS	29,043,992	100.00
1.	Students	6,856,457	23.61
2.	Household duties	6,927,252	23.85
3.	Dependents and infants	14,710,538	50.65
4.	Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	61,656	0.21
5.	Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	92,378	0.32
6.	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	7,063	0.02
7.	Others	269,647	0.93
8.	Age not stated	119,001	0.41

It will be seen that infants and dependents form the single largest category of non-workers 50.65% followed by the category of those engaged in household duties (23.35%). Students form the next large category (28.81%). These 3 categories together account for 98% of non-workers.

Though in terms of actual numbers, the non-workers are more numerous in the rural population, 20,452,919 (8,239,538 males, 12,213,381 females) 39.81% males, 59.97% females on account of an overwhelmingly large section of the population living in the rural areas, the proportion of non-workers in the urban areas (50.42% males, 88.19% females) is higher than in the rural areas for both the sexes: the disparity being more marked in the case of females. There are several factors of regional, social and even religious nature which are responsible for the high proportion of non-workers among women. For example, in some cases, social prestige is a dominant factor in preventing women from working outside their houses. In some other cases, such an inhibition does not come in the way, particularly for the people in the lower strata of society. It may not be necessary for many old people in the urban areas to work in order to supplement their family incomes as such people may be having the benefit of provident fund, pension, gratuity, etc., while such facilities may not be available for agricultural workers in the rural areas. This may be the reason for the higher proportion of non-workers in the urban areas compared to the rural areas.

Let us now examine briefly the pattern of distribution of workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and see how it compares with that of the general population of the State. The proportions of workers to total population is higher among Scheduled Castes population (50%) and Scheduled Tribes population (49%) compared to the corresponding proportion (42%) in the general population. Consequently, the proportions of non-workers is lower among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes than among the general population. The following statement gives the percentage of workers in different industrial categories among the general population, Scheduled Caste population and Scheduled Tribe population.

ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS 1981



STATEMENT IX.8

Percentage of Workers to Total Population of Andhra Pradesh State among Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes'

Industrial Categories of workers	General Population	Scheduled Castes' Population	Scheduled Tribes' Population
1	2	3	4
ALL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Cultivators	32.74	17.41	43.21
II. Agricultural labourers .	36.79	68.24	43.72
III. Household Industries, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V(a))	4.70	1.41	3.81
IV. Other workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)	25.77	12.94	9.26

Considering the most predominant economic activity in the State i.e., agriculture (Categories I and II), we find about 87% of the workers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are either cultivators or agricultural labourers. That is, a considerably higher proportion of workers among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are engaged in agriculture compared to the general population where 70% of the workers attend to agricultural activities. Another point that may be noted is that proportion of cultivators to total workers is the highest (43%) among Scheduled Tribes while the proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers is the highest among Scheduled Castes. Since the tribal people are to a large extent forest dwellers, the proportion of workers among them in Category III, IV, V(b), VI to IX i.e., other services (9.26%) is higher than the figure in Category V(a) i.e., Household Industry. In household industry the participation rate of tribal workers (4%) is considerably higher than that of Scheduled Castes workers (1%) but lower than in the general population (5%).

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Of late, fertility and fertility control have become prominent in population policy and planning. It will be of interest to probe the increase in population due to the natural process of births. Fertility is the factor primarily responsible for the natural increase. Fertility trends in India constitute an important component of global demographic change as our country is the second largest populated country in the world. To measure the fertility trends, four questions were canvassed in the 1981 census. These questions related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born and whether any child was born during the last one year. The first three questions were canvassed for all ever married women while the last one was canvassed only for currently married women, that too in 20% enumeration blocks only for operational reasons. Sensitive and delicate questions such as whether any birth occurred in the household during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of single, widowed or divorced women. The broad fertility indicators which are presented herein are Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR), Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR), General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR), Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). They are based on the question on 'birth during last year.' These indicators have been worked out as indicated below :

Age Specific Fertility Rate:	The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.
Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate:	The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.
General Fertility Rate:	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation, the age group, 15-49 and in 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
General Marital Fertility Rate:	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation, the age group 15-49 and in 1971 tabulation the age group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

Total Fertility Rate:

Total number of children that would have been born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates have been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

Total Marital Fertility Rate:

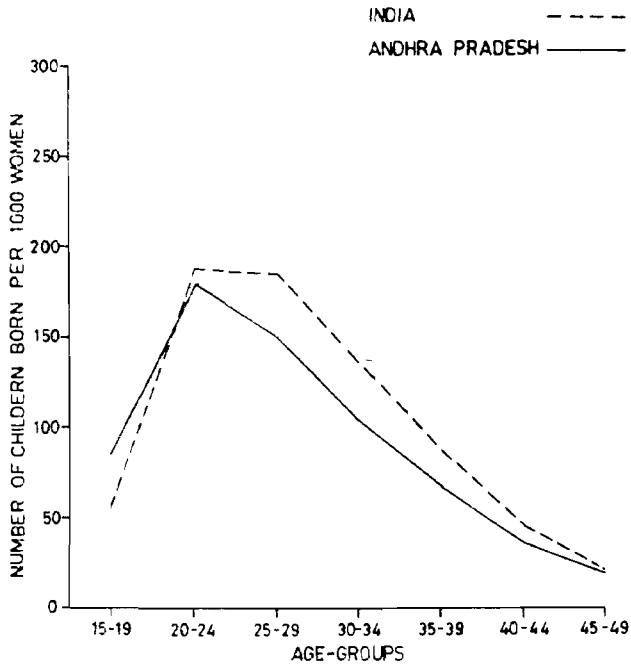
Total number of children that would have been born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates have been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who have died before the census date. Also, in calculating the indices such as the ASFR, TFR, GMFR and GFR, the mid-year populations would usually be used as the denominators. However, in the absence of any data on deaths during the last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without adjustment. The effect of these limitations would partly underestimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data are attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies of dating the births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimations of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indication of broad trends rather than the actual levels.

Within the range of 15-49 years, there may be marked differences in the fertility of women of different ages. For this reason, the age specific fertility rates have been worked out for five year age groups. All sections in the world have some form of culturally or traditionally accepted reproductive unit resulting from marriage. Although marriage is a nearly universal phenomena, a variation in norm about the age to marry, remarriage of widow's and divorcees differ from region to region in the country and in the State. Hence

Note: While using the aforesaid fertility rates, the readers are advised to bear in mind a few limitations.

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



the proportion of the married may vary. As a result of this the fertility rates are much higher for the married than for the total population of women in the range 15-49. It is therefore found appropriate to construct fertility rates specific for marital status as well as for age.

STATEMENT X. 1 (i)

Fertility Indices—India 1981

Age-Group	Age specific Fertility rate			Age specific Marital Fertility rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19 .	0.055	0.060	0.041	0.127	0.123	0.147
20-24 .	0.188	0.198	0.160	0.223	0.224	0.218
25-29 .	0.186	0.195	0.160	0.197	0.205	0.175
30-34 .	0.137	0.148	0.102	0.144	0.155	0.108
35-39 .	0.088	0.097	0.058	0.094	0.104	0.062
40-44 .	0.046	0.052	0.026	0.052	0.059	0.029
45-59 .	0.021	0.023	0.011	0.025	0.028	0.014
G.M.F.R.	..	..	139	144	123	..
T.M.F.R.	..	..	..	4.3	4.5	3.8
G.F.R.	112	119	91	..	..	..
T.F.R.	3.6	3.9	2.8	..	..	..

STATEMENT X. 1 (ii)

Fertility Indices—Andhra Pradesh 1981

Age-Group	Age Specific Fertility Rate			Age Specific Marital Fertility rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19 .	0.085	0.092	0.066	0.150	0.149	0.158
20-24 .	0.179	0.185	0.162	0.198	0.199	0.196
25-29 .	0.150	0.155	0.137	0.158	0.162	0.147
30-34 .	0.103	0.108	0.087	0.111	0.116	0.093
35-39 .	0.068	0.071	0.055	0.074	0.078	0.050
40-44 .	0.037	0.039	0.029	0.044	0.046	0.035
45-49 .	0.020	0.021	0.017	0.026	0.026	0.023
G.M.F.R.	..	..	..	121	122	118
T.M.R.F.	..	..	..	3.81	3.88	3.56
G.F.R.	101	105	92	..	..	..
T.F.R.	3.21	3.36	2.77	..	..	..

STATEMENT X—1 (iii)

Religion-wise Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate— Andhra Pradesh, 1981

Present Age of Mother	Religions					
	All Religions			Hindus		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	1	2	3	4	5	6
15—19 .	0.150	0.148	0.158	0.149	0.147	0.156
20—24 .	0.198	0.199	0.196	0.197	0.198	0.195
25—29 .	0.158	0.162	0.147	0.156	0.161	0.141
30—34 .	0.111	0.116	0.093	0.108	0.114	0.086
35—39 .	0.074	0.078	0.060	0.072	0.76	0.054
40—44 .	0.044	0.046	0.035	0.043	0.045	0.032
45—49 .	0.026	0.026	0.023	0.025	0.26	0.023
G.M.F.R.	121	122	118	122	123	116
T.M.F.R	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4
G.F.R. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
T.F.R. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Religions					
Muslims			Christians		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
8	9	10	11	12	13
0.166	0.169	0.164	0.170	0.169	0.172
0.206	0.214	0.198	0.215	0.216	0.214
0.176	0.182	0.172	0.182	0.189	0.168
0.132	0.141	0.124	0.123	0.129	0.108
0.095	0.103	0.088	0.074	0.082	0.053
0.052	0.057	0.047	0.046	0.049	0.038
0.028	0.031	0.025	0.023	0.025	0.018
140	145	135	135	139	126
4.3	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.9
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT X. 1 (iii)—(Concl'd.)

Religion-wise Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate—Andhra Pradesh, 1981

Present Age of Mother	Religions					
	Sikhs			Buddhists		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
15—19 .	0.135	0.278	0.102	0.118	0.114	0.128
20—24 .	0.185	0.307	0.159	0.176	0.258	0.036
25—29 .	0.131	0.174	0.124	0.180	0.199	0.151
30—34 .	0.77	0.122	0.068	0.051	0.040	0.068
35—39 .	0.048	0.100	0.041	0.073	0.099	0.026
40—44 .	0.046	0.071	0.039	0.034	0.030	0.040
45—49 .	0.038	..	0.044	0.038	0.051	..
G.M.F.R.	104	166	92	100	118	68
T.M.F.R.	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.4	4.0	2.2
G.F.R. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
T.F.R. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Jains			Others		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	20	21	22	23	24	25
0.131	..	0.140	..	..	..	..
0.196	0.200	0.195	0.119	0.313	..	..
0.168	..	0.173	0.217	..	0.217	..
0.087	0.238	0.081	0.139	..	0.139	..
0.027	..	0.028	..	..	..	..
0.039	..	0.040	..	..	..	..
0.018	..	0.018	..	..	..	..
114	89	114	81	104	75	..
3.3	2.2	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A comparative picture of total fertility rate among women of Andhra Pradesh and India reveals that the rates in Andhra Pradesh are almost lower than those of India in general and for rural areas as well. But surprisingly the same rates prevail in urban areas of Andhra and India. This may perhaps be due to adoption of family planning methods by more people in urban areas.

The number of children born alive per 1,000 women of child bearing age in Andhra Pradesh as a whole works out to 101. It is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. Even in respect of children born to 1,000 married women of child bearing ages, rural women gave birth to more children than the urban women. Similar situation can be seen from the Statements X-1(i), (ii), (iii) that the total number of children that would have born alive per married women had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive periods. It therefore appears that the broad fertility trends are higher in rural areas when compared to urban areas though there is a decline in fertility in India and Andhra Pradesh in general.

The study of fertility trends in a specific age group will give better understanding of the prevailing situation instead of taking the total view about the reproductive age group i.e., 15-49. The rates i.e., ASFR & ASMFR in the age group 20-24 are higher when compared to the other age groups of the reproductive age. Interestingly, these rates are lower in the age group of 15-19. This indicates that the practice of marriage to women under age 18 is being slowly given up.

The age specific fertility rates for the six numerically important religions reveal interesting situation. It may be noticed from Statement X-1(iii) that the fertility is higher among currently married women of Muslims followed by Christians, Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists, if we consider the entire State. But the rural-urban rates give slightly different picture. In rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, currently married women among Sikhs have registered higher fertility rate whereas the least is noticed among Jains. But in urban areas, low general marital fertility rate is noticed among the Buddhist women. TMFR is higher among Muslim women compared to other religions.

STATEMENT X. 2(i)

Average number of children ever born per woman—Andhra Pradesh 1981

Mother's present Age Group	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
15—19	0.290	0.310	0.230
20—24	1.290	1.323	1.201
25—29	2.383	2.403	2.328
30—34	3.173	3.186	3.130
35—39	3.834	3.841	3.811
40—44	4.123	4.140	4.060
45—49	4.393	4.411	4.328
50+	3.756	2.417	2.152

STATEMENT X.2(ii)

Average number of children ever born per woman—India 1981

Mother's present Age Group	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
15—19	0.173	0.187	0.132
20—24	1.133	1.186	0.986
25—29	2.414	2.474	2.240
30—34	3.465	3.529	3.218
35—39	4.268	4.354	3.987
40—44	4.710	4.801	4.381
45—49	5.000	5.084	4.700
50+	4.742	4.805	4.493

It is noticed from Statement X. 2(i) that the average number of children ever born per woman increases with age in both rural and urban areas. The average number of children ever born per woman is slightly higher in rural areas than that in urban areas. Similar trend is noticed at All India level also.

STATEMENT X.3

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males) of Children Ever born to Ever Married
Women—Andhra Pradesh 1981

Present Age of Mother	All Reli- gions	Hindus	Mus- lims	Chris- tians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains
Total :							
All Ages .	915	917	897	923	880	967	856
less than 15 .	930	934	985	639	200	1,000	..
15- 19 .	965	968	925	961	1,333	1,225	1,800
20- 24 .	954	957	931	942	846	1,281	988
25- 29 .	948	949	933	951	1,088	1,065	895
30- 34 .	945	946	931	953	952	1,045	848
35- 39 .	934	935	920	938	875	938	922
40- 44 .	920	921	896	917	856	843	985
45- 49 .	898	900	872	905	888	1,004	955
50+ .	880	882	857	896	775	913	684
Rural :							
All Ages .	919	919	910	924	1,004	932	799
less than 15 .	933	946	787	739	..	1,000	..
15- 19 .	966	968	930	978	333	1,000	10,000
20- 24 .	960	961	950	952	1,329	1,708	1,000
25- 29 .	950	951	931	952	1,136	1,130	2,600
30- 34 .	946	947	930	949	805	934	1,238
35- 39 .	937	937	936	938	1,322	922	722
40- 44 .	924	925	914	917	967	825	1,000
45- 49 .	903	903	889	914	702	917	756
50+ .	886	886	882	898	1,013	848	487
Urban :							
All Ages .	903	908	883	917	855	1,039	858
less than 15 .	920	870	1,300	333	200	..	..
15- 19 .	961	971	920	908	1,750	2,600	1,400
20- 24 .	937	944	915	913	745	699	987
25- 29 .	943	945	935	951	1,083	960	876
30- 34 .	943	945	931	963	981	1,218	841
35- 39 .	923	927	906	940	802	985	931
40- 44 .	903	909	878	916	818	867	985
45- 49 .	878	885	854	876	925	1,344	966
50+ .	856	862	827	888	726	1,045	694

Study of sex among the children ever born to women of different religions will give the sex ratio. From Statement X.3, it is seen that the female children ever born are lower than the male children in almost all the age groups of mothers. While the highest sex ratio i.e. 965 females to 1,000 males is noticed in the age group 15-19, the lowest i.e., 880 females to 1,000 males is noticed in the age group of 50 years and above. The sex ratio among children ever born has come down, as the age of the mother increases. A significant variation is seen in sex-ratio of the children ever born among the women of six numerically important religions. The highest sex ratio of 967 female children per 1,000 male children is observed among Buddhists while the lowest sex ratio of 856 is observed among Jains.

In rural areas of Andhra Pradesh the female children ever born outnumbered the male children among Sikhs, while in urban areas such position is seen, among Buddhists. But the situation is not similar in the remaining religions.

The sex-ratio of children ever born gives sex differentials at birth and the surviving children's sex ratio gives more clear picture about the natural growth. The Statement X.4 indicates that the sex-ratio 1,011 females per 1,000 males among the surviving children is higher among Buddhists when compared with other religions. An interesting feature is that the sex-ratio of ever born children is less than the sex-ratio of surviving children among the Buddhists. It appears that the mortality is high among the female children of the Buddhists.

Changed situation is observed when the sex-ratio of surviving children among the six religions in rural and urban areas are compared. The sex ratios among the six religions vary from rural to urban.

Parity

Information on births during the last one year has been calculated by order of birth. Questions on order of birth were not canvassed as such in the census data but the data have been derived. If a woman had reported having given birth to a child during the last one year and if the total number of children ever born to the woman was say six, then the last year's birth is assumed as order six. Such a classification of births by parity is extremely useful for a good number of reasons. The first births occurring to younger women are free from problems of omissions which characterise higher order births. Secondly, it is easier for a

STATEMENT

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males) of

Present Age of mother	All religions			Hindus			Muslims		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
All ages . .	923	926	914	925	926	920	903	915	891
less than 15 . .	933	943	884	940	962	815	1,042	820	1,429
15—19 . .	986	990	972	991	993	982	937	937	937
20—24 . .	971	978	950	974	979	959	943	968	923
25—29 . .	959	962	951	961	963	954	963	935	937
30—34 . .	953	954	950	955	956	953	933	929	936
35—39 . .	935	938	926	937	938	932	922	941	907
40—44 . .	916	921	899	919	922	904	890	907	873
45—49 . .	888	893	867	890	893	873	861	883	840
50+ . .	863	868	844	865	867	853	836	865	804
15—49 . .	937	940	927	939	941	933	916	926	907

X.4

children surviving — Andhra Pradesh 1981

Religions											
Christians			Sikhs			Buddhists			Jains		
T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
935	937	928	870	929	860	1,011	986	1,062	874	812	876
393	522	67	200	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
971	992	907	1,431	333	1,889	1,179	1,109	1,500	1,800	10,000	1,400
957	976	909	828	1,184	751	1,303	1,619	853	998	1,000	998
963	964	962	1,036	1,061	1,033	1,118	1,276	908	870	2,600	850
963	962	968	922	837	939	1,260	1,070	1,571	833	1,238	825
937	938	933	876	1,293	807	949	915	1,033	928	722	938
933	926	953	828	824	829	819	841	781	1,020	1,000	1,021
909	919	878	878	865	931	1,031	979	1,190	909	610	928
894	987	884	746	1000	720	720	905	833	1,036	687	879
944	947	937	903	917	900	1,036	1,020	1,069	920	1,000	918

woman to report whether she delivered a live birth or not. Thirdly, if the reference period is interpreted correctly, easily detectable errors will appear. For instance, if the sum of the annual rates of first birth were to exceed 100 per cent, it would probably indicate that the reference period exceeds the stipulated one year prior to the date of enumeration. Similarly, if the sum of rates is only 60 per cent or so, it would indicate that a period less than one year may have been considered. Even if women adopt family planning measures or postpone the marriages, they are likely to become mothers in their life time. Therefore, a low percentage could be interpreted partly as probably due to a shorter reference period having been taken into consideration, in addition to whatever omissions that might have occurred.

STATEMENT X.5

Percentage of ever married females with 3 children or more by age Group and Religion—Andhra Pradesh

Age Group	Stratum	All Religion	Hindus	Muslim	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Ages	Total	51.42	50.83	55.92	52.03	50.71	50.64	57.91
	Rural	51.57	51.28	56.77	52.56	53.37	51.75	41.51
	Urban	50.04	48.88	65.09	50.57	50.21	48.48	58.52
15—19	Total	1.83	1.73	2.87	2.82	2.53	3.19	3.27
	Rural	1.76	1.70	2.41	2.50	..	..	..
	Urban	2.14	1.86	3.86	3.92	3.09	11.24	3.50
20—24	Total	17.22	16.76	21.83	19.48	21.33	11.30	14.16
	Rural	16.83	16.58	20.53	20.06	34.65	11.45	..
	Urban	18.43	17.45	22.98	17.97	18.47	11.03	14.63
25—29	Total	46.32	45.62	53.92	46.92	30.36	35.22	39.20
	Rural	46.20	45.72	53.72	48.90	17.44	36.30	23.80
	Urban	46.69	45.27	54.10	42.46	32.29	52.04	39.63
30—34	Total	63.22	62.63	69.64	63.95	64.18	53.83	74.71
	Rural	63.32	62.89	70.48	65.48	54.05	48.69	52.38
	Urban	62.90	61.58	69.06	60.18	66.08	61.58	75.51

STATEMENT X. 5—(concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35- 39	Total	72.15	71.65	78.17	72.26	63.18	63.79	84.15
	Rural	72.27	71.94	78.44	73.22	81.82	72.21	100.00
	Urban	71.75	70.53	77.82	69.81	60.52	47.18	83.58
40- 44	Total	72.07	71.73	76.29	72.21	72.33	71.33	80.05
	Rural	72.47	72.26	77.86	72.03	81.33	69.66	..
	Urban	70.47	69.26	75.56	72.20	79.85	73.77	81.07
45- 49	Total	72.96	72.55	77.21	72.99	77.94	74.71	85.52
	Rural	73.35	73.11	78.26	73.12	75.00	85.60	100.00
	Urban	71.44	70.41	76.13	72.63	78.42	81.93	85.01
50+	Total	65.10	64.91	67.30	71.05	64.73	98.13	98.13
	Rural	65.77	65.54	70.60	65.42	80.36	65.70	45.55
	Urban	62.28	61.77	64.23	64.90	69.32	68.33	76.76

Statement X. 5 indicates that 51% of the ever married women have three or more children among Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists. But higher percentage is noticed among Jains (57.9%) followed by Muslims (55.92%) and Christians (52.03%). These proportions are higher in rural areas than urban areas in respect of Hindus, Christians, Sikhs and Buddhists.

About 2% of ever married women with 3 or more children are in the age group of less than 19 years. It means that there are still early marriages among women and they are contributing children in considerable number.

Significant percentage of ever married women with 3 or more children are noticed among Buddhists and Jains in the age group of 15-19. But in the remaining religions, this percentage is comparatively less.

It is interesting to note that 11.24% of Buddhist females living in Urban areas gave birth to 3 or more children before attaining 19 years of age. Perhaps, they may be under the influence of traditions and customs.

STATEMENT X.6

Percentage distribution of ever married women by Age-Group—
Andhra Pradesh, 1981

Sl. Age-Group No.	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
RURAL							
All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	1.59	1.66	0.62	0.71	0.84	1.23	..
15—19	9.01	9.02	8.83	9.01	6.06	9.21	6.29
20—24	13.15	13.09	13.91	13.97	17.00	10.77	15.72
25—29	13.23	13.17	14.30	13.68	14.48	11.55	13.21
30—34	11.17	11.16	11.51	11.08	12.46	10.97	13.21
35—39	10.62	10.61	10.74	10.73	9.26	15.82	12.58
40—44	9.46	9.46	9.44	9.60	12.63	7.32	3.14
45—49	7.82	7.83	7.59	8.00	6.73	10.56	6.29
50 & above	23.92	23.99	23.03	23.18	20.54	22.56	29.56
URBAN							
All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.62	0.67	0.41	0.37	0.67	..	..
15—19	8.39	8.57	7.92	7.14	5.18	7.14	3.35
20—24	15.53	15.57	15.52	14.65	15.07	11.63	17.61
25—29	15.98	15.96	15.95	16.72	18.43	15.72	17.73
30—34	11.79	11.69	12.12	12.31	12.64	14.20	13.67
35—39	11.08	11.00	11.32	11.59	12.32	15.65	12.83
40—44	8.73	8.70	8.68	9.43	8.70	9.78	9.15
45—49	7.22	7.20	7.25	7.74	7.71	6.65	6.72
50 & above	26.63	20.62	20.81	20.03	19.29	19.25	18.94

It is observed from Statement X.6 that higher percentage of ever married women are noticed in the age group of 50 years and above followed by 25-29, among the numerically important

STATEMENT X.7

Percentage of ever married females with three or more children in rural and urban areas

Religion	Below 25 years		Above 25 years	
	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
All Religions	23.75	4.60	76.25	95.38
Hindus	23.78	3.70	76.22	96.29
Muslims	23.35	4.58	76.65	90.94
Christians	23.68	4.38	76.32	95.60
Sikhs	23.91	8.47	76.09	88.47
Buddhists	21.21	2.34	78.79	97.84
Jains	22.01	..	77.99	100.00
URBAN				
All Religions	24.54	5.59	75.46	94.39
Hindus	24.81	5.36	75.19	94.12
Muslims	23.85	6.56	76.15	93.42
Christians	22.16	5.02	77.84	94.98
Sikhs	20.92	5.30	79.08	94.56
Buddhists	18.78	2.91	81.22	97.09
Jains	20.96	4.77	79.04	95.06

From Statement X.7, it is seen that the percentage of ever married females aged below 25 years and living in rural areas is more close among Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. The

percentage of females who gave birth to 3 or more children and residing in rural areas before attaining 25 years of age is highest among Sikhs and lowest among Buddhists.

In respect of urban areas, Buddhist females below 25 years having 3 or more children are less when compared with others. Highest percentage of females below 25 years and having 3 or more children is noticed among Muslims.

STATEMENT X.8

**Percentage of Currently Married Women in Reproductive Age Group 15—49
Andhra Pradesh**

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
All religions	85.99	85.10	89.17
Hindu	85.80	84.99	89.18
Muslim	88.15	86.95	89.30
Christian	86.33	85.50	88.57
Sikhs	86.60	89.86	86.02
Buddhist	85.91	84.95	87.76
Jains	87.71	85.61	87.78

It is seen from Statement X.8 that 86% of total currently married women are in the reproductive age group. Higher percentage of currently married women in the reproductive age group is observed among Muslims followed by Jains, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Hindus. But this trend is different in rural and urban parts of Andhra Pradesh.

The percentage of currently married women in reproductive age group are higher in the urban areas than in rural areas if all religions are taken together. The same trend is discernible in respect of all major religions except Sikhism.

CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

Fertility, mortality and migration are the determinants of population growth or decline. The former two are biological variables which can be predicted with certainty. Migration cannot be predicted or estimated with precision as it is dependent on social, cultural and economic factors.

Population of any place, whether it is a village or a town or city, increases by the number of births; decreases by the number of deaths. If people from other places move in and settle down in the place, population of the place increases. On the other hand, if people move away from the place and settle down elsewhere, the population decreases. If people move from one place to another place, with a view to permanently settle down within the territorial limits of a country, these movements are called 'in-migration' and 'out-migration' with reference to the place. Such movements of people from other places to the place under reference say; a village or town, are known as 'in-migration'. If people move out from one place to other place(s) within the country, these movements are known as 'out-migration'. Such movements within the district are known as 'intra-district migration' and movements from one district to another are known as 'Inter-district migration'. Movements outside the State and within the country are known as 'inter-state migration'. Movement beyond the territorial boundaries of a country is known as 'international migration'. With respect to our country, it is 'immigration', if people of other countries move into this country and 'emigration' if people move out to other countries from this country for settlement.

People move from place to place with different purposes. The movement may be incidental to carry on the daily activities viz., shopping, visiting, travel for business or pleasure, commuting to and from the place of work, etc. To analyse the type of movement and causes for such mobility, the particulars collected in census are very useful.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than the place of birth. Similarly a person is considered as migrant by place of last residence, if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence.

To measure the intensity of migration, the information on the following items has been collected on sample basis at the 1981 census.

- (1) Birth place
- (2) Last residence
- (3) Reasons for migration from place of last residence
- (4) Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

Migrants

The 1981 census revealed that nearly 16.8 million people out of the total population of 53.5 million in the State are categorised as migrants by place of birth. They constitute 31.31% of total population of Andhra Pradesh. 20.50% among males and 42.39% of the females are enumerated as migrants. We may notice from Statement XI.1 that there is no significant variation in the proportions of migrants in Andhra Pradesh as per the 1961 and 1971 census.

If we consider the migration of people from place of last residence to the place of enumeration, we may say that such migrants form 30.62% and 32.03% of the total population in Andhra Pradesh as per the 1971 and 1981 census respectively. Statement XI.2 also reveals that there is a slight increase of 1.41 per cent during the decade 1971-81. However, the migrants with reference to place of birth or the place of last residence formed more or less equal percentages in both the censuses. Further, it is observed that female migrants are almost double in number as also in proportion than the male migrants.

The total migrants include migrants within the country and migrants from outside the country. They are called Internal Migrants and International Migrants respectively.

Internal Migrants

The movement within the country is known as Internal Migration. Citizens have freedom to move from their places of last residence or places of birth to settle elsewhere within India according to their will. As per the available data, internal mobility can be classified broadly as :

- (a) Mobility from outside the State but within the country
- (b) Mobility within the State
- (c) Mobility within the district

As you know, the States in India are formed mostly on linguistic basis one can notice that the people generally move within the State only. Statement XI.3 reveals that the migrants whose place of births had been outside India formed very negligible percentage. Thus, Internal migrants in Andhra Pradesh accounted for 99.86 per cent of total migrants by place of birth as per 1981 census, while it was 99.73% as per 1971 census.

Inter-State Migrants

Andhra Pradesh has received 710,328 persons from other States of India in 1971 against 876,394 persons in 1981. They form 5.19% and 5.23% of the total internal migrants respectively. The proportion of male Inter-State Migrants to total internal male migrants is 6.43% as against 4.64% of female migrants in 1981 census. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 6.67% and 4.42% respectively. Thus, no considerable growth was noticed during the decade in the proportion of inter state migrants. The Statement XI.4 may be looked into. It is observed therefrom that inter-State migration is more from neighbouring States—may be due to their proximity. Out of 876,394 Inter-State migrants, 731,227 are from the five border States i.e., Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. Among these States, Karnataka has sent 262,181 persons followed by Tamil Nadu with 215,117 persons, Maharashtra 167,579 persons, Orissa 72,166 persons and Madhya Pradesh 14,184 persons. The settlers in Andhra Pradesh from Karnataka are more when compared to other neighbouring States. In a single year, Andhra Pradesh has received 14,300 persons from Karnataka, 1,709 from Madhya Pradesh, 17,394 from Maharashtra, 4,879 from Orissa and 13,097 from Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT XI.1

Migrants by Place of Birth, 1961-81

Period of Censuses	T/ M/ F	Population	Migrants by place of birth	Percentage of migrants to total population/ male/ female
1	2	3	4	5
1961	T	35,983,447	11,475,424	31.89
	M	18,161,671	3,857,320	21.24
	F	17,821,776	7,618,104	42.75
1971	T	43,502,708	13,735,473	31.57
	M	22,008,663	4,691,081	21.31
	F	21,494,045	9,044,392	42.08
1981	T	53,549,668	16,765,115	31.31
	M	27,108,919	5,556,845	20.50
	F	26,440,749	11,208,270	42.39

STATEMENT XI.2

Migrants by place of last residence, 1971-1981

Period of Censuses	T/ M/ F	Population	Migrants by place of last resi- dence	Percentage of migrants to total population male/ female
1	2	3	4	5
1971	T	43,502,708	13,321,320	30.62
	M	22,008,663	4,428,190	20.12
	F	21,494,045	8,893,130	41.37
1981	T	53,549,668	17,151,327	32.03
	M	27,108,919	5,665,653	20.90
	F	26,440,749	11,485,674	43.44

STATEMENT XI. 3
Distribution of Internal Migrants

Migrants by place of birth	1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
A. Migrants within the State of Enumeration (i.e., Intra State Migrants) to total Internal Migrants.	12,989,295 (94.81)	4,360,427 (93.33)	8,628,868 (95.58)
B. Migrants from other States in India (i.e., Inter State Migrants) to total Internal Migrants)	710,328 (5.19)	311,639 (6.67)	398,689 (4.42)
C. Internal Migrants to total Migrants.	13,699,623 (99.73)	4,672,066 (99.59)	9,027,557 (99.81)

Migrants by place of birth	1981		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the State of Enumeration (i.e., Intra State Migrants) to total Internal Migrants.	15,865,169 (94.77)	5,187,742 (93.57)	10,677,427 (95.36)
B. Migrants from other States in India (i.e., Inter State Migrants) to total Internal Migrants.	876,394 (5.23)	356,546 (6.43)	519,848 (4.64)
C. Internal Migrants to total Migrants	16,741,563 (99.86)	5,544,288 (99.77)	11,197,275 (99.90)

STATEMENT XI. 4

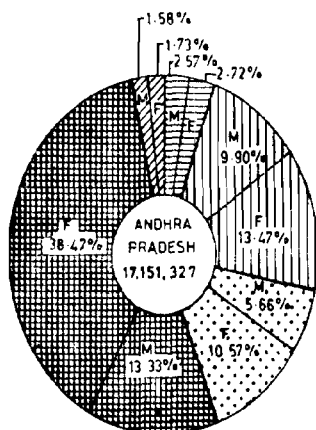
Migrants from the neighbouring states by last residence and duration of residence

State	Duration						
	All durations	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20 years and above	period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	731,227	51,379	170,555	122,297	164,215	198,363	24,418
Karnataka	262,181	14,300	56,374	42,680	60,061	80,563	8,203
Madhya-Pradesh	14,184	1,709	4,486	2,934	2,843	1,614	598
Maharashtra	176,579	17,394	36,154	28,390	35,952	43,392	6,297
Orissa	72,166	4,879	18,616	11,730	16,651	18,556	1,734
Tamil Nadu	215,117	13,097	54,925	36,563	48,708	54,238	7,586

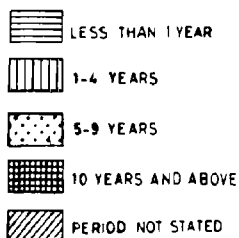
As regards the distribution of Inter-State migrants in the districts of Andhra Pradesh (Statement XI.5), we may observe that the border districts recorded more percentage of Inter-State migrants than those of the remaining districts except Hyderabad and Rangareddi districts.

Srikakulam district recorded 7.48% of its total internal migrants as inter-State migrants. They are mostly from the neighbouring Orissa State. Visakhapatnam, because of the location of sea port, and other industrial establishments in the district, attracted Inter-State migrants. Chittoor and Nellore districts being the bordering districts to Tamil Nadu, because of traditional links and contacts between the people, have accounted for 18.13% and 5.34% respectively. Similarly, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Rangareddi and Medak districts having socio-economic linkages with Karnataka State recorded 13.00%, 4.39%, 3.84%, 9.96% and 4.66% of the migrant population respectively. Similarly, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts have in-migrants from Maharashtra State. The highest proportion of 28.01% Inter-State migrants is found in Hyderabad district. They form 13.56% of the total inter-State migrants in the State. This may be largely due to the location of more Central Government offices, industrial undertakings of Government of India and other establishments owned by the people of other states in the headquarters city of Hyderabad, besides its cosmopolitan nature.

ANDHRA PRADESH MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE 1981



DURATION OF RESIDENCE



M - MALE

F - FEMALE

Inter District Migration: Inter-District Migration relates to those migrants who have shifted from one district to another district of the State of enumeration. This happens mainly because of factors like up coming of new industries, commercial activities urbanisation, etc. Inter-District Migration of India stood at 26.01% while it was 23.93% in Andhra Pradesh State. Comparatively Srikakulam district has recorded the lowest percentage (9.63) of migrants from other districts of the State. The Inter-district migration to the tune of above 10% and below 20% has been noticed in East Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts. In the next range of 20.00%—29.99% come Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam, Medak, Adilabad and Warangal districts. As already stated, the percentages of inter-district migration of India as a whole and Andhra Pradesh State fall in this range. Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Nizamabad and Khammam come under the range of above 30% and below 40%. This accelerated movement into these districts is due to the socio-economic factors like existence of industries, agricultural resources and impact of urbanisation. Visakhapatnam district due to the location of steel plant, Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels, etc., and Khammam district because of coal mines. Krishna district due to trade and commercial activities and better transport facilities have attracted people from other districts of the State. Similarly, Nizamabad has more number of peasants migrated from Coastal Andhra districts of the State due to its rich, fertile agricultural lands under the Nizam Sagar Project.

Hyderabad district has recorded the highest percentage of inter-district migrants followed by Rangareddi district forming 71.42% and 46.04% respectively. Heavy inter-district migration in these districts is mainly due to the location of the State's highest seat of administration in Hyderabad city in Hyderabad district and the location of large number of industries in Rangareddi district. These factors are largely instrumental in attracting more persons from other districts of the State.

Intra-District Migration

Mobility within the district of enumeration is known as Intra-District Migration. In India as a whole such migration accounts for 61.72% of the total internal migration of the country. In Andhra Pradesh their proportion is 70.83%. Mostly, this type of migration will be for short distances and on account of marriages, education and to attain to seasonal activities, etc. Intra-district mobility constituted 80.00% and above in Srikakulam, East Godavari, Cuddapah and Mahbubnagar districts, while in the next range

STATEMENT
Internal migrants

Sl. No.	Place of Enumeration	Internal Movement		
		Total Internal Migrants (Col. 6 + 7)	Birth Place elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Birth place in other districts of State of - enumeration
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	195,779,766 (100.00)	120,831,635 (61.72)	50,927,728 (26.01)
	ANDHRA PRADESH	16,741,563 (100.00)	11,858,763 (70.83)	4,006,406 (23.93)
1.	Srikakulam	505,955 (100.00)	419,401 (82.89)	48,738 (9.63)
2.	Vizianagaram	489,826 (100.00)	358,109 (73.11)	112,504 (22.97)
3.	Visakhapatnam	835,052 (100.00)	531,714 (63.67)	257,201 (30.80)
4.	East Godavari	1,356,743 (100.00)	1,108,490 (81.70)	229,439 (16.91)
5.	West Godavari	1,096,073 (100.00)	790,539 (72.12)	297,824 (27.17)
6.	Krishna	1,178,639 (100.00)	778,663 (66.06)	379,289 (32.18)
7.	Guntur	1,110,318 (100.00)	831,046 (74.85)	264,635 (23.83)
8.	Prakasam	642,962 (100.00)	494,348 (76.89)	142,873 (22.22)
9.	Nellore	610,037 (100.00)	469,114 (76.90)	108,325 (17.76)
10.	Chittoor	821,429 (100.00)	578,523 (70.43)	93,982 (11.44)
11.	Cuddapah	561,804 (100.00)	451,672 (80.40)	99,844 (17.77)

XI.5

by movement

Internal Movement		Place of Enumeration	Sl. No.
Intra State migrants (Col. 4 and 5)	Inter State migrants		
6	7	2	1
171,759,363 (87.73)	24,020,403 (12.27)	INDIA	
15,865,169 (94.76)	876,394 (5.24)	ANDHRA PRADESH	
468,139 (92.52)	37,816 (7.48)	Srikakulam	1.
470,613 (96.08)	19,213 (3.92)	Vizianagaram	2.
788,915 (94.47)	46,137 (5.53)	Visakhapatnam	3.
1,337,929 (98.61)	18,816 (1.39)	East Godavari	4.
1,088,363 (99.29)	7,710 (0.71)	West Godavari	5.
1,157,952 (98.24)	20,687 (1.76)	Krishna	6.
1,095,681 (98.68)	14,637 (1.32)	Guntur	7.
637,221 (99.11)	5,741 (0.89)	Prakasam	8.
577,439 (94.66)	32,598 (5.34)	Nellore	9.
672,505 (81.87)	148,924 (18.13)	Chittoor	10.
551,516 (98.17)	10,288 (1.83)	Cuddapah	11.

STATEMENT

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Anantapur . . .	716,451 (100.00)	529,268 (73.87)	94,045 (13.13)
13.	Kurnool . . .	707,854 (100.00)	542,276 (76.61)	134,497 (19.00)
14.	Mahbubnagar . . .	684,319 (100.00)	571,651 (83.54)	86,364 (12.62)
15.	Rangareddi . . .	578,291 (100.00)	254,456 (44.00)	266,224 (46.04)
16.	Hyderabad . . .	424,385 (100.00)	2,433 (0.57)	303,087 (71.42)
17.	Medak . . .	556,934 (100.00)	417,277 (74.92)	113,724 (20.42)
18.	Nizamabad . . .	541,616 (100.00)	322,268 (59.50)	165,620 (30.58)
19.	Adilabad . . .	534,936 (100.00)	337,936 (63.17)	129,531 (24.21)
20.	Karimnagar . . .	752,022 (100.00)	597,187 (79.41)	140,174 (18.64)
21.	Warangal . . .	734,685 (100.00)	567,061 (77.18)	156,692 (21.33)
22.	Khammam . . .	586,060 (100.00)	343,890 (58.68)	233,316 (39.81)
23.	Nalgonda . . .	715,166 (100.00)	561,440 (78.50)	148,476 (20.76)

XI.5—(Concl'd.)

6	7	2	1
623,313 (87.00)	93,138 (13.00)	Anantapur	12.
676,773 (95.01)	31,081 (4.39)	Kurnool	13.
658,015 (96.16)	26,304 (3.84)	Mahbubnagar	14.
520,680 (90.04)	57,611 (9.96)	Rangareddi	15.
305,520 (71.99)	118,865 (28.01)	Hyderabad	16.
531,001 (95.34)	25,933 (4.66)	Medak	17.
487,888 (90.08)	53,728 (9.92)	Nizamabad	18.
467,467 (87.39)	67,469 (12.61)	Adilabad	19.
737,361 (98.05)	14,661 (1.95)	Karimnagar	20.
723,753 (98.51)	10,932 (1.49)	Warangal	21.
577,206 (98.49)	8,854 (1.51)	Khammam	22.
709,916 (99.26)	5,250 (0.74)	Nalgonda	23.

STATEMENT XI.6

**Internal Migrants by place of last residence
(Proportion in percent)**

Place of last Residence	1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
A. Internal Migrants to total Migrants	13,285,740 (99.73)	4,408,520 (99.56)	8,877,220 (99.82)
B. Migrants within the State to total Internal Migrants	12,550,800 (94.47)	4,081,850 (92.59)	8,468,950 (95.40)
C. Migrants from other State of India to total Internal Migrants	734,940 (5.53)	326,670 (7.41)	408,270 (4.60)
Total	13,321,320	4,428,190	8,893,130

STATEMENT XI.6—(Concl'd.)

**Migrants by place of last residence
(Proportion in percent)**

Place of last Residence	1981		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	5	6	7
A. Internal Migrants to total Migrants	17,131,273 (99.88)	5,654,541 (99.80)	11,476,732 (99.92)
B. Migrants within the State to total Internal Migrants	16,252,247 (94.87)	5,295,811 (93.66)	10,956,436 (95.47)
C. Migrants from other State of India to total Internal Migrants	879,026 (5.13)	358,730 (6.34)	520,296 (4.53)
Total	17,151,327	5,665,653	11,485,674

of 70.00%—79.99%, largest number (12) of districts viz., Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda fall. These districts are in tune with that of State average. There are only two districts viz., Nizamabad and Khammam where inter-district migration has been recorded in the range of 50.00%—59.99%. Rangareddi district has accounted for 44.00% intra-district migrants. Perhaps, its close proximity to the capital city Hyderabad, people born in adjacent areas of the city (which forms a part of Rangareddi district) may not prefer to move into other parts of the district which are not adequately developed. Similar is the case with Hyderabad district which has recorded the lowest proportion of 0.57% intra-district migrants.

Internal-migrants by place of last residence

Of the total 17.13 million internal-migrants in 1981 in the State, 94.87% are from within the State itself as against 94.47% in 1971. Thus, the quantum of Internal-migration within the State has therefore been roughly of the same order both in 1971 and 1981 (Statement XI.6).

Of the total male internal-migrants, 93.66% have moved within the State itself while 6.34% have moved from other States into Andhra Pradesh in 1981, the corresponding proportions in 1971 were 92.59% and 7.41% respectively. In respect of females, the situation in 1981 is almost identical with that prevailed at the 1971 census.

International Migrants

It is seen from Statement XI.7 that while there were 34,030 persons born outside the country in 1971 and enumerated in Andhra Pradesh their number has declined to 23,417 persons in 1981. Their proportions are not significant.

Duration of residence

Out of 20,054 immigrants (Statement XI.8) from outside India, 18,906 persons are from Asia and 1,148 persons are from other countries. 69.19% immigrants have been living in Andhra Pradesh for more than 10 years and the rest for less than 10 years duration.

Migration by place of birth

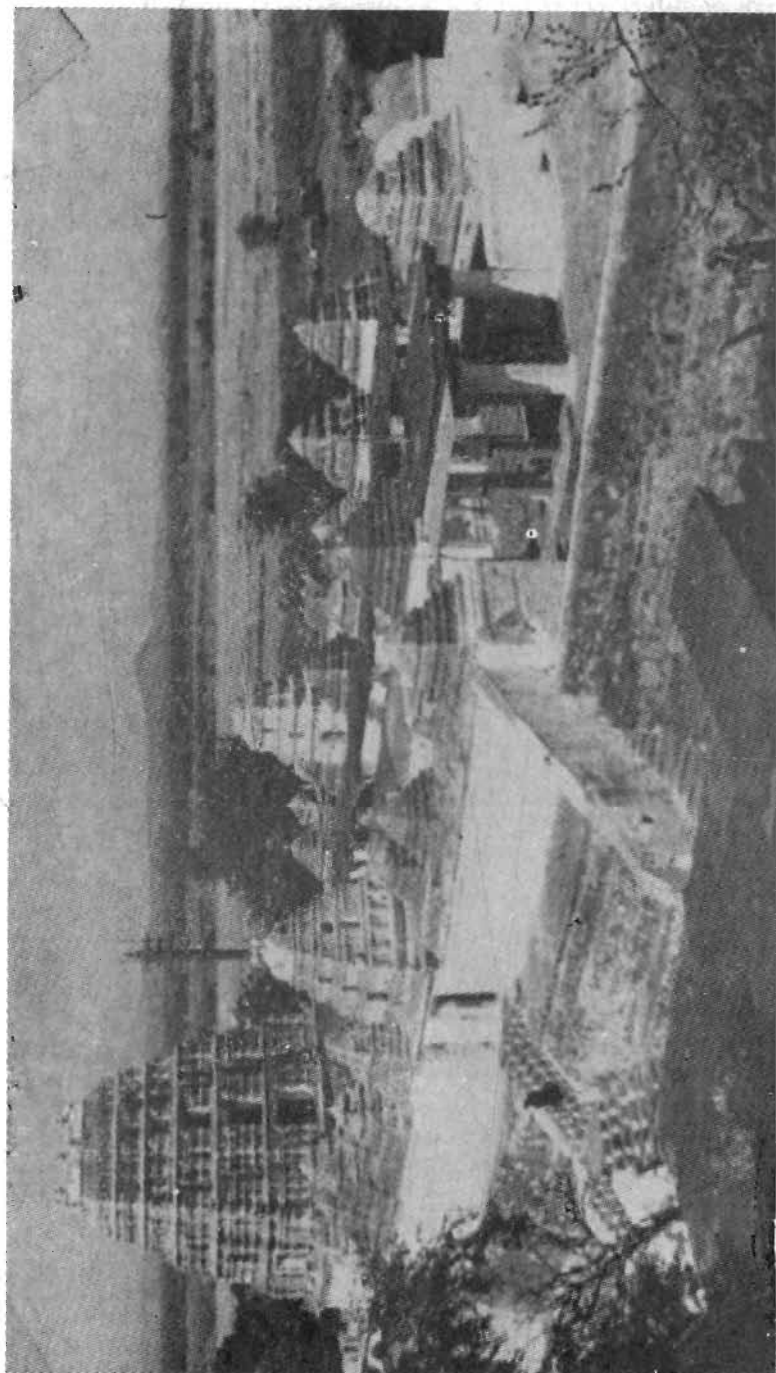
The total immigrants on the basis of place of birth would include migrants within the country and migrants from other countries. Of the total in-migrants, 94.63% were born within the State while 5.23% were born outside the State. Very negligible i.e. 0.14% to total migrants were born outside India. The figures of 1971 census also reveal similar picture.

It is seen from Statement XI. 9 that 70.73% of total migrants were born within the district of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration. And 23.90% of migrants born within Andhra Pradesh but outside the district of enumeration. This gives the nature of movement of people who prefer to have short distance movements rather than long distance movements.

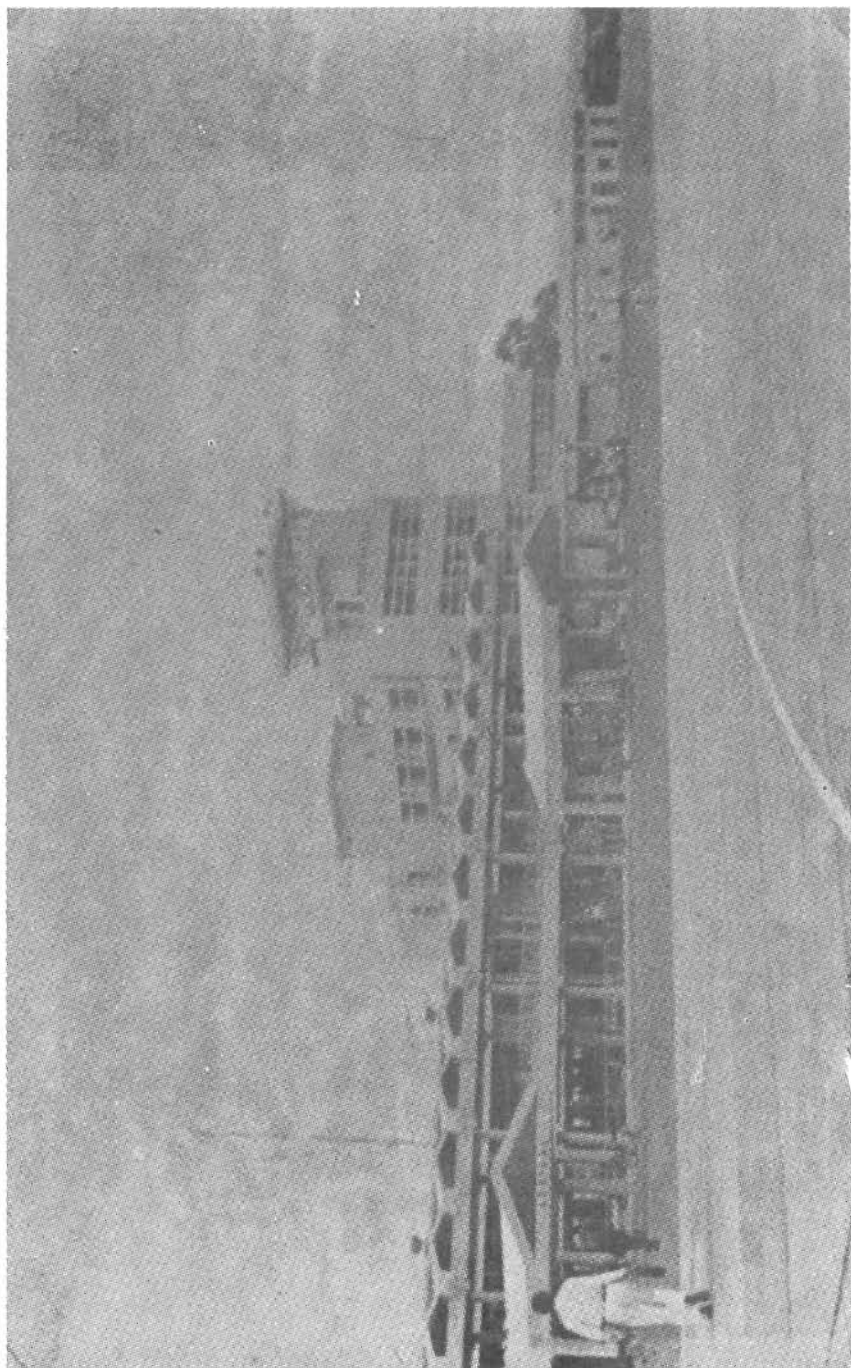
Among male migrants, 93.36% were born within the State, 6.42% in other States and 0.23% outside India. Out of the 93.36% of Intra-State male migrants 63.95% migrants constitute intra district migrants and 29.40% migrants constitute inter-district migrants. Among females, 95.26% to total migrant females were born within the State of enumeration, 4.64% born outside the State and 0.10% born in other countries. No significant change is noticed between the proportions of 1971 and 1981 except that the proportions at the 1981 census are slightly higher than those of 1971.

In-migration and out-migration in the districts of Andhra Pradesh

When we look at the Statement XI.10, it indicates that 10 out of 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh have recorded gain in net migration and the remaining 13 districts have shown a loss in net migration. Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Kurnool, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Khammam districts have received more persons than outgoing persons. Districts like Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Khammam have gained in net migration to a great extent due to agricultural, economical and industrial development. Gain in net migration in Chittoor district may be perhaps due to the existence of a famous historical pilgrimage centre viz., Tirupati-Tirumala, which attracts many people to eke out their livelihood. Obviously, the remaining 13 districts, where a loss in net migration was recorded, have pushed out population on account of poor economy, education, urbanization and lack of adequate facilities.



Bhadrachalam Temple
Sri Sitarama Temple—The most famous Temple in the country for Lord Rama
of Ramayana epic fame



Begumpet Airport—Hyderabad



Nagarjunakonda—an ancient Buddhist Centre, Tourist spot—Famous for ancient art
Nagarjunakonda near Nagarjunasagar

STATEMENT XI.7

Migrants from out side India by place of birth 1971 and 1981

Sl. No.	Name of District where enumerated	1971			1981		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH		34,030	18,335	15,695	23,417	12,479	10,938
1.	Srikakulam . .	675	390	285	166	72	94
2.	Vizianagaram . .	..	..	..	218	124	94
3.	Visakhapatnam . .	12,405	6,435	5,970	9,719	4,928	4,791
4.	East Godavari . .	2,445	1,445	1,000	1,790	896	894
5.	West Godavari . .	1,030	540	490	478	290	188
6.	Krishna . .	895	560	335	578	363	215
7.	Guntur . .	475	305	170	258	177	81
8.	Prakasam . .	55	45	10	154	104	50
9.	Nellore . .	380	275	105	244	171	73
10.	Chittoor . .	405	270	135	265	100	165
11.	Cuddapah . .	55	35	20	91	56	35
12.	Anantapur . .	150	110	40	15	10	5
13.	Kurnool . .	175	120	55	68	52	16
14.	Mahbubnagar . .	65	35	30	15	5	10
15.	Rangareddi . .	..	..	..	663	391	272
16.	Hyderabad . .	7,715	4,705	3,010	3,845	2,010	1,835
17.	Medak . .	215	130	85	66	39	27
18.	Nizamabad . .	260	170	90	90	55	35
19.	Adilabad . .	5,640	2,030	3,610	4,041	2,114	1,927
20.	Karimnagar . .	530	390	140	133	103	30
21.	Warangal . .	150	105	45	186	160	26
22.	Khammam . .	210	155	55	157	108	49
23.	Nalgonda . .	100	85	15	177	151	26

Note: Unclassified persons were excluded.

STATEMENT XI.8

Migrants whose place of last residence outside India by reasons and duration of residence at place of enumeration

Duration of residence at place of enumeration	R e a s o n s					
	Countries in Asia beyond India (Including U.S.S.R.)					
	Total	Em- ploy- ment	Educa- tion	Family moved	Marri- age	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Durations . . .	18,906	1,885	1,077	9,122	1,200	5,622
Less than 1 year . . .	505	120	39	132	22	192
1—4 years	1,712	464	229	509	152	358
5—9 years	1,829	268	51	905	209	396
10 years and above . .	13,560	991	333	7,328	759	4,149
Period not stated . . .	1,300	42	425	248	58	527

STATEMENT XI.8—(Concl'd.)

Migrants whose place of last residence outside India by reasons and duration of residence at place of enumeration

Reasons						Duration of residence at place of enumeration
Other countries						
Total	Em- ploy- ment	Educa- tion	Family moved	Marri- age	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
1,148	169	109	383	51	436	All Durations
236	15	15	26	..	180	Less than 1 year
307	65	53	72	5	112	1—4 years
217	47	11	116	4	39	5—9 years
316	37	20	160	36	63	10 years and above
72	5	10	9	6	42	Period not Stated

STATEMENT XI.9

Migrants by place of birth (Proportion in percent)

Place of birth	1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
A. Migrants born within the State of enumeration to total migrants.	12,989,295 (94.56)	4,360,427 (92.95)	8,628,868 (95.41)
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants.	10,159,985 (73.97)	3,162,388 (67.41)	6,997,597 (77.37)
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State to total Migrants.	2,829,310 (20.60)	1,198,039 (25.54)	1,631,271 (18.04)
B. Migrants born in other States of India to total Migrants.	710,328 (5.17)	311,639 (6.64)	398,689 (4.41)
C. Migrants born in other countries to total Migrants	35,850 (0.26)	19,025 (0.41)	16,825 (0.18)
Total	13,735,473	4,691,091	9,044,382

Place of birth	1981		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	5	6	7
A. Migrants born within the State of enumeration to total migrants.	15,865,169 (94.63)	5,187,742 (93.36)	10,677,427 (95.26)
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	11,858,763 (70.73)	3,553,830 (63.95)	8,304,933 (74.10)
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State to total Migrants.	4,006,406 (23.90)	1,633,912 (29.40)	2,372,494 (21.17)
B. Migrants born in other States of India to total Migrants.	876,394 (5.23)	356,546 (6.42)	519,848 (4.64)
C. Migrants born in other Countries to total Migrants	23,553 (0.14)	12,557 (0.23)	10,996 (0.10)
Total	16,765,116	5,556,845	11,208,271

In terms of numerical strength, Krishna district has attracted the largest number of inter-district migrants (377,351) followed by Hyderabad (299,185), West Godavari (297,210), Guntur (263,667), Rangareddi (262,563) and so on, while out-migration was more in Krishna (358,192), East Godavari (342,332), Guntur (336,841), West Godavari (289,513), etc.

Lastly, it has to be emphasised, that though some districts recorded loss in net migration in terms of inter-district migrants, all the districts of Andhra Pradesh have shown growth in population in 1981 census. This shows that these districts might have received more persons from outside the State.

Impact of migration on population growth

The migration will have its own impact on increase of population. Broadly, increase can be on two accounts viz., Natural growth (births) and immigration. Generally, growth of population on account of births will be uniform, and at specific rate. This will not alarm the situation any way whereas increase on account of abnormal immigration will cause concern.

The Statement XI.11 presents the percentage of migrants who contributed to the decadal growth based on place of last residence. Accordingly there are 899,081 persons, who had their place of last residence outside Andhra Pradesh. Of these migrants 430,846 persons constituting 47.92% came to Andhra Pradesh after 1971 census, since their duration of stay was 0-9 years at the 1981 census and who have been treated as migrants during 1971-81. It appears that one person in every 100 population migrated to Andhra Pradesh during 1971-81.

Place of last residence

The details given in Statement XI.12 will enable us to measure the quantum of migration by place of last residence. About 94.76% have their place of last residence in this State of enumeration, 5.13% in other States of India and 0.12% in other countries while 71.83% of migrants resided elsewhere in the district before moving to the place of enumeration and 22.93% in other districts of this State.

Among males, 93.47% to total male migrants, had their place of last residence elsewhere in the State of enumeration, 6.33% outside the State of enumeration and 0.20% beyond India. The

STATEMENT XI. 10

Immigration and out Migration of Inter District Migrants

Name of the District	In migration of Inter dist. migrants	Out migration of Inter dist. migrants	Net migration of Inter dist. migrants
1	2	3	4
Srikakulam	48,269	161,463	- 113,194
Vizianagaram	111,714	128,501	- 16,787
Visakhapatnam	255,060	175,942	+ 79,118
E. Godavari	228,081	342,332	- 114,251
W. Godavari	297,210	289,513	+ 7,697
Krishna	377,351	358,192	+ 19,159
Guntur	263,667	336,841	- 73,174
Prakasam	141,889	242,487	- 100,598
Nellore	107,753	121,399	- 13,646
Chittoor	92,869	81,655	+ 11,214
Cuddapah	99,474	122,174	- 22,700
Anantapur	93,630	201,534	- 107,904
Kurnool	134,175	119,329	+ 14,846
Mahbubnagar	85,939	144,243	- 58,304
Rangareddi	262,663	78,827	+ 183,736
Hyderabad	299,185	179,348	+ 119,837
Medak	113,023	165,045	- 52,022
Nizamabad	164,710	64,667	+ 100,043
Adilabad	125,868	49,811	+ 76,057
Karimnagar	139,297	206,377	- 67,080
Warangal	165,786	208,164	- 42,378
Khammam	232,177	118,803	+ 113,374
Nalgonda	147,792	191,943	- 44,151

STATEMENT XI. 11

Percentage of Migrants, in the decadal growth of population 1971-81

Population		Decadal variation	Immigrants whose place of last residence was outside A.P. during 1981 Census		Percentage of migrants found in Col. 5 to decade growth Col. 5/col. 3 x 100	Percentage of migrants found in Col. 5 to total inter state migrants col. 5 ÷ 4 x 100
1971	1981		Total No.	No. of persons whose duration of in A.P. was 0-9 years in 1981		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43,502,708	53,549,673	10,049,965	899,081	430,846	4.29	47.92

corresponding proportions for females are 95.39%, 4.53% and 0.08% respectively. This reveals that much growth has not taken place in the proportion of migrants to the total population during the decade 1971-81, by place of last residence.

Rural and urban components of migration

To analyze the migrant population further, this flow could be divided into four streams viz.

- (1) Rural to rural
- (2) Rural to urban
- (3) Urban to rural
- (4) Urban to urban.

The data on the above streams has been further divided into two ways:

- (1) By place of birth
- (2) By place of last residence

Since we do not have urban/rural character of places of abroad, the analysis has been restricted to internal migrants only.

By place of birth

Of the persons born in Andhra Pradesh in 1981, 85.97% have their place of birth in rural areas and 14.03% in urban areas (Statement XI-13), while 72.60% were enumerated in rural areas and 27.39% in urban areas, converting about 13% rural people into urban people. Among the intra-State migrants, 66.59% have rural to rural movement, 19.39% rural to urban, 6% urban to rural and 8.01% urban to urban. In the 1971 census, the corresponding figures were 72.44%, 15.71%, 5.92% and 5.89% respectively. It is observed that there was a decline in rural to rural flow, equal flow between urban to rural areas, and an increase in flow towards urban areas.

As regards inter-state migration, the movement between rural to rural is 37.48%, rural to urban is 19.29%, urban to rural is 11.50% and urban to urban is 31.64%. If these figures are compared with those of 1971 census, slight decrease was noticed in migration from rural to rural, equal flow was found in rural to urban and an increase of nearly 1% found in the remaining two types of streams.

STATEMENT XI.12

Migrants by place of last residence (Proportion in percent)

Place of last residence	1971		
	P	M	F
	1	2	3
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants.	12,550,800 (94.22)	4,081,850 (92.18)	8,468,950 (95.23)
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in dist. of enumeration to total migrants.	9,784,540 (73.45)	2,924,590 (66.04)	6,859,950 (77.14)
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other dist. of the state to total migrants.	2,766,260 (20.77)	1,157,260 (26.13)	1,609,000 (18.09)
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants.	734,940 (5.52)	326.70 (7.38)	408,270 (4.59)
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants.	35,580 (0.26)	19,670 (0.44)	15,910 (0.18)
Total	13,321,320	4,428,190	8,893,130

Place of last residence	1981		
	P	M	F
	1	5	6
A. Migrants within the state of enumeration to total migrants.	16,252,247 (94.76)	5,295,811 (93.47)	10,956,436 (95.39)
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in dist. of enumeration to total migrants	12,319,265 (71.83)	3,700,793 (65.32)	8,618,472 (75.04)
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other dist. of the state to total migrants.	3,932,982 (22.93)	1,595,018 (28.15)	2,337,964 (20.35)
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants.	879,026 (5.13)	358,730 (6.33)	520,296 (4.53)
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants.	20,055 (0.12)	11,113 (0.20)	8,942 (0.08)
Total	17,151,328	5,665,654	11,485,674

STATEMENT

Rural/Urban Composition of Internal Migrants

Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration		
	1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
A. Total Internal Migrants			
1. Within the State,			
Total	12,989,295 (100.00)	10,177,575 (78.35)	2,806,570 (21.61)
Rural	11,450,464 (88.15)	9,409,165 (72.44)	2,041,299 (15.71)
Urban	1,533,681 (11.81)	768,410 (5.92)	765,271 (5.89)
2. In other States of India			
Total	710,328 (100.00)	353,549 (49.77)	355,084 (49.99)
Rural	414,616 (58.37)	277,529 (39.07)	137,087 (19.30)
Urban	294,017 (41.39)	76,020 (10.70)	217,997 (30.69)
B. Total Male Internal Migrants			
1. Within the State			
Total	4,360,427 (100.00)	3,026,012 (69.40)	1,331,855 (30.54)
Rural	3,711,079 (85.11)	2,743,082 (62.91)	967,997 (22.20)
Urban	646,788 (14.83)	282,930 (6.49)	363,858 (8.34)
2. In other States			
Total	311,639 (100.00)	120,590 (38.70)	190,009 (60.97)
Rural	165,917 (53.24)	87,260 (28.00)	78,657 (25.24)
Urban	144,682 (46.43)	33,330 (10.70)	111,352 (35.73)

XI.13

by Place of Birth 1971 and 1981

Place of Enumeration			Place of Birth
1981			
Total	Rural	Urban	
5	6	7	1
A. Total Internal Migrants			
1. With in the State			
15,865,169 (100.00)	11,517,487 (72.60)	4,345,860 (27.39)	Total
13,639,862 (85.97)	10,564,254 (66.59)	3,075,608 (19.39)	Rural
2,223,486 (14.01)	953,233 (6.00)	1,270,252 (8.01)	Urban
2. In other States of India			
876,394 (100.00)	429,225 (48.98)	446,301 (59.92)	Total
497,502 (56.77)	328,461 (37.48)	169,041 (19.29)	Rural
378,024 (43.13)	100,764 (11.50)	277,260 (31.64)	Urban
B. Total Male Internal Migrants			
1. Within the State			
5,187,178 (100.00)	3,135,924 (60.45)	2,051,254 (39.54)	Total
4,260,605 (82.14)	2,798,255 (53.95)	1,462,350 (28.19)	Rural
926,573 (17.86)	337,669 (6.51)	588,904 (11.35)	Urban
2. In other States			
356,118 (100.00)	132,908 (37.32)	223,210 (62.68)	Total
181,361 (50.93)	93,729 (26.32)	87,632 (24.61)	Rural
174,757 (49.07)	39,179 (11.00)	135,578 (38.09)	Urban

STATEMENT

	1	2	3	4
C. Total Female Internal Migrants within the State				
Total	8,628,868	7,151,563	1,474,715	
	(100.00)	(82.88)	(17.09)	
Rural	7,739,385	6,666,083	1,073,302	
	(89.69)	(77.25)	(12.44)	
Urban	886,893	485,480	401,413	
	(10.27)	(5.62)	(4.65)	
2. Other States of India				
Total	398,689	232,959	165,075	
	(100.00)	(58.43)	(41.40)	
Rural	248,699	190,269	58,430	
	(62.38)	(47.72)	(14.66)	
Urban	149,335	42,690	106,645	
	(37.46)	(10.71)	(26.74)	

Note: Totals do not tally as they are based on 20% sample figures.

Source : Part—II, V A & B.

XI. 13—(concl'd.)

5	6	7	1
			C. Total Female Internal Migrants within the State
10,676,170 (100.00)	8,381,563 (78.51)	2,294,606 (21.49)	Total
9,379,257 (87.85)	7,765,999 (72.74)	1,613,258 (15.11)	Rural
1,296,913 (12.15)	6,615,564 (5.77)	681,348 (6.38)	Urban
			2. Other States of India
519,408 (100.00)	296,317 (57.05)	2,230,091 (42.95)	Total
316,141 (60.87)	234,732 (45.19)	81,409 (15.60)	Rural
203,267 (39.13)	61,585 (11.86)	141,682 (27.28)	Urban

STATEMENT

Rural- Urban Composition of Internal Migrants

Place of last residence	Place of Enumeration		
	1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
A. Total Internal Migrants			
1. Within the State.			
Total	12,550,880 (100.00)	9,649,960 (76.89)	2,891,955 (23.04)
Rural	10,860,840 (86.54)	8,886,950 (70.81)	1,973,890 (15.73)
Urban	1,681,075 (13.39)	763,010 (6.08)	918,065 (7.31)
2. In other States of India			
Total	734,940 (100.00)	370,540 (50.42)	362,090 (49.27)
Rural	388,065 (52.80)	274,740 (37.38)	113,325 (15.42)
Urban	344,565 (46.88)	95,800 (13.04)	248,765 (33.85)
Total Male Internal Migrants			
1. Within the State			
Total	4,081,850 (100.00)	2,712,202 (66.45)	1,364,675 (33.43)
Rural	3,344,055 (81.92)	2,426,190 (59.44)	917,865 (22.49)
Urban	732,840 (17.95)	286,030 (7.01)	446,810 (10.94)

XI.14

by Place of last Residence 1971 and 1981

Place of Enumeration			Place of last residence
1981			
Total	Rural	Urban	
5	6	7	1
A. Total Internal Migrants			
1. Within the State.			
16,250,046 (100.00)	11,824,037 (72.76)	4,426,009 (27.24)	Total
13,834,249 (85.13)	10,872,724 (66.91)	2,961,525 (18.22)	Rural
2,415,797 (14.87)	951,313 (5.85)	1,464,484 (9.01)	Urban
2. In other State of India			
878,190 (100.00)	437,408 (49.81)	440,782 (50.19)	Total
478,737 (54.51)	327,911 (37.34)	150,826 (17.17)	Rural
399,453 (45.49)	109,497 (12.47)	289,956 (33.02)	Urban
B. Total Male Internal Migrants			
1. Within the State			
5,295,117 (100.00)	3,221,996 (60.66)	2,083,121 (39.34)	Total
4,261,977 (80.49)	2,871,910 (54.24)	1,390,067 (26.25)	Rural
1,033,140 (19.51)	340,086 (6.42)	693,054 (13.09)	Urban

STATEMENT

	1	2	3	4
2. In other State of India				
Total	326,670 (100.00)	129,560 (39.66)	195,445 (59.83)	
Rural	145,170 (44.44)	83,300 (25.50)	61,870 (18.94)	
Urban	179,835 (55.05)	46,260 (14.16)	133,575 (40.89)	
C. Total Female Internal Mig- rants				
1. Within the State				
Total	8,468,950 (100.00)	6,937,740 (81.92)	1,527,280 (18.03)	
Rural	7,516,785 (88.76)	6,460,760 (76.29)	1,056,025 (12.47)	
Urban	948,235 (11.20)	476,980 (5.63)	471,255 (5.56)	
2. In other State of India				
Total	408,270 (100.00)	240,980 (59.02)	166,645 (40.82)	
Rural	242,895 (59.49)	191,440 (46.89)	51,455 (12.60)	
Urban	164,730 (40.35)	49,540 (12.13)	115,190 (28.21)	

Note: Based on 20% sample slips a slight variation will be found.

X1.14—(Concl'd.)

5	6	7	1
			2. In other State of India
358,347 (100.00)	136,609 (38.12)	221,738 (61.88)	Total
168,640 (47.06)	91,365 (25.50)	77,275 (21.56)	Rural
189,707 (52.94)	45,244 (12.63)	144,463 (40.31)	Urban
			C. Total Female Internal Migrants
			1. Within the State
10,954,929 (100.00)	8,612,041 (78.61)	2,342,888 (21.39)	Total
9,572,272 (87.38)	8,000,814 (73.03)	1,571,458 (14.34)	Rural
1,382,657 (12.62)	611,227 (5.58)	771,430 (7.04)	Urban
			2. In other State of India
519,843 (100.00)	300,799 (57.86)	219,044 (42.14)	Total
310,097 (59.65)	236,546 (45.50)	73,551 (14.15)	Rural
209,746 (40.35)	64,253 (12.36)	145,493 (27.99)	Urban

Among male intra-state migrants in 1981, 53.95% have moved between rural to rural, which is 9% less than that of 1971 and 28.19% between rural to urban which was 6% above that of 1971 census. Urban to rural flow was same in both the censuses i.e., 6.49% and 6.51% respectively. However, urban to urban flow has increased from 8.34% to 11.35%. The differences in proportions of male inter-State migrants in the four streams between 1971 and 1981 censuses are not very much.

In case of females at the 1981 census, 72.74% intra-State migrants moved from rural to rural, 15.11% rural to urban 5.77% urban to rural and 6.38% urban to urban. When these figures are compared with those of 1971 census, rural to rural migration has come down 5% and rural to urban, urban to urban have gone up. Of the females, those who had their place of birth outside the State, 45.19% migrated from rural areas to rural and 15.67% rural to urban. The females who were born in urban areas outside the state constituting 11.86% to total female inter-State migrants moved to rural areas and 27.28% to urban areas. In 1971 census also more or less same percentages have been noticed in the respective categories.

By place of last residence

66.91% migrants moved from rural areas in Andhra Pradesh to rural areas, 18.22% from rural areas to urban, 5.85% urban to rural and 9.01% urban to urban areas in the State. One can notice that flow towards urban has increased to some extent during the decade (Statement XI—14).

In the 1981 census, 37.34% of Inter-State migrants had their place of last residence in rural areas of other States and their place of enumeration in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. 17.17% have moved from rural areas of other States into the urban areas of Andhra Pradesh, while 12.47% shifted from urban areas to rural areas and 33.02% have earlier resided in urban areas of other States migrated to urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. Between 1971 and 1981, a little over 1% increase is noticed in the movement between Rural to urban and less than 1% decrease is noticed in the remaining three streams.

Impact of migration on urbanisation

The urban population is growing at faster rate than that of rural population. This is due to the location of industries providing more employment avenues. The urban population of Andhra Pradesh has increased from 8,402,527 in 1971 to 12,487,576

in 1981, an increase of 4,085,049 persons. The urban growth rate during the decade 1971-81 works out to 48.62%. Of this, how much increase is due to migration? To assess the impact of urban migration during the period 1971-81 on urbanisation; one has to take into account the changes in residence either urban to urban or rural to urban as at 1971 and 1981. However, in the census, a question of residence at the specific point of the 1971 census is not canvassed nor is a question asked as to where one resided 10 years ago. Therefore, it is possible that intermediate movements which might have taken place in between 1971 and 1981 will effect the growth or urbanisation attributable to migration only. However, it is possible to arrive at the quantum attributable to migration if one makes an assumption that during the span of 10 years between 1971 and 1981, there has not been more than one shift or movement in place of last residence. Based on this assumption, the inter-decadal rural-urban migration has been estimated and Statement XI-15 gives the number of migrants who have resided at the place of enumeration by periods ranging from 0 to 9 years.

STATEMENT XI.15
Migrants whose duration of residence is 0-9 years

Place of last residence		Place of Enumeration		
		T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5
Within the State	T	7,265,029	4,807,611	2,457,418
	R	5,864,982	4,273,166	1,591,816
	U	1,400,047	534,445	865,602
Outside the State	T	426,045	203,751	222,294
	R	212,753	137,631	75,122
	U	213,292	66,120	147,172
Outside the country		4,801	1,442	3,359

A total of 1,666,938 persons have migrated from rural areas to urban areas in the State during the last 10 years. As against this, the urban to rural migrants are only 534,445 persons which means a net addition of 1,132,393 persons to urban areas. Apart from this 147,172 persons from urban areas of other States, another 3,359 persons have migrated to urban areas of the State from abroad. This makes the total addition to urban population 1,283,024 persons in the last decade. This is an upper limit as no

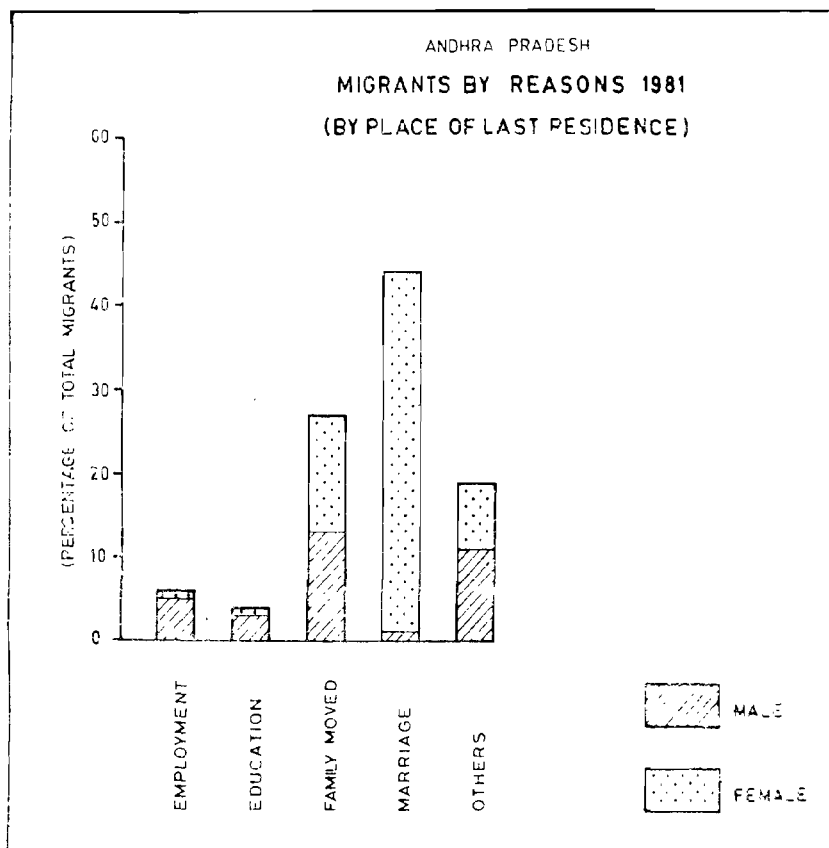
data are available about those who migrated from urban areas of the State to other urban areas of other States in India and abroad. The contribution of migration to growth rate of urban population which can be calculated as the proportion of these 1,283,024 persons to the urban population of 1971 works out to 15.27% only. In addition to this, the contribution of natural increase and urban population due to addition of new towns (345,346 persons) have to be taken into account for assessing the urban growth accurately.

Statement XI—16 indicates that, while the family movement is the main cause for the migration of males, marriage is the main reason for the movement of females.

STATEMENT XI. 16
Migration by cause in Andhra Pradesh—1981

Sex	Total Population	Total Migrant	Migrants by reason of Migration	
			Employment	Education
1	2	3	4	5
Persons	53,549,668	17,151,327 (100.00)	1,109,885 (6.47)	594,313 (3.47)
Males	27,108,919	5,665,653	923,208 (5.38)	421,575 (2.46)
Females	26,440,749	11,485,674	186,577 (1.09)	172,738 (1.01)

Sex	Migrants by reason of Migration		
	Family moved	Marriage	Other reasons
1	6	7	8
Persons	4,551,071 (26.53)	7,619,827 (44.43)	3,276,330 (19.10)
Males	2,195,684 (12.80)	235,642 (1.37)	1,889,543 (11.02)
Females	2,355,387 (13.73)	7,384,185 (43.05)	1,386,789 (8.09)



CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

We have analysed various facts and figures regarding the population of A.P. State in the previous chapters. Let us have a second look at some of these aspects. Andhra Pradesh has a population of about 53.55 million spread over a land area of 2.75 lakhs square kilometres. This population lives in 27,379 villages and 252 towns. The population and area of the state constitute almost the same proportions of the corresponding figures for the country the proportions being 8% in both the cases. This means that every 13th man in India is from Andhra Pradesh among the states is the fifth largest state in India in extent and takes the fifth rank also in respect of population size.

The average density of population in the State which was 157 persons per square kilometre in 1971 increased to 195 persons per square kilometre in 1981. The density of population of the State is lower than the all-India average of 215 persons per square kilometre. Among the states in the country Andhra Pradesh ranks fifth and we can say ours is not a crowded state when compared with Kerala (655 persons per Sq. Km), West Bengal (615 persons per Sq. Km.), Bihar (402 persons per Sq. Kms.), Tamil Nadu (372 persons per Sq. Km.), and Uttar Pradesh (377 person per Sq. Km.)

As per the 1981 Census 77% of the total population of the state is rural and the rest 23% is urban. The corresponding figures at the 1971 Census were 81% and 19% respectively. Of the 252 towns in Andhra Pradesh, 20 are cities having a population of 1,00,000 persons or more. Nearly half of the urban population in the State lives in these 20 cities. The growth rate of population in these cities is high due to the heavy inflow of people into them. New urban centres are not coming up as rapidly as would be desirable for better and balanced urbanisation in the state.

The population in the State has more than doubled since the turn of the present century registering a growth rate of 180.86% during 1901-1981. The decadal growth rate has been showing an upward trend since 1931. During the decade 1971-81 our population has increased by 23.10. At this rate it is expected that by 1991 we are likely to have an addition of 6.44 million persons to our human stock of 1981, the total 1991 estimated population being

59.99 million persons. As per the 1981 Census Andhra Pradesh State has sex-ratio of 975 females per 1000 males, which in other-words, shows a deficit of 25 females per 1000 males in the population. If the position of sex-ratios for the last seven decades is seen, we may find that it had grown from 985 in 1901 to 993 in 1921 but had declined thereafter though the decrease is not uniform or gradual.

Among the districts only Srikakulam. and Vizianagaram have an excess of females over males in all decades right from 1901. The number of females per 1000 males in the rural areas of the State in 1981 is 984 as against the corresponding figures of 948 in the urban areas.

The age structure of our population is of great importance. Over 39% of the people in the State are in the age bracket of 14 years or below while over 7% are aged 60 years and above. The residuary population of the age-group 15-59 which forms almost 55% of the total population of Andhra Pradesh represents the labour force of the State. The population aged below 15 years and above-59 years are generally considered as dependents. But actually several people in this age-group of 15-59 years may not be actually working and a considerable number of in the age-group outside the working age-group may be found working. Hence, it will be proper to find out the intensity of dependency from the figures relating to actual workers and non-workers depending on them. In our state, there are 130 dependents for every 100 persons actually working.

Looking at the age-structure of our population separately for rural and urban areas, we find that 39 out of every 100 persons in the rural population are in the age-group 0-14; 36 in the age-group 15-39; 17 in the age-group 40-59; and 7 in the age-group 60 and above. The corresponding figures for the urban population for these four age-group are 37,42,15 and 5 respectively.

The spread of literacy is a sound index of measuring social progress. In the state as a whole 30% of the total population is literate. Though it is some solace that there has been an improvement in this rate of literacy over 1971 (25%), Andhra Pradesh is lagging far behind when compared with the position in other States. Among the States and Union Territories in India, Andhra Pradesh occupies only the 22nd rank in literacy. Taking the State as a

the urban population. The need for large number of literates in urban occupations as also the availability of greater educational facilities in urban areas are responsible for the higher literacy rate in urban areas.

The general literacy rate among female population of the state is very low despite several facilities extended to them. Only 20.39% of the female population is literate in the State as a whole. For rural areas the figure is very low being only 14.08% while the corresponding figure of 41.55% for the urban areas is somewhat respectable.

About two-fifths of the total males (39.26%) in Andhra Pradesh are literates. The male literates in the rural areas of the State constitute 32.25% of the total rural population in contrast with the 61.88% in the Urban areas. Of the 23 districts in the State, Hyderabad district ranks first with a total literacy rate of 58.33%.

At the 1981 Census 46 languages were returned as mother-tongues by the people in the State. Of these, 15 have been mentioned in the Scheduled VIII of the Constitution of India. Telugu language which ranks 2nd at the all-India level after Hindi has a massive bulk of population constituting over 85% of the total population in Andhra Pradesh. Urdu is the next important mother tongue in the State with its people forming about 8% of the total population of the state. Hindi (National language) comes in 3rd rank. Tamil and Kannada come next in the order of numerical strength of population. The other mother-tongues are not very significant in the state.

Data on religion at the 1981 Census have been collected under six major religious. Hindus (88.75%) Islam (8.47%) and Christianity (2.68%) account for almost the total population of Andhra Pradesh State.

Out of a total population of 53,549,673 persons in the state, 22,629,101 persons or 42.26% are economically active and are treated as workers. 57.12% among males and 27.02% among females are workers. The sex-ratio among the working population is very much imbalanced. There are only 461 female workers per 1000 male workers in the State. In the rural areas, this ratio being 528 female workers per 1,000 male workers is far higher than in urban areas where there are 202 female workers per 1,000 male workers. Of the total workers (22,629,101) (42.26% of the

are engaged as agricultural labourers. Cultivators with (7,407,938) come next in order with a proportion of 33%. Workers relating to "Other services" forming (16,73,993) 7% of the total workers occupy the third rank in the State.

One can immediately observe from the above information that the primary sector of industry comprising cultivation, agricultural labourers, livestock, forestry, etc., and mining and quarrying sustains 72% of the total workers in the state, while agricultural workers alone i.e., cultivators and agricultural labourers put together in this sector account for 70% of the total workers. The Secondary Sector covering all industrial workers including those engaged in construction works takes a very meagre share with slightly more than one-tenth (12%) of the total workers. The rest of the workers accounting for 16% of the total workers are found in the tertiary sector of industry. Workers in this Sector comprise those in trade and commerce, communications and other services. In the urban areas a different pattern in the distribution of workers is seen. The tertiary sector in urban areas sustains about 54% of the total workers while the secondary sector follows it with 28% of the total workers. Obviously the primary sector takes the last place in the urban areas, with less than one-fifth (18%) of the total workers. In the rural areas, agricultural labourers form the highest percentage (43%) while in urban areas the first rank goes to 'Other Services' (22%).

We know that the trends in the growth of population and other demographic characteristics have an important bearing on the social and economic conditions in the state and country. Fertility and Migration are the two important factors for the growth of population. As the message of controlling the growth of population is spread throughout the country, we may see a reduction in General Fertility Rate and General Marital Fertility rates when compared to 1971 census, though there is a decadal growth in Marital status of females (i.e. married, widowed and divorced or separated).

By the analysis done in the Fertility chapter, we may see that women having 3 or more children are less in number when compared to the women having one or two children.

The mobility has increased during the decade 1971-81. It is observed that rural to urban flow has increased considerably making faster growth in urban areas. It is also seen that population is moving towards the places where they could get better livelihood and amenities. So far no alarming incidents have occurred due to abnormal migration in this state.

Whatsoever a future course of action is adopted to seal the urban areas to avoid further migration towards Towns, the planners will have to be very watchful to take steps for controlling the migration by proper planning to provide basic minimum facilities in rural areas. This could restrict the movement towards the towns and cities to some extent. The people should be provided with rural oriented Industries with minimum amenities, which will play an important role in restricting the mobility.

For the first time at the 1981 census, the data on disabled population by type of disability were collected and published for all the districts with town/taluk-wise information in Part VII volume of Andhra Pradesh along with the data relating to the number of Census Houses and the uses to which they are put. The information on Housing conditions and the facilities available in the house which was covered in the houselist schedule prepared during the houselisting operations at the last Census has now been collected in the household schedule at the 1981 main census along with the canvassing of individual slip. This household schedule has been newly introduced at the 1981 Census and has a wider scope than the schedule on which similar information was collected at the earlier census.

The population census taken every ten years, besides providing a comprehensive picture of the population as on the reference date, yields valuable data for administration and for social and economic planning. Unlike any other type of social enquiry, the entire population is covered in the decennial population Census, which gives the true demographic situation in different administrative units of the State and the Country. The 1981 Census has brought once again to light our resources in men and materials and also remains us the task ahead in achieving over-all development. The Census data also help the administrators and planners to have a balance sheet of plans and programmes on one side and the achievements in different fields on the other side. Let us look forward hopefully that a more encouraging and healthy picture of the population will emerge in the near future in view of several measures

being implemented by the State and Central Governments for population control, industrial development, social, economic and cultural advancement of the people.

The information gathered on household schedule was published in Part VII volume of 1981 Census. A few basic particulars are given below:

For Andhra Pradesh State as a whole: Data on houses and disabled population

1. Total number of census houses	13,076,710
2. Residential houses	9,740,130
3. Shop-cum-Residence	164,475
4. Workshop-cum-residence including H.H.I.	315,555
5. Hotels, sarais, Dharmasalas, Tourist Homes & Inspection Houses	31,445
6. Shops-excluding eating houses	222,395
7. Business houses and offices	50,135
8. Factories, offices, workshops and worksheds	148,185
9. Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	37,325
10. [†] Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding place of worship	8,105
11. Place of worship (i.e. temple, church, mosque, gurudwaras etc.)	112,580
12. Others	1,445,265
13. Vacant census houses	6%

Data on disabled population for Andhra Pradesh

Totally blind	39,902
Totally crippled	30,070
Totally dumb	30,580

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Universal)

CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.

Slip No.

Location Code () SI. No. of Household []

1 Name

2 Relationship to head 8 Religion

3 Male (1)/Female (2) 9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2) ☐

4 Age 10 Name of caste/tribe

5 Marital status 11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) ☐

6 Mother tongue 12 Educational attainment

7 Two other languages known 13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2) ☐14A Worked any time at all last year? Yes ☐
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1)/No (2) ☐15A Main activity last year? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) ☐
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

14B Yes--Any other work any time last year? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No ☐
14B No--Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

16 If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No (2) ☐

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Sample)

CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

- (a) Place of birth
- (b) Rural (1) Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State, Country

2 Last residence

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural (1) Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State, Country

3 Reasons for migration from placeof last residence (Code)* 4 Duration of residence at the village or
town of enumeration 5 For all ever-married women only

- (a) Age at marriage
- (b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total (c) Number of children ever born aliveMale Female Total 6 For currently married women onlyAny child born alive during
last one year

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)